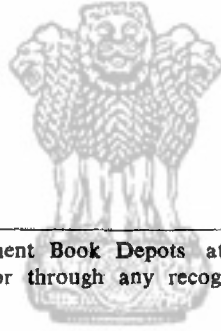


WARDHA DISTRICT GAZETTEER



सत्यमेव जयते

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MAHARASHTRA STATE GAZETTEERS



Government of Maharashtra

WARDHA DISTRICT

(REVISED EDITION)

सत्यमेव जयते

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, STATIONERY AND
PUBLICATIONS, MAHARASHTRA STATE

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PREFACE

The Wardha District Gazetteer was first published in 1906. The Volume was edited by Mr. R. V. Russell, I.C.S. This revised edition has been prepared by the Gazetteers Department, Government of Maharashtra. The following are the present members of the Editorial Board:

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M.A., Ph. D. (Economics), Ph. D. (History), Member-
Secretary.

The compilation of the various chapters was initiated during the tenure of my predecessor, Shri P. Setu Madhava Rao, M.A., I.A.S. (Retd.) and the typed manuscript was sent for printing in February 1971 after the approval of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Government of India.

My thanks are due to Shri K. K. Chaudhari, M.A., Joint Editor; Dr. V.N. Gurav, M.A., Ph. D., Statistical Officer; and Shri K. V. Yohannan, B.A., LL.B., Compiler (Administration) for their valuable assistance throughout the work. My thanks are also due to Shri M. H. Ranade, B.A. (on deputation to Government of Goa as Research Officer); Shri P. N. Narkhede, M. Com; Smt. N. S. Alawani, B.A; Shri S. K. Khilare, B. Com., LL.B.; Smt. M. S. Modikhane, M.A.;

Smt. A. S. Deshmukh, B. A.; and Shri N.R. Patil, M.Com. (Research Assistants) for their assistance in the publication of the Volume. I am also thankful to the members of the other staff viz., Shri S. K. Purohit, Shri V. B. Sangrulkar, Shri V. J. Gaichor and Shri G. M. Narkar (Assistants), Smt. S. M. Nirgude (Sr. Clerk), Shri S. G. Shetye, Shri G. N. Parab, Shri A. M. Bhabal and Miss S. N. Gadre (Clerk/Typists); Shri K. N. Parab (Daftari), Shri B. G. Shinde (Naik) and Sarvashri L. N. Tawde, P. G. Dhadve, S. N. Parab and K. A. Tambe (Peons), for their association in the preparation of this Volume.

I will be failing in my duty, if I do not express my thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., Ph. D., Editor, Central Gazetteers and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteer.

The unit scrutinized the draft of this Volume with great care and made several helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned here that the Government of India pays a sum of Rs. 44,000 towards the compilation and Rs. 16,000 towards the printing cost of each of the district volumes, which forms a portion of the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteer.

Shri S. A. Sapre, Director, Government Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bombay and Shri R. B. Alva, Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay as also the other technical and managerial staff deserve my thanks for the execution of the printing work of this Volume.

Many are the officials and non-officials who helped by supplying information on various points without whose help the execution of this work would have been difficult. To them all my thanks are due.

B. G. KUNTE,

Executive Editor and Secretary.

Bombay :
1 May, 1974.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In 1864 a Gazetteer was published for the Central Provinces with the following remarks from Sir Richard Temple, the then Chief Commissioner of the Provinces:—

“It has long seemed to the Chief Commissioner that a Gazetteer is needed for the Central Provinces. None will dispute that for the good management of districts, local knowledge is necessary. The more detailed and intimate such knowledge is, the better. This remark, however general may be its application, is particularly applicable to provinces like these, where the areas are wide spread; where the tribes and circumstances are diverse; where the component parts are separated from each other by mountain barriers or other physical obstacles; where information is often difficult of acquisition by reason of the remoteness of localities; and where the annals of the country, though to some extent existing, are for the most part inaccessible to the majority of our countrymen.

“When such knowledge is merely acquired by individuals, it is apt to be of a fugitive character, owing to those frequent changes which are inevitable in Indian administration. It constantly happens that when an officer has, by travelling about, and by communicating with the people, learnt very much regarding his district, he is obliged by ill health, or by the requirements of the service, or by other reasons, to leave, and then he carries all his knowledge away with him, his successor having to study everything *ab initio*.

“Thus it becomes of importance that the multiform facts of local interest and value should be recorded by all who have the means of knowing them; and that such record should be embodied in an abiding shape, patent to, and within the reach of all, so that everyone who is concerned to ascertain these things may have the ordinary resources of information ready to hand.

“Therefore it was in 1864 resolved to collect materials for a Gazetteer. With this view all officers serving in these Provinces were furnished with a sketch of the information required. In due course every officer transmitted the data for his district. Advantage was also taken of the Settlement Department being in operation to obtain there from all the facts bearing on the subjects in question. Thus in the course of two years a mass of information in manuscript was accumulated.

“The work thus brought out, though probably as complete as it can be made at the present time, is yet avowedly imperfect, and is in some respects only preliminary. The Information generally may from year to year be supplemented by further details, and on numerous points will doubtless be found susceptible of emendation. The statistics especially will constantly be open to enlargement and rectification. Still a broad foundation for future superstructure has at least been raised.”

The impression of that edition was soon exhausted and a revised edition under the title, the *Gazetteer of the Central Provinces of India* was prepared in 1870 by Mr. Charles Grant, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. In this revised edition, Charles Grant included among others an article on Wardha district running into about seven pages.

Subsequently the Government of Central Provinces compiled the Gazetteers for various districts in the beginning of this century. In this series Mr. R.V. Russell, I. C. S. compiled the first Wardha District Gazetteer in 1906. In his prefatory note to the Volume Mr. Russell wrote:

“The extant Settlement Reports on the Wardha District are those of Mr. H. R. Rivett-Carnac (1867) and of Rai Bahadur Purshottam Das (1896). The constitution of the District was modified during the 30 years' settlement and Mr. Rivett-Carnac's Report does not therefore refer to Wardha as it exists at present. Reports on various subjects have been submitted by Mr. G. A. Khan and Mr. A. K. Smith, Assistant

Commissioners, Mr. Jogeshwar Bapuji Bodhankar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. R. G. Pantin and Mr. C. A. Clarke, Deputy Commissioners of the District. A short note on wild animals and birds was contributed by Mr. F. E. Coles, District Superintendent of Police. In the Chapter on Agriculture a considerable amount of material has been obtained from Mr. R. H. Craddock's Settlement Report on Nagpur. The section on cattle is based on information supplied by Mr. J. S. Jethiji, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and Rai Bahadur R. S. Joshi, Assistant to the Director of Agriculture. The History chapter and the notes on castes as usual owe much to the valuable assistance of Mr. Hira Lal, Assistant Superintendent of Gazetteer, while the material for the paragraph on the material condition of the people has been mainly supplied by Lakshman Rajaram, B.A., of the Gazetteer Office. This volume is complete in itself, and may be used without the B. Volume which is merely a statistical appendix. "

In Bombay Presidency on the other hand as early as 1843 an attempt was made to arrange for the preparation of Statistical Accounts of the different districts. Government called the Revenue Commissioners to obtain from all the Collectors as part of their next Annual Report, the fullest available information regarding their districts.

"In obedience to these orders, reports were received from the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Thana and Khandesh. Some of the reports contained much interesting information. These five northern reports were practically the only result of the Circular Letter of 1843. " *

The matter does not seem to have been pursued any further.

In October 1867, the Secretary of State for India desired the Bombay Government to take concrete steps for the compilation of a Gazetteer of the Presidency on the model of the Gazetteer prepared during that year for the Central Provinces. The Government of Bombay then requested some of its responsible officials to submit a scheme for carrying into effect the orders of Secretary of State, and in 1868, appointed the Bombay Gazetteer Committee to supervise and direct the preparation of the Gazetteer. After a few organisational experiments the responsibility was finally entrusted to Mr. James M. Campbell of the Bombay Civil Service, who commenced the compilation in 1874 and completed the series in 1884. The actual publication, however, of these volumes was spread over a period of 27 years between 1877 and 1904 in which year the last General Index Volume was published.

Though a Gazetteer literally means only a geographical index or a geographical dictionary, the scope of this particular compilation was much wider. It included not only a description of the physical and natural features of a region but also a broad narrative of the social, political, economic and cultural life of the people living in that region. The purpose which the Gazetteer was intended to serve was

* Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol. I Part I (History of Gujarat), pp. iii and iv.

made clear in the following remarks of Sir William Hunter, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, when his opinion was sought on a draft article on Dharwar District in 1871.* He said—

“ My own conception of the work is that, in return for a couple of days' reading, the Account should give a new Collector, a comprehensive, and, at the same time, a distinct idea of the district which he has been sent to administer. Mere reading can never supersede practical experience in the district administration. But a succinct and well-conceived district account is capable of antedating the acquisition of such personal experience by many months and of both facilitating and systematising a collector's personal enquiries But in all cases a District Account besides dealing with local specialities should furnish a historical narration of its revenue and expenditure since it passed under the British rule, of the sums which we have taken from it in taxes, and of the amount which we have returned to it in the protection of property and person and the other charges of Civil Government.”

The Gazetteer was thus intended to give a complete picture of the district to men who were entire strangers to India and its people but who as members of the ruling race carried on their shoulders the responsibility of conducting its administration.

The Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency had 27 Volumes, some split up into two or three parts, making a total of 35 books including the General Index which was published in 1904. Some of the Volumes were of a general nature and were not confined to the limits of a particular district. For example, Volume I dealt with History and was split up into two parts, one dealing with Gujarat and the other with Konkan, Deccan and Southern Maratha Country ; Volume IX was devoted to the Population of Gujarat and contained two parts, one describing Hindus and the other Musalmans and Parsis, but there was no corresponding Volume devoted to the population of Maharashtra or Karnatak ; Volume XXV gave an account of the Botany of the area covered in the whole Presidency. The remaining volumes dealt with various districts of the Presidency and with what were then known as Native States attached to the Bombay Presidency. Some of the District Volumes had two or three parts, for example, those of Thana, Kanara, Poona and Bombay. On the other hand, there was only one combined volume for some districts as for example, Surat and Broach, and Kaira and Panch Mahals.

The scheme of the contents was more or less the same for all the District Volumes though the accounts or particular items varied considerably from district to district. Information was collected from Government offices and, in respect of social and religious practices, from responsible citizens. Eminent scholars, experts and administrators contributed articles on special subjects.

* Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency Vol. I, Part I (History of Gujarat), p. vii.

This Gazetteer compiled over many decades ago had long become scarce and entirely out of print. It contained authentic and useful information on several aspects of life in a district and was considered to be of great value to the administrator, and scholar and the general reader. There was a general desire that there should be a new and revised edition of this monumental work. The then Government of Bombay, therefore, decided that the old Gazetteer should be revised and republished, and entrusted the work of revision to an Editorial Board specially created for that purpose in 1949. This new edition has been prepared under the direction of that Editorial Board. In view of the reorganization of States in 1956 and the coming into existence of the State of Maharashtra in 1960, areas for which no District Gazetteer had previously been compiled are taken up and new District Gazetteers are being compiled in accordance with the common pattern.

In the nature of things, after a lapse of over many decades after their publication, most of the statistical information contained in the old Gazetteer had become entirely out of date and had to be dropped altogether. In this edition an attempt has been made to give an idea of the latest developments whether in regard to the administrative structure or the economic set-up or in regard to social, religious and cultural trends. There are portions in the old Gazetteer bearing on archaeology and history which have the impress of profound scholarship and learning and their worth has not diminished by the mere passage of time. Even in their case, however, some restatement, is occasionally necessary in view of later investigations and new archaeological discoveries by scholars, and an attempt has been made to incorporate in this edition, the results of such subsequent research. The revision of old Volumes has, in fact, meant an entire rewriting of most of the chapters and sections. In doing so, statistical and other information is obtained from the relevant Departments of Government, and articles on certain specialised subjects are obtained from competent scholars.

In this dynamic world, circumstances and facts of life change, and so do national requirements and social values. Such significant changes have taken place in India as in other countries during the last half-a-century, and more so after the advent of Independence in 1947. The general scheme and contents of this revised series of the Gazetteers have been adapted to the needs of altered conditions. There is inevitably some shift in emphasis in the presentation and interpretation of certain phenomena. For example

the weighted importance given to caste and community in the old Gazetteer cannot obviously accord with the ideological concepts of a secular democracy, though much of that data may have considerable interest from the functional, sociological or cultural point of view. What is necessary is a change in perspective in presenting that account so that it could be viewed against the background of a broad nationalism and the synthesis of a larger social life. It is also necessary to abridge and even to eliminate, elaborate details about customs and practices which no longer obtain on any extensive scale or which are too insignificant to need any elaboration. In the revised Gazetteer, therefore, only a general outline of the practices and customs of the main sections of the population has been given.

Every attempt has been made to incorporate as up-to-date information as possible. However, in a monumental work like this, a time-lag between the date of collection of information and its publication is inevitable. It has, therefore, been decided to issue Statistical Supplementaries to the parent volumes from time to time. The Supplementaries will furnish tabulated statistics pertaining to the important subjects during the subsequent years.

An important addition to the District Volume in this edition is the Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end which contains, in a tabulated form, useful information about every village and town in the district. The district map given in this edition is also fairly large and up-to-date.

Diacritical marks to explain the pronunciation of names of places and of words in Indian Languages have not been used as hitherto in chapters 2, 3 and 19 as also in the Directory of Villages and Towns. However, the names of places and of words in Indian Languages which occur in these chapters and the Directory have been given in Appendix II with their current spelling and Diacritical spelling. A key to diacritical marks used is also given in Appendix II.

The revised Gazetteers are published in two series :—

1. *General Series*.—This comprises volumes on subjects which can best be treated for the State as a whole and not for the smaller area of a district. As at present planned, they will deal with Geography, Fauna, Maharashtra-Land and its People, History, Language and Literature, Botany, Public Administration and Places of Interest.

2. *District Series*.—This contains one Volume for every district of the Maharashtra State. The information given in all the Volumes will follow the same pattern, and the table of contents will more or less be the same for all the districts.

In the preparation of this Volume, this Department has received every assistance from the Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education, Government of India. A draft copy of this Volume was sent to the Gazetteers Unit and was returned with valuable suggestions which have been incorporated in the Volume.

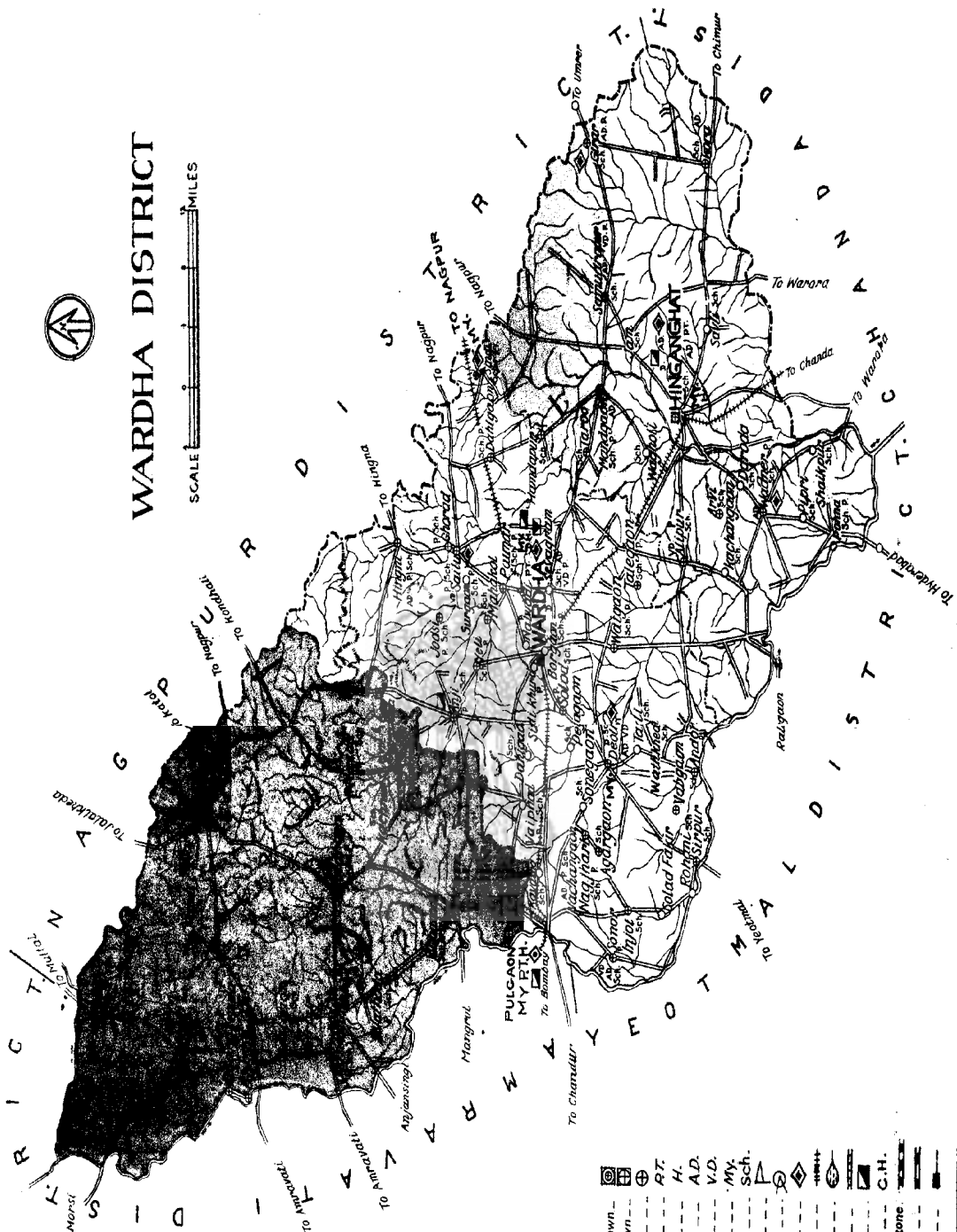
Bombay: B. G. KUNTE,
1 May, 1974. Executive Editor and Secretary.





WARDHA DISTRICT

SCALE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 MILES



REFERENCE

- District Headquarter and Bazar Town
- Taluka Headquarter and Bazar Town
- Bazar Village
- Post and Telegraph Office
- Hospital
- Ayurvedic Dispensary
- Veterinary Dispensary
- Municipality
- School
- Places of Pilgrimage
- Ferry
- Police Station
- Railway and Station
- Tanks
- Canals
- Rest House
- Circuit House
- Motor Roads—Metalled
- Motor Roads—Unmetalled
- Ghat Tunnel

WARDHA

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL

THE DISTRICT OF WARDHA forms the western part of the Nagpur plains or the Wardha-Wainganga basin. The 'Payanghat' or the Berar plains adjoins it to the west, while the scarps of the Satpudas rise sharply to its immediate north. The entire district lies in the valley of the Wardha river on its left bank and is enclosed by it on three sides. The district occupies more or less a central position in the Vidarbha or the Nagpur division of the State.

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.*
Situation.

The district takes its name after the name of the river that encompasses it on three sides. The name 'Wardha' according to local interpretations is a corruption of 'Varaha' or the boar incarnation of Lord Vishnu, as it is believed that the river rises from the mouth of the boar at the invocation of a saint. Mr. Hiralal considers that the name is 'Var-da' the giver of boons while according to General Cunningham, it is Wardha or Wadtha, the river of the banyan trees, as the entire valley is lined beautifully by rows of banyan (*wad*) trees.

Etymology.

The area constituting the Wardha district formed a part of the Nagpur district till 1862, when it was made a separate district under the plea that Nagpur, as it was then, was too large a district for efficient administration and that the interests of the cotton market and industry of the area demanded direct and special supervision. When the district was formed in 1862, the administrative headquarters was first located at Kaotha village near Pulgaon but, in 1866, it was removed to its present location when the town of 'Wardha' was built on the site occupied by the hamlet Palakwadi.

Administrative
formation.

The smallest amongst the districts of the State of Maharashtra, with 2·06 per cent of the area and 1·58 per cent of the population (in 1961) of the State, the district is divided for purposes of administration into three tahsils, the Arvi tahsil in the north, the Wardha tahsil in the middle and the Hinganghat tahsil in the south.

*The section on Geography is contributed by Prof. B. Arunachalam, Department of Geography, University of Bombay, Bombay.

CHAPTER 1. The details of the total area, population and its density, towns and villages are given in the following table.

General.
GEOGRAPHY.

TABLE No. 1

Administrative
formation.

**TAHSILWISE AREA, POPULATION, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF
THE WARDHA DISTRICT.**

Name of Tahsil	Area in sq.kms.	Number of villages		No. of Towns	Total Popula- tion	Density of Popu- lation per sq. kilometre	Percentage of District	
		Inhabited	Deserted				Area	Popula- tion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arvi ..	2,305	337	153	1	179,276	78	36.6	28.3
Wardha ..	2,111	339	132	4	287,737	136	33.5	45.3
Hinganghat	1,888	296	116	1	167,264	89	29.9	26.4
District ..	6,304	972	401	6	634,277	303	100.0	100.0

Boundaries. The district lies between 20°28' N. and 21°21' N. latitudes and 78°4' E. and 79°15' E. longitudes. It is bounded on the west and north by the Amravati district, on the south by Yeotmal district, on the southeast by Chandrapur district and on the east by Nagpur district.

Geographical delineation. The river Wardha forms its northern boundary from its point of confluence with one of its left bank tributaries, the Kar river, just a kilometre east of the village Salora in the extreme northeast of the district. The river flows westwards from this confluence forming boundary between Amravati district that lies to its north and Wardha district to its south for about 26 km. till its confluence with a right bank tributary, the Maru river. Then, the river turns sharply southwards once again forming a boundary between Amravati and Wardha. Just north of the village Aпти, along the river, and about 8 km. southwest of Pulgaon township is the trijunction between the three districts of Amravati, Yeotmal and Wardha. Thereafter, the river continues to flow south forming a boundary between Yeotmal and Wardha till its confluence on its right bank with the Bembla *nadi*. Then, the river turns east and flows for about 35 km. before turning southeastwards near the village Anji in the Wardha tahsil. The confluence of the Wunna river on its left bank forms the trijunction in the southeast between Yeotmal, Chandrapur and Wardha districts. Thus, the district is enclosed by the Wardha river on its northern, western and southern sides.

From the southern trijunction, the boundary between the district and Chandrapur runs upstream of the Wunna river till its confluence on its left bank with the Pothra *nadi*. From this confluence, the boundary follows the Pothra *nadi* for about a kilometre, deviates eastwards and runs just west of the market centre of Nagri in Chanda, and joins once again the Pothra *nadi* to follow it eastwards for about 17 km. till the Pothra village. Here, the boundary turns north, away from the river and runs for about 2 km. turns east, runs for about 5 kilometres, again joins the Pothra *nadi*, follows it northwards for about 3 kilometres, and

CHAPTER 1.

General.
GEOGRAPHY.
Geographical
delineation.

then turns east to run through an upland terrain along the crest of a low ridge and a feeble watershed about 270 m. to 300 m. high. This constant shift of the boundary from and to the Pothra *nadi* every few kilometres is probably due to shifts in the channel position during abnormal floods. After reaching high ground and running for about 20 km. the boundary turns north and then northwest once again following jungle-clad high ground and a watershed that rises in elevation steadily northwards. The boundary line cuts across the Wunna river and the Hinganghat-Nagpur metal road, 2 to 3 km. southeast of Arvi-Wardha tahsil boundary to continue running northwest through forested hill spurs, cuts across Amravati-Nagpur road near the 60 km. stone (from Nagpur) and thereafter follows the Kar *nadi* till its confluence with the Wardha.

The entire district falls within the Wardha drainage; it naturally divides itself into two parts, the north and northeast forming a hilly spur projecting south and southeastwards from the Satpudas, while the southern parts form an undulating plain and broad valley floor dissected by streams and dotted with a few residual hillocks rising from the valley floor. The general slope is southwards and gentle towards the Wardha river in the south, but tends to become steeper in the northern uplands. The southern parts have an average elevation ranging between 300 and 500 metres.

The whole of the Arvi tahsil except for the areas that lie immediately adjoining the Wardha river in the north and the west is hilly terrain while the edge of a trap lava flow at about 300 m contour level runs along the northern edge of the Wardha tahsil except in the northeast, where in the Malegaon and Manoli reserved forest tracts, higher elevations and a more rugged terrain are met with. Almost the entire Wardha tahsil and the complete Hinganghat tahsil are just flat plains.

The relief features of the northern uplands are characterised by the residual hill ranges of the Satpudas, enclosing within black soil in-filled valleys. The hill ranges run with a northwest-southeast strike forming an unbroken, rather monotonous landscape that is so typical of the basic trap lava flows that constitute the underlying geology of the region. Flat topped mesas and hills, structural benches with coarse foothill debris slopes, heavily eroded and deeply gullied during the heavy rains of the monsoons repeat all over the area. The entire terrain is rugged and stony, covered by weathered basalt boulders; in the dry hot summers the hills present a desolate appearance with a few shrubs and stunted trees but after the rains, the region is clothed with a beautiful green verdure providing valuable grazing grounds for large herds of the rural live-stock. In the extreme north on either side of the Amravati-Nagpur road that traverses the area east-west, many of the hill ranges are clothed by fairly dense mixed jungles with valuable teak timber.

The central cluster of hills running southeastwards from the 'boat-hook' bend of the Wardha river in the northwest and constituting the main spur from the Satpudas forms a regional watershed carrying over its crest the highest trigonometric points of the district, viz., spot heights of 423m and 447 m in the Satarpur reserved forests in the northwest, 469 m in Moi reserved forests 482m and 536m in the Dhaga reserved forests in the northeast of Arvi and 533m and 603m (Garamsur peak) in the Manoli reserved forests in the north of Wardha tahsil. After reaching the highest elevations between 550 and 620m in the Manoli reserved forest tract, the spur falls in height further southeast to about 370 m in the eastern parts of Wardha tahsil.

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From the north and east of this watershed, numerous seasonal streams drain into the Wardha while from the southern slopes the valleyheads of the Dham, the Bor, and the Pothra *nadi* drain the length of the district in southernly and southeasterly directions. On the southern side, the spur falls in height through a succession of ghat terraces-alternating escarpments and flat structural benches-formed on the hard and resistant trap and softer intratrappeans, respectively. The length of the entire hill tract is 80 km. from northwest to southeast and its greatest width is 35 km. The hilly tract covers about a fourth of the total area of the district. The only flat land in this upland region is the high level plateau formed north of the crest of the main spur bounded by wooded scarp and cliff slopes.

Talegaon-Karanja Plateau.

The waterparting that runs west to east forms the southern rim of a plateau that slopes gently and drains to the north. This plateau, not much dissected, forms part of a larger plateau that extends much farther east in the western parts of the Nagpur district. It is locally recognised as the Talegaon-Karanja-Kondhali plateau after the names of the dominant settlements over it.

Geological Correlations.

The southern rims of the hilly upland region more or less coincide with the limits of the higher level lava flows that essentially comprise the more resistant compact basalt, which, however, is well jointed. The plains to the south are underlain by softer vesicular basalts, with the vesicules filled in with secondary accretions like zeolite. These formations have been denuded to form lowlands. However, the transition zone from the hilly upland to the riverine plains is dotted with a number of isolated knolls and hills that rise slightly above the valley floor and constitute residual remnants of the more resistant basaltic outliers of the northern area.

Southern Plainlands.

The Bombay-Nagpur railway track more or less skirts the high ground that lies to its north and divides it from the plains to its south. The rest of the southern parts of the district forms a gently southward sloping fertile plain. It is only along the east, in the eastern parts of Hinganghat tahsil, that the country becomes some what undulating and rises to heights of about 380m around the large village of Girar; here, the ground is strewn with zeolites derived from the softer amygdular traps lying underneath. The hillsides are barren and stony while the wide open plains are covered with first and second grade regur varying in thickness between 0.5 and 3m and intermixed with limy nodules derived from the fossiliferous intratrappean limestones.

The Arvi Plains.

Wedged in between the Wardha river and highlands of the central and eastern parts are narrow plains, the only low ground in the otherwise hilly Arvi tahsil. The plains, the most fertile of the district, thanks to the deposition of detrital black soils by the streams, are narrow in the north-about 4 km. in width, as the river flows downstream. Not so flat as the southern plains, but more undulating due to interspersing of residual hill outliers from the main ridge, these plains on the left bank of the river are better clothed with a natural vegetation cover.

Rivers. The entire district falls within the drainage basin of the Wardha and one of its larger tributaries, the Wunna.

Wardha.

The Wardha, rising on the Multai plateau of the Satpudas, flows through the western parts of Nagpur district and enters the district just a kilometre east of the village Salora. It runs all along the northern, western and southern boundaries of the district before leaving the district to enter into the district of Chandrapur. The bed of the river is mostly rocky, especially in the Arvi tahsil. The river becomes pools of stagnant water, easily

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fordable during the dry summer but during the rains turns into a furious torrent. At Pulgaon, the railway crosses it on an iron bridge constructed of fourteen 19·5 m (sixty-four feet) girders. The sharp and almost rectangular sweeping bends by which the rivers turn at every bend is strongly suggestive of structural control, delineated by the master-joints of the bedrock which run in north-south, east-west and northeast-southwest directions. The barbed wire pattern and boathook bends apart from the nature of affluence of streams in the upstream direction by some of the tributaries, and the lateral shifting to the west of the aggraded river in the western parts of Arvi tahsil are all indicative of river piracy and a deranged drainage pattern, probably following the Purna valley rift and tilt.

The Wunna is the main tributary of the Wardha running longitudinally through the eastern parts of the district and forming a boundary between the districts of Wardha and Chanda for a short distance before emptying its waters into the Wardha near the village Savangi at the district trijunction. The Wunna rises near the Mahadagad hills in Nagpur district and enters the Wardha district about 3 km. southeast of Sindi railway station to flow south through the western parts of Hinganghat tahsil and passes beside the township of Hinganghat. The Wardha-Chandrapur railway track passes over it by a bridge just west of this town. *Wunna.*

The Pothra *nadi* is the largest of the left bank affluents of the Wunna, rising in the Girar hills and draining the eastern parts of the Hinganghat tahsil. It forms partly the district boundary before entering the Wunna about 4 km. northeast of the village, Shaikhapur. *Pothra.*

The Bor *nadi* rises in the hills near Bazargaon in Nagpur district and rushes down a winding, rocky channel southwards, developing a narrow steep-sided valley in its upper reaches. The river is joined by the Dham on its right bank near the village, Saongi in Hinganghat tahsil, and just 3 km. downstream of this confluence enters the Wunna on the right bank of the latter near Mandgaon village. *Bor.*

An earthen dam has been constructed across this river near the village Bor in Wardha tahsil, about 5 km. upstream of Hingani, at a spot where the river debouches from the upland edge developing a wide alluvial apron. It irrigates 13354·638 hectares (33,000 acres).

The Dham river rises in the southern slopes of the central waterparting of the district in the Dhaga reserved forest area and has a southeastward flow before joining the Bor river. *Dham.*

The Asoda *nadi* rises in the northwestern slopes of the trap flow in Wardha tahsil and flows southeast and then east turning near the village Alipur in Hinganghat tahsil to finally join the Wardha near the village Nimsada. *Asoda.*

The Bakli *nadi* rises in the hills around Ashti in Arvi tahsil and has a subparallel drainage to the Wardha along its left bank and enters the Wardha just west of Pargothan railway station on the Pulgaon-Arvi rail link. It has a left bank tributary, the Chhoda *nadi* which also has a similar drainage pattern. *Bakli.*

The Kar *nadi* rises in the Kondhali plateau and runs northwest through a steep sided narrow winding rocky channel forming the boundary between Nagpur and Wardha districts, before finally joining the Wardha river on its left bank where the latter river just enters the district. The river valley in many places is bound by high rocky and cliffy banks rising to about 50 m or more and supports an isolated village or two on narrow alluvial flats on the inner banks at the foot of the intertwining spurs. *Kar.*

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Most of the streams that drain the district are mostly rising close to the crest of the waterdivide within the district or nearby and they are all seasonal. Only the Wardha and the lower reaches of the Wunna are perennial, but even these rivers dwindle to mere trickles and pools of stagnant water during the hot weather season. But during the rains of the monsoon period all the streams become gushing torrents and the main rivers are swollen, often devastating considerable cultivated low ground on their banks. The lesser streams have developed re-entrants on the edge of the trap flow and debouch through coarse alluvium covered alluvial aprons at the foot of the scarp to develop suddenly opening braided streams.

Both the Wardha and the Wunna have developed high banks but the flood ravages on the left banks—that is, in the villages of this district—are enormous since the right banks are mostly higher still.

It is noteworthy that the drainage patterns within the district, particularly in the northern regions reveal a sub-parallel rectilinear pattern as against the normal dendritic pattern that is observed in the Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils. This can be explained by the effective control of the joint planes in the solid basalt, as most of the streams run in a north-south direction parallel to the main stream along the direction of a master-joint system. Many of these streams have deferred junctions with the main stream also because of the same cause. It appears probable that the Bakli nadi bed that lies a kilometre to the left (east) of the Wardha is in all probability the past bed of the Wardha itself which seems to have shifted further west in its own deep alluvium infilled aggraded valley, probably following a tilt during the Purna valley rifting. This seems to be strongly favoured by the greater depth and fertility of these soils in comparison to the soils of the Wardha valley in spite of this section of the valley being in the upstreamside and also being very much narrow.

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The physiographic features of the district and the cultural landscape associated with them help us to recognise three distinct geographical units within the district :

- (i) The uplands of the north and northeast, with (a) the Talegaon-Karanja plateau on its top;
- (ii) The narrow Arvi plains to the west of the first unit; and
- (iii) The Wardha-Hinganghat plains.

Northern Uplands.

The northern and northeastern uplands include almost the entire Arvi tahsil except for the constricted Wardha valley in the west, and the northern parts of the Wardha tahsil. It essentially comprises a plateau, the Talegaon-Karanja plateau, that slopes and drains to the north. It descends to lower ground on three sides—west, north and south—that forms the valley of the Wardha. Its decent southwards is through a series of *ghat* terraces, at least three of which are distinctly recognisable, one at 500 m, another at 400 m and the third at 300-350 m contour levels, alternating with steep scarp slopes. These steps are indicative of the successive geological horizons of the different lava flows one above the other and the intervening intratrappean ash beds that due to their lesser resistance capacity have formed the terrace levels, with debris slopes at their junctions with the scarps above. Towards the western rims of the plateau, these terrace levels are much narrower than to the south and the fall in height is over a lesser horizontal distance through steeper and sharper gradients. Towards the north, the fall in land level towards the Wardha is much less spectacular, the plateau sloping gently to the 400 m contour level from the waterparting in the south at about 550 to 600 m levels.

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The plateau surface in general is not well dissected although the Kar nadi flowing north has deeply entrenched itself in the traps in a narrow gorgelike valley. In contrast, the plateau rims, particularly in the south and the west, are well scoured and deeply gullied by numerous seasonal streams. A spring line is clearly recognisable along the 500 m contour level particularly along the valley flanks of streams along which the junction plane between the nonporous solid basalts and the porous and pervious intratrappean aquifer outcrops. This aquifer yields a fairly copious supply of water, and a number of shallow percolation wells have been sunk in the foothill debris slopes and valley flanks along this contour to support a lucrative orange orchard culture and prosperous plateau settlements.

Soils.—The steep slopes and rugged terrain along the waterparting and the western and southern scarps are covered by stony and gravelly 'khardi' and 'bardi' soils. These soils are generally greyish or reddish in colour, formed by oxidation of the basalts and the leaching away of the finer soil particles during the torrential monsoon rains by rill and slope wash. Especially along the western rims of the plateau, where the land falls more rapidly, stony wastes are commonly prevalent as a result of the tumbling down of the weathered boulders. Locally, along the streambanks and in the foothill debris slopes of the terraces, pockets of relatively deeper better soils are found supporting some *kharif* crops.

Forests.—The natural vegetation of these uplands consists of two different types of forest covers. Along the southern and southwestern slopes of this plateau, particularly in the stony soils of the steep slopes that are none too steep to support tree vegetation, along the higher elevations of the waterparting and in the valleys of the south flowing Bor, Asoda and Dham rivers, 'salai' type of forests predominate. The main species found in these forests, which are rather open jungles, are mostly drought resistant, stunted trees. Pure stands of 'ber' are quite common in open spaces. *Khair*, *palas*, *ain*, *lendia*, *saja*, *devda*, *moin* and *karvanda* are the main species that are found commonly occurring in these jungles. A variety of grasses also grow in them, some of which like the 'tikhai' grass are used for extraction of medicinal oils. These forests present a dried up, desolate appearance during the hot weather but are generally beautifully clothed with a greenish carpet of ground and tree vegetation soon after the rains.

The northern, northeastern and eastern slopes are, however, covered by a better cover of natural vegetation. They are clothed by mixed teak forests that are fairly dense. The gentle slopes with northern aspects and the valleys in them are better wooded while steep slopes, particularly with a southerly aspect, are more open. This difference in vegetation cover with aspect can be partly ascribed to the hot winds that blow from the Berar plains and influence the vegetation of the slopes facing south. Teak (*tectona grandis*) is the main species of these forests, but *bijesal*, *ain*, *tinsa*, *dhawda*, *lendia*, *mhowa*, *mowai* and blackwood are also found in them. The flat surfaces of the plateau and very gentle slopes have practically no forest cover at present in all probability due to depletion of forest cover in the last few decades. Many of these areas, subsequently deserted by shifting cultivators, have been rendered barren stony wastes due to active gully erosion, rill wash and rain wash. The area needs careful implementation of conservation fundamentals particularly of soils and of natural vegetation cover.

Tendu leaves for bidi industry, thatching grasses like *kusal*, *ghonal*, *mushan*, *marvel* and *shevel* are the commercially valuable forest products of these areas, apart from the valuable teak timber. The 'salai' and

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'mowai' timber provide the necessary softwood for making packing chests for the oranges of the orchards in the plateau, a factor of commercial significance for this economy.

The uneven rugged terrain and the forest lands make these areas ideally suited as pasture grounds for large herds of livestock. Nearly a third of the land of the plateau is used as good pasture land. The 'gaolao' breed of cattle is most common over the area, besides large stocks of buffaloes. A huge cattle farm has also been established recently at Heti-Heti just south of the Nagpur-Amravati road along the eastern boundary of Arvi tahsil. A number of rural households specialise in the preparation of dairy products, especially butter and *ghee* that find a wide market in the towns of the district as well as the adjoining districts. Pimpalkhuta on the Arvi-Wardha road is known all over the Vidarbha for its quality butter.

Crops.—The area under culturable waste is also fairly large over this region. Shifting cultivation in the 'Reserved Forest' areas and forest margins wherever the shallow soils permit tillage is commonly prevalent. More sedentary cultivation is practised on the plateau top and along stream-sides. *Kharif* jowar, *tur*, *mug* and sweet potatoes are raised entirely dependent upon the monsoon showers. However, one area stands out distinctly from the rest of the plateau in the nature of its agrarian economy and crop pattern. The area is the undulating plateau surface around the large market village of Karanja and the economy is market oriented, orange orchard culture. The prosperity of these orange plantations is very well reflected in the larger size of the settlements in the area in comparison to those farther out on the plateau, a fairly large number of market centres and their fairly close spacing about 2 to 2.5 km on an average.

Arvi Lowlands. The Arvi lowlands are a narrow, north to south elongated strip, about 70 km long and 6 to 8 km wide on an average, along the western boundary of the tahsil, and they adjoin the Wardha valley. The general elevation is 300 to 350 m, the land rising gently to the foothills and then more sharply through steeper slopes to higher elevations. The land is undulating rolling topography. It is covered by deep, black, *kali* soils with a high clay percentage in the lower ground adjoining the Wardha and its tributaries, and by medium deep, grey-black first and second grade *morand* soils farther away from the river and nearer to the foothills. These latter soils have a good proportion of lime in the form of nodular concretions. The soils of the Arvi lowlands are considered to be the most fertile in the entire district and perhaps in the entire eastern region of Vidarbha.

The entire strip of these lowlands is drained by a series of north to south flowing streams that are the tributaries of the Wardha-Bakli *nadi* and its tributary the Chhodo *nadi*.

There is practically no natural vegetation cover in these lowlands. However, the stream courses, particularly in their lower reaches, are lined by rows of trees like the banyan and the mango. Stony wastes and pasture grounds abound in the foothills and lower hills and are suggestive of a better vegetation cover during the past.

Agriculture.—Stable agriculture forms the basis of economy in the region, *kharif* being the main cropping season. Cotton covers the largest acreage of the net sown area and is primarily associated with the *morand* soils that lie farther away from the river courses. Adjoining

the main river and the tributary streams, in the keel of the valley depressions that are covered by *kali* soils, *kharif* jowar predominates. *Mug*, *tur* and groundnut are often grown in interculture with cotton in the *morand* soils. The main varieties of cotton grown are 170-Co2 and L-1-147. Wheat and gram are the *rabi* crops grown during the cooler months of winter in the *kali* soils. Double cropping, though not significant—only 1·25 per cent of the net sown area is tilled twice—is the largest within the district only in these lowlands and is associated with the *kali* soil covered lands.

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The whole of the Hinganghat tahsil and the southern two-thirds of Wardha tahsil together form a fertile riverine plain draining and sloping gently southwards towards the river Wardha. The land falls from about 300 to 350m level in the north to about 220m in the south. However, the land increases in height slightly eastwards to about 300m; an isolated knoll near the large village of Girar rises to more than 400m. Along the eastern margins of the Hinganghat tahsil, the land is much more undulating and rolling and the surface is strewn with stony boulders and amygdular zeolites derived from the weathering of the softer vesicular traps that underlie the region.

A number of rivers drain southeastwards and southwards from the Arvi uplands in the north. Except for the *Asoda nadi* that empties into the Wardha, all the others have their confluence with the Wunna which itself is a master-tributary of the Wardha joining the latter at the southern boundary of the district. All of them are seasonal and the Wunna itself is perennial with a low water regime in the hot weather season only downstream of the confluence of its different tributaries.

In the undulating topography of eastern Hinganghat a number of tanks have been built by erecting embankments at their lower down-slope rims (which is invariably the western or southwestern side) to collect and hold the surface run-off in shallow depressions. Some of them are perennial. All of them are used for irrigating *rabi* crops. The most important, among these tanks, are those located near the villages of Samudrapur and Jamb about 14 and 18 km northeast of Hinganghat, and near Nandori east of Hinganghat. A few tanks are found in Wardha tahsil also. Four of them are important: those near the villages Nachangaon and Kangaon in the west and those near Vaygaon and Talegaon in the east.

The ground-water level in the whole plains except in the east is fairly shallow—about 4 to 7 metres below the surface—which facilitates the digging of shallow percolation wells for purposes of irrigation wherever necessary. The water is brackish in most cases.

Soils.—The soils are shallow grey *khardi* and poorer *morand* in the undulating topography of eastern Hinganghat, particularly around Girar. The whole of the Wardha plains and the Wunna valley are covered by fairly deep *morand* soils that have a good proportion of lime in them and are noted for their high retentivity of moisture. These soils are ideally suited for cotton on account of their lime content. The soils become shallower and coarser in texture with a greater proportion of sands and gravels north of the Bombay-Nagpur railway that traverses the country west to east skirting the uplands. Here, the streams have developed alluvial fans that have almost coalesced to become a piedmont with a very shallow water table.

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Vegetation.—The high percentage of net sown area in these plains accounts for the practical absence of forest-cover. Only stream courses are marked by lines or clumps of datepalms and the village sites themselves have a few useful fruit and other trees. Much of the undulating ground of eastern Hinganghat is under reserved forests. Poor scrub jungles with a somewhat desolate looking *babul* groves and a coarse grass undercover are the most common. The landscape is all the more bleak after the rains are over and during the dusty hot weather period, when the trees are stripped bare of their leaves and merge with the grey monotony of the landscape around. The eye can quickly glean and recognise the watercourses at considerable distances from the tree lines.

Crop pattern.—Over these plains, nearly three-fourths of the land represents the net sown area and about one per cent of the gross cropped area is irrigated, mostly by wells in the west and by tanks in the east.

Though food crops as a whole show a greater proportion of occupation of the tilled land in comparison with the non-food crops, cotton is the 'king crop' of these lowlands occupying the first place amongst the individual crops. It is followed by *kharif* jowar in case of Wardha lowlands and by *rabi* wheat in case of Hinganghat lowlands. Thus, cotton, jowar and wheat between themselves occupy three-fourths of the land under the plough.

Summary. The district, the smallest in the State, is agriculturally very productive and its prosperity is mainly based upon agricultural income, especially cotton and wheat. However, the agricultural economy is based essentially upon the single *kharif* crop and is mostly rain-fed. The yields are fair, compared to State average. However, there is ample scope to improve upon the crop pattern and yields. At present, irrigation is only rudimentary although measures are afoot to increase area under irrigation. True industrialisation is yet to take root in the district. Only agro-industries based upon cotton, safflower, wheat, oranges and bananas can be developed to some extent. However, pastoral industries and dairying can be developed if guided on proper lines, to an immense extent in the uplands. The rural landscape is slowly but surely undergoing a change, the economically less stable hamlets being wiped out and consolidated in the more prosperous agricultural villages, and this trend is likely to continue for sometime to come, particularly in areas where new transport links are being laid, such as the bridging of the Wunna and the linking of Wardha with Hinganghat by a road.

*GEOLOGY.** Physiographically, the district is divided into two divisions; while the northern part of the district is occupied by clusters of hills forming the water shed of the area, the southern part presents a gently undulating terrain intersected by numerous streams with occasional hills. The Wardha, the Wunna and the Pothra rivers with their tributaries drain the district.

The earliest reference to the trap rocks of Hinganghat area, was made by W. T. Blanford (1868). T. W. Hughes (1877) has mapped parts of Arvi, Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils; and D. Bhattacharjee (1923) has mapped portions of Arvi tahsil. In recent years A. K. R. Hemmady (1964-65), A. R. Patil (1964-65) and G. Suryanarayana (1963-64) have summarised the geology of portions of Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha district.

*The section on Geology is contributed by Shri D. Subramanian, Geologist (Jr.) of the Geological Survey of India, Maharashtra Circle.

The geological formations met within the district, are arranged in descending order of antiquity as under :

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Formation	Age
Laterite, Alluvium and Soil	Sub-Recent to Recent.
Deccan Traps with inter-trappean ..	Upper Cretaceous to Eocene.
Infra-trappean (Lametas)	Middle Cretaceous.

Infra-trappeans (Lametas) :

Sedimentary rocks referable to the Lametas occurring below the traps are called infra-trappeans. These beds were laid down under fluvial to estuarine environments in this area and are considered to be of Middle Cretaceous age. A prominent horizon of the Infra-trappean is exposed in the Pothra nala at Khambad ($20^{\circ} 26' : 78^{\circ} 59'$). A few detached out-crops of similar rocks are also noticed elsewhere in the Wardha valley. They comprise red and grey clays, limestones and sandstones, which usually grade into each other. The sandstones are composed of angular to sub-rounded grains of quartz, orthoclase, microcline and plagioclase feldspars cemented together by an aphanitic or cryptocrystalline brownish calcareous and ferruginous material. The limestones are composed of cryptocrystalline aggregate of carbonates, minor quartz, potash feldspar and patches of chert.

Fragmentary fossil remains of mollusca, fishes and dinosaurian reptiles have been reported from other areas from rocks of similar age, and hence the possibility of coming across similar fossils from this area cannot be ruled out.

Deccan Traps :

The Deccan Traps are so designated on account of their step like or terraced appearance and their extensive distribution in South India (Deccan) besides Central and Western India. This district is mostly covered by Deccan Traps; on the south the boundary of Wardha and Chanda districts almost marks the termination of this extensive rocks and on the east, north and west, it extends beyond the limits of the district.

The rocks are basaltic in composition ; in all seven flows have so far been recognised within a vertical column of about 120 metres from Girar area of Hinganghat tahsil. The individual flows vary in thickness from 10 to 30 metres. The rocks are well jointed. Besides vertical and inclined joints, sheet joints are also common. The traps show the typical exfoliation or spheroidal weathering. The traps are usually hard, compact, greenish grey to black in colour. Thus fine to medium grained traps can be grouped into two varieties non-vesicular and vesicular.

The vesicular variety carried lot of cavities which are often filled with secondary minerals such as quartz, chalcedony, calcite, agate and zeolites. This type is called as amygdaloidal basalt and is often soft and chocolate brown in colour. At times, the basalt exhibits a porphyritic texture with the development of large lath shaped crystals of plagioclase feldspar set in a comparatively fine grained matrix. The rock is composed of pyroxene (augite), plagioclase feldspar (Labradorite), and interstitial

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glass. At places, the glass is devitrified and altered to pale green mineral, palagonite. Magnetite and ilmenite are amongst the common accessory minerals.

Inter-trappeans :

The fluviatile and lacustrine beds deposited during the time interval between two successive lava flows are called inter-trappeans. They generally consist of red and green clays, green chert and buff coloured limestone and vary in thickness between 0.5 and 3 metres. They are fossiliferous at times. The occurrence of Inter-trappean beds are reported from Hewa (20°40' : 79°03'), Girar (20°39' : 79°09'), Kora (20°31' : 79°06'), Dasoda (20°32' : 79°10'), Khursipar (20°42' : 79°04'), Selu (20°20' : 78°47') and Daroda (20°28' : 78°46') of Hinganghat tahsil, but they are unfossiliferous. The only fossiliferous locality in the area occur south of Sindhi Vihira (21°03' : 78°33') of Arvi tahsil.

Laterite :

A few small and isolated patches of laterite overlying the traps are seen on plateau tops near Nagjhari, Dhanoli, Garamsur and Nawargaon in Arvi tahsil.

Alluvium :

Four important alluvial tracts covering the following villages are reported from this district :—

(1) Pulgaon (20°44' : 78°19'), Saongi (20°35' : 78°16'), Sirpur (20°32' : 78°23'), Andori (20°32' : 78°29'), Bhidi (20°34' : 78°24'), and Saiod Fakir (20°34' : 78°20').

(2) Talegaon (20°31' : 78°30') :—West of Khamgaon-Pipalgaon and Kolhapur (20°34' : 78°28').

(3) Sonegaon (20°41' : 78°26'), Giroli (20°33' : 78°35'), Takli (20°26' : 78°40'), Alipur (20°33' : 78°42'), Waigaon (20°38' : 78°36'), Salod (20°42' : 78°33'), Nimgaon (20°43' : 78°29'), and Deoli (20°39' : 78°29').

(4) South of Hinganghat near Pipalgaon (20°32' : 78°52').

The first two patches occur on the right bank of the Wardha river, the third on the banks of the Asoda *nala* and the fourth south of Hinganghat near Pipalgaon (20°32' : 78°52'). The thickness of alluvium in the Pulgaon (20°43' : 78°19') area is estimated at about 18 metres.

Soil :

Black cotton soil, generally formed by the weathering of the Deccan Traps occurs as thin veneer over the country. It is fertile and rich in plant nutrients such as lime, iron and alkalies.

Economic Geology :

No minerals of economic value are reported from this district except building stones. The basalts quarried near Umri, Segaoon and Wasi (Hinganghat tahsil) are commonly used as dimension block in building construction and as road metal. Calcite associated with inter-trappean beds and kankar in the black cotton soil are burnt for lime locally and is used for white washing purpose.

Groundwater:

The joints and fissures present in the massive traps aid movement and percolation of groundwater; but by and large the traps are generally found unsuitable for ground water storage except where there is either a zone of weathered, or/and highly vesicular trap or horizon of inter-trappean beds, which may serve as a source of ground water. Generally water in the area is tapped from wells, which yield very limited quantities and most of them are reported to go dry during the summer months. The chemical analysis of water samples collected from a few wells and the Wardha river, near Pulgaon show that the water is mildly alkaline and very low in chlorite content and is potable. The chemical analysis is given in the following statement.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLES FROM PULGAON AREA

			Well 1.5 km. west of Nachangaon	Well near Nach- angaon	Well near Pulgaon	Wardha river sample near Pulgaon
Bicarbonate in P. PM	..	..	351.8	203.6	277.7	324.1
Carbonate	"	..	18.2	9.1	22.8	18.2
Chlorides	"	..	24.1	12.1	55.6	28.2
Sulphate	"	..	134.2	..	..	..
Sodium	"	..	140.0	30.0	80.0	110.0
Potassium	"	..	10.0	5.0	10.0	10.0
Hardness	"	..	..	..	..	..
Ca Co ₃	"	..	488.1	153.1	363.7	182.4
PH	"	..	7.3	7.7	7.8	8

The climate of this district is characterised by a hot summer and general dryness throughout the year except during the southwest monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The winter is from December to February. The hot season is from March to the middle of June. This is followed by the southwest monsoon season which extends upto the first week of October. The rest of October and November constitute the post monsoon season.

CLIMATE.*
Seasons.

Records of rainfall are available for only three stations in the district and each for a long period of 95 years. The details of rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 2 and 3. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1090.3mm (42.93") out of which rainfall during the period from June to September amounts to about 87 per cent., July being the rainiest month. The rainfall generally increases from the west to the east in the district. The rainfall during the year, outside monsoon months, even though low is well distributed among different months. During the fifty year period from 1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall amounting to 153 per cent of the normal occurred in 1933. The lowest annual rainfall which was only 49 percent of the normal occurred in 1920. In the same fifty year period the annual rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 8 years out of which two years were consecutive. Considering the rainfall at the individual

Rainfall.

*The section on Climate is contributed by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India, Poona.

CHAPTER 1.

General.
GEOLOGY.

CHAPTER 1.**General.****CLIMATE.****Rainfall.**

stations, rainfall of less than 80 per cent of the normal in two consecutive years occurred thrice at Arvi and once each at Wardha and Hinganghat. It will be seen from table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 900 and 1400 mm (35·43" and 55·12") in 37 years in the fifty year period.

On an average there are 56 rainy days (*i.e.*, days with rainfall of 2·5 mm.—10 cents.—or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 52 at Arvi to 57 at Hinganghat.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 312·9 mm (12·32") at Hinganghat on July 18, 1913.

Temperature.

There is no meteorological observatory in the district. As the climatic conditions in the neighbouring districts are similar to those in this district the account that follows is mainly based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts. Temperatures increase steadily from about the beginning of March. May is the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 42° C (107·6°F) and the mean daily minimum, at about 28° C (82·4°F). On individual days the maximum temperature rises to about 47° C (116·6°F). The heat in the summer season is severe during the day, but the nights are comparatively cooler. The afternoon heat is sometimes relieved by thundershowers. With the onset of the southwest monsoon by about the middle of June, there is an appreciable drop in day temperatures and the weather becomes pleasant. With the withdrawal of the southwest monsoon by about the first week of October the day temperatures increase slightly and there is a secondary maximum in day temperatures in October. The night temperatures, however, decrease progressively after September. After October both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly till the end of December, which is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 28° C (82·4° F) and the mean daily minimum at about 15° C (59·0° F). In the wake of western disturbances which move across North India in the cold season, the district is sometimes affected by cold waves, and the night temperatures at times go down to about 5° C (41·0° F).

Humidity.

The air is generally dry over the district except during the southwest monsoon season when the humidities are generally above 70 per cent. The summer months are the driest when the relative humidity goes down to about 20 per cent in the afternoons.

Cloudiness.

During the southwest monsoon months the skies are heavily clouded to overcast. In the rest of the year the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds.

Winds are generally light to moderate with some strengthening in force during the latter part of the hot season and during the southwest monsoon season. In the post-monsoon and cold seasons winds blow mainly from directions between north and east. In the summer season wind directions are variable, winds from the southeast and east being the least common. During southwest monsoon season winds blow mostly from directions between southwest and northwest.

Special weather phenomena.

In association with monsoon depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move westwards across the central parts of the country, the district experiences strong winds and widespread heavy rains. Thunderstorms occur in all months of the year, their frequency being the highest in June and the least during the months from November to January. Dust-storms are very rare, but do occur sometimes during the hot season.

Table Nos. 2 and 3 give details about normals and extremes of rainfall and frequency of rainfall, respectively.

TABLE No. 2.

NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL IN WARDHA DISTRICT

Station	No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rain-fall as % of normal year**	Lowest annual rain-fall as % of normal year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours.*	
																	Amount (mm)	Date
Wardha	50 a	12.5	18.8	11.4	13.2	15.7	192.3	337.8	231.9	213.4	58.7	19.8	8.9	1,134.4	142 (1933)	45 (1920)	241.3	1905, Sept. 7
	b	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	9.3	15.1	12.0	10.3	2.8	1.1	0.7	57.2	..	..	..	..
Hinganghat	50 a	12.2	19.6	12.2	12.9	15.5	189.2	381.0	239.5	181.4	48.3	20.6	9.1	1,141.5	159 (1933)	45 (1920)	312.9	1913, July 18
	b	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	9.2	16.0	12.2	9.5	2.7	1.1	0.6	57.5	..	..	..	..
Arvi	50 a	12.9	17.0	9.4	9.9	12.5	181.4	304.8	212.3	165.3	41.4	19.3	8.6	994.8	158 (1931)	53 (1950)	290.8	1927, June 19
	b	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	8.5	14.3	10.8	9.3	2.4	1.1	0.7	52.0	..	..	..	..
Wardha (District)	a	12.5	18.5	11.0	12.0	14.6	187.6	341.2	227.9	186.7	49.5	19.9	8.9	1,090.3	153 (1933)	49 (1920)	..	..
	b	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	9.0	15.1	11.7	9.7	2.6	1.1	0.7	55.6	..	..	..	..

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more). *Based on all available data upto 1959.
 **Years given in brackets.

CHAPTER 1.

General.
CLIMATE.

CHAPTER 1.

TABLE No. 3.

General.
CLIMATE.

FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN WARDHA DISTRICT

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
501-600	.. 1	1,101-1,200	.. 7
601-700	.. 1	1,201-1,300	.. 6
701-800	.. 4	1,301-1,400	.. 7
801-900	.. 3	1,401-1,500	.. 2
901-1,000	.. 14	1,501-1,600	.. 1
1,001-1,100	.. 3	1,601-1,700	.. 1

FORESTS. The district has an area of 342·93 square miles under forest, of which 333·73 square miles are in charge of Forest department and remaining 9·20 square miles in charge of Revenue department. The forest area forms 14·13 per cent of the total geographical area as against 17·56 per cent for the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

Of the forest area in charge of Forest department, 199·78 square miles are occupied by reserved forests. These forests are very valuable, well preserved and well managed. The remaining area comprising protected forests represents the ex-proprietary forests vested in the State.

Most of the forests in the district lie in the northern half of the district in a more or less compact block in the Arvi and Wardha tahsils while the rest is in Hinganghat tahsil. The forests met within the tract are of one main type, namely, the southern tropical dry deciduous forests of the Champion's classification of forests in India. Within this main type considerable local variation occurs depending mainly on rock and soil, topography and past treatment. In Wardha division the forests are mainly borne by the trap zone (so called as the rock is mainly Deccan trap basalt).

Teak Forests. These teak forests are of three types.—(1) *Good quality teak Forests*—These are found in parts of Arvi and Hingni range. The common associates of teak in these areas are *Dhaora* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *Salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), *Tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) and *Ain* (*Terminalia tomentosa*). The average quality of crop is IVa/IVb. The top height usually varies from 35' to 45'. The average density of crop is about 0·7. These forests are capable of producing sound teak trees of about 3' in girth at breast height. Bamboos are practically absent. The under wood and under growth is sparse. *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *bor* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *Palas* (*Butea monosperma*) *Jilhili* (*Woodfordia fruticosa*) are the main species occurring as underwood and under growth. *Tarota* (*Cassia forta*), *Ban tulsi* (*Eranthemum pulchellum*) and *Diwali* are the main weeds.

(2) *Poor quality teak forests*.—These occur on the major part of the trap zone in Arvi, Karanja and Hingni ranges. The forests are IVth quality, the average top height being 35'. These are capable of producing sound teak trees of 2' girth at breast height. Teak occurs in high percentage over most of the area and at places it forms pure crop. The common associates are *Dhavda*, (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *Lendia* (*Largerstroemia parviflora*),

Salai (*Boswellia serrata*), *Mawai* (*Lannea grandis*), *Ain* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) etc. The average density of crop is 0·7. In this type of forest there are many under stocked areas in which either grass or *ban tulasi* grows very thick.

(3) *Mixed Forests*—This type is confined only to small areas with poorly drained clayey soils. The over wood consists of *Ain* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *Bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *Karam* (*Mitragyna parcifolia*), *Palas* (*Butea frondosa*), *Moha* (*Madhuca latifolia*), *Beheda* (*Terminalia belerica*), etc.

The other commercially important associates found in the forests are (1) *Tendu* leaves, useful in Bidi industry, (2) *Kadai* or *Kulha* and *Dhavda* for gum and (3) small quantity of fodder and thatching grasses. The principal grasses found are *Kusal*, *Ghonal*, *Mushan*, *Marwel* and *Sheda*. There are also a number of species which are useful as firewood. Generally, manufacture of charcoal is not undertaken. *Falai* and *Mowai* are the soft-wood species which are used for the manufacture of packing cases for oranges.

Fauna of Wardha district is not varied. It contains very small number of wild animals and birds. Fauna is classified mainly into big game and small game. The forest area in the district is scattered in small patches and does not form a contiguous block. Because of the scattered nature the area is disturbed. The crop is mostly of dry deciduous teak forest with open density except few patches of Dhaga and Bhawan with long interval of drought.

Under such adverse conditions the incidence of wild life in this forest is very rare and occasional.

However the District has the following shooting Blocks.

Serial No.	Name of Block	Range	Area
1	Ashti Game block	Karanja	58·17
2	Panjra Game block	Arvi	31·83
3	Gurgaon Game block	Arvi	28·49
4	Dhamkund Game block	Arvi	28·92
5	Dhaga Game block	Arvi	48·23
6	Kelzar Game block	Hingni	12·23
7	Dhanoli Game block	Hingni	23·67
8	Garamsur Game block	Hingni	24·84

Out of the above shooting blocks, Garamsur block has been closed for shooting with the object of creation of wild life Park at Bor Lake.

The names of the wild animals and birds found in the district are given below.

Big Game.—Nilgai, Black-buck, Four horned antelope, Sambar, Cheetal, Panther, Tiger, Sloth bear.

Small Game.—Spot-bill duck, Water birds (egrets and herons), Jungle fowl, Partridge (grey and painted), Pigeon and Dove, Hare, Hyaena, Wolf, Wild pig, Chinkara, Barking deer.

Special Big Game.—There is no special Game in this district.

CHAPTER 1.

General.

FORESTS.

Teak Forests,
Mixed Forests.

WILD ANIMALS
AND BIRDS.

CHAPTER 1.

General.
FISH.

Water
Resources.

The Wardha river flows along the entire northern and western borders of the district. The Wunna (Venna), along with the Bor and Dham, is an important tributary of Wardha and constitutes the main riverine system within the district. Asodha (Yeshodha) and Pothra are the other two tributaries of the Wardha, flowing through the district. All these tributaries of the Wardha river, within the district, have a total length of about 500 kilometres.

An important source of water for irrigation in the district, which has incidentally offered scope for development of fisheries is the Bor reservoir having an approximate water spread of 3,500 acres. There are four large perennial tanks—Kelzar tank at Kelzar, Deo tank at Nachangaon, Sarangpur tank at Arvi and Kapileshwar tank at Asthi. Besides, there are 30 seasonal tanks; many of these tanks belong to the gram panchayats. The total acreage of impounded water in the district is about 4,000 acres.

Fish Varieties. The important varieties of fishes, occurring in the water resources of the district are as follows:—

Scientific name

Local name

1. Carps and Barbs.

Family — CYPRINIDAE

<i>Chela atpar</i> (Ham.)	.. Bonkanso
<i>Oxygaster clupeoides</i> (Bl.)	.. Chela
<i>Rasbora daniconius</i> (Ham.)	.. Kanheri.
<i>Danio devario</i> (Ham.)	.. Duthrie
<i>Puntius ticto</i> (Ham.)	.. Karwadi.
<i>Puntius sophore</i> (Ham.)	.. Patiah.
<i>Puntius kolus</i> (Sykes)	.. Kolshi.
<i>Puntius sarana</i> (Ham.)	.. Poshti
<i>Obsteobrama vigrosii</i> (Sykes)	.. Koli
<i>Tor tor</i> (Ham.)	.. Waris
<i>Cirrhinus reba</i> (Ham.)	.. Rewli
<i>Labeo fimbriatus</i> (Bl.)	.. Tambir
<i>Labeo calbasu</i> (Ham.)	.. Kanoshi.
<i>Labeo bata</i> (Ham.)	.. Bata, Nawari
<i>Labeo boggut</i> (Sykes)	.. Gohria
<i>Labeo rohita</i> (Ham.)	.. Rohu
<i>Catla catla</i> (Ham.)	.. Catla.

2. Razor fishes

Family—NOTOPTERIDAE

<i>Notopterus notopterus</i> (Pallas)	.. Patula
<i>Notopterus chitala</i> (Ham.)	.. Chital.

3. Loaches

Family—COBITIDAE

<i>Lepidocephalichthys guntea</i> (Ham.)	.. Gurgutechi
<i>Noemacheilus botia</i> (Ham.)	.. Telin

CHAPTER 1.

General.

FISH.

Fish Varieties.

- Scientific name* .. *Local name*
4. *Catfishes*
- Family—SILURIDAE
- Wallago attu* (Schn.) .. Shirda, Sarvada
Ompak bimaculatus (Bl.) .. Goonga Macchi
- Family—SACCOBRANCHIDAE
- Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bl.) .. Singhan
- Family—CLARIIDAE
- Clarias batrachus* (L.) .. Wagur
- Family — BAGARIDAE
- Mystus aor* (Ham.) .. Singharee
Mystus seenghala (Sykes) .. Shingta
- Family — SISORIDAE
- Bagarius bagarius* .. Badh
5. *Eels*
- Family — ANGUILLIDAE
- Anguilla bengalensis* (G. and V.) .. Temboo macchi
6. *Garfishes*
- Family — BELONIDAE
- Xenotodon cancila* (Ham.) .. Chacha machhi
7. *Mulletts*
- Family — MUGILIDAE
- Rhinomugil corsula* (Ham.) .. Arvari, Wardori
8. *Snake-heads or Murrels*
- Family — OPHOCEPHALIDAE
- Channa striatus* (Bl.) .. Dhok
Channa marulius (Ham.) .. Phul murrel
Channa gachua (Ham.) .. Bilona
Channa punctatus (Ham.) .. Botri
9. *Perches*
- Family — NANDIDAE
- Nandus nandus* (Ham.) .. Dukkar Macchi
Badis badis (Ham.) ..
10. *Glassfishes*
- Family — AMBASSIDAE
- Ambassis ranga* (Ham.) .. Zanjadi
Ambassis nama (Ham.) .. Chandva

CHAPTER 1.	<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>Local name</i>
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General.

11. *Gobies*

FISH.

Fish Varieties.

Family — GOBIIDAE

Glossogobius guiris (Ham.)

.. Ghasra

12. *Spiny eels*

Family — MASTOCEMBELIDAE

Mastocembelus pancalus (Ham.)

.. Bam

Mastocembelus armatus (Lac.)

.. Wair

The bulk of the fish catch from water resources in the district comprises major carps (Rohu, Catla and Mrigal), catfishes and murels. The Godavari prawn, *Macrobrachium malcomsonii*, is caught in small quantities in Wardha and Wunna rivers.

The most common gear used for fishing is the cast net, locally called 'Bhavar Jal', and the scoop/net, called 'Pelni'. A drag net, locally called 'Zorly', admeasuring about six metres to ten metres in length with a mesh ranging from 1" to 6" is also operated.

The material used for fabricating most of these gears has been cotton twine; but in recent years, fishermen have realised the advantages of using synthetic fibres and are progressively replacing cotton twine mostly with nylon. Nylon, although considerably costlier than the cotton twine, is cheaper in the long run, when considered from the point of view of utility and advantages attached to it; the department encourages the usage of nylon by giving subsidy to the fishermen.

Besides nets traps made of bamboo strips are also used as fixed contrivances in the form of funnel shape.

The boat that is mainly used by the fishermen in the district is the dugout canoe.

Fishermen.

There are about 5,000 fishermen in the district out of whom only 1,500 are full-time fishermen. Fishing is a subsidiary means of livelihood for the rest.

The fishermen belong to the following sub-castes:—

Dhoniar, Bhoi, Kewat, Palawar Bhoi, Bhanari, Machhindra, Bendora, Zingo Bhoi, and Bastala.

Development Activities.

Taking into consideration the fact that the riverine fisheries of the district are not rich, emphasis has been given to bring as much acreage of impounded water under pisciculture as possible. Nearly 3,900 acres out of the total area of 4,000 acres of impounded waters in the district have been surveyed and brought under pisciculture by stocking these waters with fish seed of quick growing varieties comprising Catla, Rohu and Mrigal. With a view to producing the fish seed within the district, two fish seed farms have been established, one at Bor and the other at Kelzar. To intensify the development of fisheries in the district with a view to increasing fish production and to improving the socio-economic condition of fishermen, a separate scheme — Wardha Plan — was implemented. This scheme covered the expansion programme of the fish-seed farms at Bor and Kelzar, and grant of loans to grampanchayats for repairs of tanks.

The farm at Kelzar is located on Wardha-Nagpur road and has an expanse of 8.0 acres of which an area of 4.3 acres is water-spread, comprising 66 ponds for rearing fry and brood fish. The water supply to this farm is from the Bor Canal system through a specially constructed feeder channel.

The farm at Bor is situated below the Yeshvant dam, on a 3.8 acre piece of land. It consists of 24 ponds with a total water-spread area of 1.6 acres. The supply of water to this farm is from Bor main canal.

To undertake these development activities in the district, an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries has been appointed with the requisite staff to assist him.

The district is not very rich faunastically and this includes snakes also. However, the rich black soil and the river regions of the south in the district are areas where rats abound and one does get a large number of Cobra and Rat Snakes, with some mingling of kraits. The incidence of snake bite in the district is more in the south specially during summer months.

Typhlops Braminus.—Locally this snake is known as “Kadu”. It is small, thin, blind and has imbricate scales both on the dorsal and ventral surfaces, often times it is mistaken to be a biggish earthworm. The snake feeds on decaying matter and insect grubs. Many a times it digs into heaps of decaying vegetation in gardens and lays eggs before monsoon.

Eryx conicus.—This local snake “DUTONDYA” is believed to have two heads and moving on two sides during the year. This is not true. The snake has a very blunt and rough tail which at times is hurled at a victim. It grows to about three feet and is often mistaken to be a young one of a python because of its chocolate colour on which are present grey reticulated markings. The belly scales do not reach the far ends of the ventral surface, and the head with tiny eyes look like a tapering tail. It often remains buried up and dug up in soil and shuns light. This snake feeds on small frogs and tiny mammals and when badly provoked it hurls at the victim and tries to bite viciously. It lays eggs before monsoon.

Python Molurus.—This is the local “AJGAR” snake found at some watershed areas in the hilly regions of Arvi tahsil. It is not a very common snake. When full grown it measures upto eighteen feet in length and two feet in girth at the widest. It is resin brown in colour with faint sky blue variegated markings on the dorsal surface. The sides of the head are pink and a lavcent shaped mark is situated from neck to middle of head. This snake has pointed teeth and some of these are curved for retention of the hold on the prey. The snake attacks the victim, which are normally small mammals, holds them by the jaw and coils round its body to strangulate it to death. Once dead the victim is pressed into the mouth and gradually swallowed. After one big meal, it may not need food for some days, when it will lie quietly near rocks and water sheds. It hisses loudly and many people believe that it can draw a victim by an inward draft of its breath. This is incorrect. It is a harmless snake, which is many a time hunted by wild tribes for food. The eggs laid before monsoon are fairly big in size and are many a time consumed by some.

Natrix Piscator.—This is the common “Diwad” found all over the district near water accumulations. It is a very swift snake that feeds on frogs and fishes and keeps away from human habitation. Fishermen fishing in

CHAPTER 1.

General.

FISH. Development Activities.

SNAKES*

*The section on Snakes is contributed by Dr. P. J. Deoras, Bombay.

CHAPTER 1.

General.

SNAKES.

Non-Poisonous.

fresh water often come across this harmless snake that grows to four feet and is olive green with black checkerboard markings especially in the hind region. The head has black stripes and black spots are present in the neck region. The under surface is white with scales touching the two ends of the sides. Many snake charmers freely handle this snake that lays a number of eggs that hatch just before the monsoon.

Natrix Stolata.—"Naneti" or "Sitakilat" is the name given to this snake found very frequently even on road sides during rainy days. It is buff coloured with two grey longitudinal lines at the sides and white dots on the anterior region. It is a fairly swift moving snake that could easily be handled even by children. Many people keep it as domestic pet, fed on pieces of meat, tiny frogs and some insects. It is an egg laying snake that lays them in the months of March-April. It is not commonly met with in other months than monsoons.

Pytas Mucosus.—This is a very common snake of the plains locally known as *Dhaman*. Yellowish ventrally and at sides, it has black edged scales dorsally in a set pattern especially in the tail region. There may be grey marks near them. The head bears black streaks and spot extending upto the neck region. It grows to ten feet, is very agile and is seen to go up a tree with ease. It feeds on rats, and is thus found in areas where rodents abound. While climbing trees or anchoring stumps it ties a scout-type knot by its tail to the supporting surfaces and emits foul smell in the area. It also gives a very shrill kite-bird type of noise when cornered. There is a popular belief that this is the female of a cobra and that this snake stays with a cobra. Both these are erroneous beliefs. It lays a large number of eggs during March in moist soil. The eggs are blunt at both the ends and bigger than fowl eggs. A large number of these eggs are dug out and consumed by local people.

Dryophis Nasutus.—Locally known as "Harantol" this long parrot green snake with yellow belly and neck has grey markings on the body and stays on trees with its head suspended from twigs and this gives the impression of a branch hanging from the tree. The head is elliptical with fairly pointed rostrum at the base of which are dazzling eyes with a vertical pupil. Persons going up pipal trees in the forest hilly areas have seen it on the tree hiding in the green foliage and by the time it is encountered the snake head may be near the human eyes. It is at such times that people believe it to cause a hypnotic influence on the viewer. It is a harmless snake feeding on small birds, but its bite causes some feeble reactions.

Boiga Trigonata.—This cat snake with black stripes on the neck attempts to raise its head from the neck region, giving an impression (when viewed from sides) that it is a cobra about to raise its hood. The body is buff coloured with black and white small longitudinal stripes on the dorsal surface. It is a vicious snake that tries to imitate a cobra. It lays eggs that hatch during the months preceding the monsoon.

Lycodon Aulicus.—This garden wolf snake is seen near human habitations feeding on lizards, skinks, small frogs and tiny mammals. It grows to two and a half feet in length, is buff coloured and has grey and brown broken lines in variegated patterns on the dorsal surface.

Another variety of wolf snake "*bligodon venustus*" is seen with black cross stripes on a pale grey body. Both these snakes are seen in the cooler regions of Arvi tahsil. They are oviparous.

Poisonous. *Naja-Naja*.—The common cobra is locally known as "Nag", "Dhomi" (when black) or "Gehuwa" (when brown). This snake always has a hood on which may be present a bionocallate mark dorsally and three faint black stripes with a pair of black dots ventrally. The dorsal mark may be

absent in some varieties but the ventral markings and the hood are always present in a cobra. To make sure about the identity it is desirable to see that the snake has three scales behind the eye, the second supralabial scale touching the nasal part and the eye and there is a triangular wedge scale between the fourth and the fifth infra-labial scale on a cobra snake.

This is the most common poisonous snake of the area which is venerated and often times not killed. It is worshipped on Nagpanchmi day when milk and popped corn is given to the snake. This snake does not drink milk as food. It may touch it by its tongue and consume some as a liquid to quench thirst; nor does it ever eat the popped rice.

Cobra-bite cases are brought near Hanuman temple and chants are raised to save the victim. Those patients who are bitten by non-poisonous snakes or in whom a cobra has given a sub-lethal dose would be saved by chants. If the snake has given a lethal dose of venom only an anti-venin injection given in time can save the patient. The poison of a cobra is neurotoxic and the reactions start six to eight minutes after the bite. The patient begins to lose sensations at the extremities and he may die due to paralysis of the muscles that lead to failure of breathing.

A cobra feeds on rats and frogs and lays upto 60 eggs which hatch just before monsoon. A young cobra has a hood and is as poisonous as the old one. The lethal dose of cobra poison for a normal sized man is 12 milligrams, while a cobra can give on an average 200 mgm at a bite.

Bungarus Coeruleus.—This is the common krait snake, locally known as "Ghoda karayat" or *Manyar*. It is steel blue with white cross stripes all over the body. It has a row of hexagonal dorsal scales and the anal scales are complete. These two characteristics distinguish it from the wolf snakes.

This is a timid snake living in between bricks and other crevices. It moves out in the darks and feeds on lizards and mice as well as other tiny snakes. The venom is neurotoxic in reaction and the toxicity is higher than that of a cobra. The lethal dose for a normal man is only six milligrams and only an anti-venin can save the victim. It lays eggs and often times eats its own young ones.

Vipera Russellii.—This viper brown in colour and with three rows of deep brown elliptical marks inhabits regions with deep vegetation.

It has a triangular head bearing tiny scales and it hisses loudly and continuously. The fangs are nearly half an inch long and lie touched up at the sides of the mouth. The injury inflicted is very painful and the swelling spreads all over the limbs. The poison is haemotoxic. This snake feeds on small mammals.

Echis Carinatus.—This snake is not very common and is often known as "Dhulnagin". It is a small snake growing to a length of 18 inches and is characterised by an arrow mark on the head and variegated brown markings on a deep brown body. It moves in a side winding way emitting a noise that comes out of rubbing the serrated side scales. It is very ferocious and can strike a victim one foot above the ground. The poison given out may not be a lethal dose and as such the victim does not die but there are side reactions and the victim starts bleeding from nose, eyes, kidney, gums and shows symptoms of putrefaction at the site of bite. The victim then succumbs to the side reactions only.

This snake is encountered more during rains when it has just laid young ones. The only sure remedy against its bite is a specific anti-venin.

CHAPTER 1.

General.

SNAKES.

Poisonous.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER 2—HISTORY*

IN 1967 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS WERE CONDUCTED BY THE NAGPUR UNIVERSITY AT PAUNAR, five miles from Wardha, the report of which has just been published. On the basis of ceramic evidence the earliest period of habitation there goes back to about 1000 B.C. to 800 B.C. This period is characterised by 'the occurrence of the painted pottery, absence of iron and a thin variety of the Black-and-Red pottery, one shred of which showed traces of painting in white. The earliest habitation was indicated by a patchy floor of compact brown clay rammed to a thickness of about 10 cm. right on the black soil layer. There was no evidence of post-holes, but the remains of a circular hearth with the circular arms made of a roll of clay were discovered.¹' We have not had more evidence of the habitation of this period.

Pre-History and Archaeology.—The remains of the next or chalcolithic period were discovered in the excavations carried on at Kaundinyapur in the adjoining district of Amravati and also in the later strata at Paunar. The characteristic peculiarities of the culture of this period may be described as follows:—

'The earliest habitations of the people of this period must have been in the river valleys. The thick forests which must have covered them were first cut down with their stone and copper tools. The elevated sides on the banks of the rivers were chosen for a settlement. Each settlement may have consisted of about 50 to 100 huts, the huts were small, measuring 10 ft. by 9 ft. and were either rectangular or round. They were constructed with wooden posts, the walls being of mud and the roof of bamboo matting, dry leaves etc., covered with a layer of mud. The houses were furnished with large and small storage jars, bowls (*vatis*) and vessels (*lotas*) with long spouts. Their red surface was painted in black with geometric designs or figures of animals. They wore garments of cotton and probably also of (*wild*) silk. For their ornaments they used beads of semi-precious stones, crystal, terracotta and rarely of copper and even of gold. Silver was unknown. Bangles were made of copper, burnt clay or stone, rarely of ivory.

*The Section on the Ancient Period is contributed by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. V. Mirashi, Ex-Professor, Nagpur University.

The sections on Mediaeval Period onwards have been contributed by Dr. B. K. Apte, M.A., Ph.D., Centre of Post-graduate Instruction and Research, Panaji, Goa.

1. *Paunar Excavation* (1967) (pub. by Nagpur University), pp. 6 f.

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For weapons they used products of the chalcedony blade industry, flat copper axes, and slings with round balls of various sizes. Their tools were made of dolerite and copper. They pounded their grains with plano-convex rubber stones. Besides, they ate beef, mutton, pork, venison and river fish. Hunting and animal grazing formed their main occupations.

They buried their dead either within the house floor or outside. The children were buried in wide-mouthed urns. The dead were provided with bowls, spouted vessels and necklaces of copper and carnelian.

Economically these people were in a pastoral-cum-hunting-cum-agricultural stage and lived in small villages on river banks. They still used stone for various purposes, the use of copper being rare. This kind of life continued until it was changed by a fresh influx of people who came with a knowledge of iron, agriculture and town-planning in about the fourth century B.C.

Who these people were is not definitely known, but one plausible conjecture is that they belonged to some of the Aryan tribes. This theory, however, needs confirmation by stronger evidence.¹

The above gleanings are from the excavations at such sites as Nevasa. We shall next see what light is thrown on this period by literary sources. According to literary tradition, when the Aryans penetrated to the Deccan, the whole region was covered by a thick jungle, which extended southward from Central India. Agastya was the first Aryan who crossed the Vindhya and fixed his residence on the bank of the Godavari. This memorable event is commemorated in the mythological story which represents Vindhya as bending before his *guru* Agastya when the latter approached him. The sage asked the mountain to remain in that condition until he returned from the south, which he never did. Agastya was followed by several other sages who established their hermitages in different regions of the south. The cluster of hermitages on the bank of the Godavari was called *Jana-sthana* to distinguish it from the surrounding forest country. The sages living there were constantly harassed by the original inhabitants of the region who are called *Rakshasas* in the *Ramayana*. "These shapeless and ill-looking monsters testify to their abominable character by various cruel and terrific displays. They implicate the hermits in impure practices and perform great outrages. Changing their shapes and hiding in thickets adjoining the hermitages, these frightful beings delight in terrifying the devotees; they cast away their sacrificial ladles and vessels; they pollute cooked oblations and utterly defile the offerings with blood. These faithless creatures inject frightful sounds into the ears of the faithful and austere hermits. At the time of the sacrifice they snatch away the jars, the flowers and the sacred grass of these sober-minded men."¹

In course of time a large kingdom was founded north of the Godavari by Vidarbha, the son of Rishabhadeva. His capital was Kundinapura in the adjoining Amravati district. The country has since then become known by the name of Vidarbha. Agastya married the daughter Lopamudra of king Vidarbha. Agastya is the seer of some hymns of the *Rigveda*. His wife Lopamudra is also mentioned in the *Rigveda*, I, 179, 4. The country became well known in the age of the *Brahmanas* and the *Upanishads* in which it is frequently mentioned. The *Ramayana*, in the *Uttarakanda*, states the story of king Danda or Dandaka, in whose time Vidarbha was devastated by a violent dust storm. Danda was a son of Ikshvaku and grandson of Manu. He ruled over the country between

¹ Muir's *Sanskrit Texts* quoted in the first edition of the *Nagpur District Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 24.

the Vindhya and Shaivala mountains from his capital Madhumanta. He led a voluptuous life and once upon a time, he violated the daughter of the sage Bhargava. The sage then cursed the king that his whole kingdom would be devastated by a terrible dust-storm. The whole country between the Vindhya and Shaivala mountains, extending over a thousand *yojanas*, was consequently turned into a great forest, which since then came to be known as Dandakaranya.

The central part of the Deccan was divided into several countries known by different names. Thus, the region to the north of the Godavari, now included in the Aurangabad district, was known by the name of Mulaka. This country together with its capital Pratishtana (modern Paithan) is mentioned in Pali literature. To the north of it lay the country of Rishika, now called Khandesh. Along the southern bank of the Godavari extended the country of Ashmaka (Pali, Assaka), which comprised the modern Ahmadnagar and Bid districts. Later, this region came to be included in the country of Kuntala, which extended far to the south. It included what is now known as the Southern Maratha Country as well as North Karnataka and the Shimoga and Chitaldurg districts of the old Mysore State. In an inscriptional passage the upper valley of the Krishna is said to be included in the Kuntala country.¹ In the *Udayasundarikatha* of Sodhdala (11th cen. A.D.) Pratishtana on the Godavari is said to be the capital of the Kuntala country. In early times Kuntala was probably included in the larger country called Maharashtra. The Aihole inscription (7th cen. A.D.) speaks of three Maharashtras, which probably comprised Vidarbha, Western Maharashtra and Kuntala. In later times Kuntala came to denote the predominantly Kanarese country now included in the Mysore State. It is described as a seven and half lakh province. The Early Chalukyas of Badami and the Later Chalukyas of Kalyani were known as *Kuntalendras* or lords of Kuntala. In the earlier days, however, the districts of Kolhapur, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar and Bid, which are now Marathi-speaking, were included in Kuntala. As we shall see later, the Early Rashtrakutas, who were ruling over this territory, were known as *Kuntalashvaras* (or rulers of Kuntala).

Coming to historical times, we find that all this territory was included in the Empire of Ashoka. An inscription issued by the *Dharmamahamatra* of Ashoka has been found at Devtek in the Chanda district which adjoins the Wardha district. It was issued in the fourteenth regnal year of Ashoka and interdicts the capture and killing of animals.² Again, the fifth and thirteenth rock-edicts of Ashoka mention Rashtrika-Petenikas and Bhoja-Petenikas. According to many scholars, Petenikas were inhabitants of Pratishtana, the Rashtrikas ruled as Maharathis in Maharashtra, while the Bhojas held Vidarbha.

After the overthrow of the Maurya dynasty in circa 184 B.C. the imperial throne in Pataliputra was occupied by the *Senapati* Pushyamitra, the founder of the Shunga dynasty. His son Agnimitra was appointed Viceroy of Malva and ruled from Vidisha, modern Besnagar, a small village near Bhilsa. Vidarbha, which had seceded from the Mauryan Empire during the reign of one of the weak successors of Ashoka, was then ruled by Yajnasena. He imprisoned his cousin Madhavasena, who was a rival claimant for the throne. The sister of Madhavasena escaped to Malva and got admission as a hand-maid to the queen Dharini under the name of Malavika. Agnimitra, who had espoused the cause of Madhavasena and had sent an army against the king of Vidarbha, fell in love with Malavika and married her. The Malava army defeated

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¹ Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, P. 9;

² *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 109 f.

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the king of Vidarbha and released Madhavasena. Agnimitra then divided the country of Vidarbha between the two cousins, each ruling on one side of the Varada (Wardha). The Wardha district was included in Eastern Vidarbha. The story of Malavika forms the plot of the Sanskrit play *Malavikagnimitra* of Kalidasa.

Kalidasa does not state to what royal family Yajnasena and Madhavasena belonged, and these names do not occur anywhere else. Still it is possible to conjecture that they may have been feudatories of the Satavahanas. From the Hathigumpha inscription at Udayagiri near Bhuvaneshvar, we learn that Kharavela, the king of Kalinga, who was a contemporary of Pushyamitra, sent an army to the western region, not minding Satakarni. The latter evidently belonged to the Satavahana dynasty as the name occurs often in that family. Kharavela's army is said to have penetrated upto the river Kanhabenna and struck terror in the hearts of the people of Rishika. The Kanhabenna is evidently the river Kanhan,¹ which flows about 10 miles from Nagpur, and not the river Krishna, which flows not west but south west of Udayagiri. Kharavela's army thus invaded Vidarbha. He knew that as the ruler of Vidarbha was a feudatory of king Satakarni, the latter would rush to his aid. When Vidarbha was thus invaded, the people of Rishika (Khandesh), which bordered Vidarbha on the west, were naturally terror-stricken. No actual engagement seems, however, to have taken place and the army returned to Kalinga perhaps at the approach of the Satavahana force.

Satakarni belonged to the Satavahana family. This family derived its name from king Satavahana,² who rose to power soon after the death of Ashoka and had his capital at Pratishthana (modern Paithan). It received support from the local rulers called Maharathis, with whom it formed matrimonial alliances. This dynasty is called Andhra in the *Puranas*, but that it originally hailed from Western Maharashtra is indicated by its earliest inscriptions which are found in the caves at Naneghat near Junnar and at Nasik. Its earliest coins have been found at Aurangabad and in Vidarbha. In later times it extended its rule to Andhra as shown by its later inscriptions and coins found in that region. The *Puranas* call it Andhra evidently because it was ruling in that country when the *Puranic* account was compiled in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Though Satavahana was the founder of this family, he is not mentioned in the *Puranas*. The first king of the Andhra (i.e., Satavahana) dynasty mentioned in the *Puranas* is Shimuka (Shrimukha), who is also known from a relievo-statue of his in a Naneghat cave. We do not know the extent of his kingdom, but it is surmised to have spread at least from Junnar to Pratishthana (Paithan). When he ended his rule, his son Satakarni was a minor and so his brother Krishna ascended the throne. He has left an inscription in a cave which he got excavated for the Buddhist monks at Nasik. The next ruler of the dynasty was Satakarni I, who is also known from a relievo figure now mutilated in a Naneghat cave. He married Naganika, the daughter of Maharathi Tranakayira, who also was represented by a relievo statue in the same Naneghat cave. He seems to have extended his rule over the whole of the Deccan and even carried his arms north of the Narmada. King Kharavela of Kalinga, who was his contemporary, sent an army to the west, not minding Satakarni, who is probably this very ruler. When the army reached Kanhabenna, which, as shown above, is probably the Kanhan flowing near Nagpur, it struck terror in the hearts of the people of Rishika (Khandesh).

¹ *Studies in Indology*, Vol. III, pp. 46.

² *Studies in Indology*, Vol. III, pp. 1 f.

There was no actual clash of arms on this occasion, but two years later, Kharavela probably penetrated further west as he claims to have received submission from the Rathikas and the Bhojakas, who were probably ruling in the Deccan as feudatories of the Satavahanas.

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Satakarni performed the *Rajasuya* and *Ashvamedha* sacrifices (the latter twice), which probably commemorated important victories or supremacy in the Deccan and as such, had political significance. He also performed several other *Shrauta* sacrifices such as *Agnyadheya*, *Aptoryama*, *Dasharatra*, *Trayodasharatra*, *Angirasatriratra*, *Shataratra*, *Gavamayana*, etc., all of which were marked by munificent gifts of horses, elephants, and *Karshapanas*. They are recorded in a large, but now sadly mutilated, inscription in a cave at Naneghat. Vidarbha was evidently included in the dominion of Satakarni.

Satakarni left behind two sons, Vedishri and Shaktishri, who are mentioned in the afore-mentioned Naneghat inscription. Vedishri, who succeeded him, is described as a very brave prince, whose army was always victorious and who became the lord of *Dakshinapatha* (Deccan)¹. He was succeeded by a number of rulers, who are named in the *Puranic* lists, but about whom they furnish little information except their reign-periods, which also vary in the different *Puranas*, and even in the manuscripts of the same *Puranas*. But one name among them is noteworthy. It is that of king Hala, the reputed author of the *Gathasaptashati*, a unique collection, of seven hundred Prakrit verses descriptive of the social, religious and economic life of the period. Hala flourished in the first century A.D.²

Some years after Hala's reign Maharashtra was conquered by the Shaka Kshatrapas. Nahapana, a Shaka Kshatrapa probably appointed by the contemporary Kushana Emperor, was ruling over Konkan, Pune-Nasik and some other districts of Western Maharashtra as also some portions of Central India as far north as Ajmer. Vidarbha also was under the rule of another Kshatrapa named Rupiamma as disclosed by a pillar inscription recently discovered at Pavni in the Bhandara district.³ The Satavahanas were therefore obliged to leave Western Maharashtra and Vidarbha, and to repair to the southern part of their dominion, but Gautamiputra Satakarni soon retrieved the fortune of his family. He made a daring dash into Vidarbha and occupied Benakata or the Wainganga district. Thereafter he invaded Western Maharashtra and defeated Nahapana somewhere in the Nasik district. This is shown by his inscription in one of the Nasik caves, wherein he is called *Benakatakasvami* or the lord of Benakata (Wainganga district). He extended his rule to a large part of the peninsula as his chargers are said to have drunk the water of three oceans. The following provinces are specifically mentioned as comprised in his dominion :—Rishika (Khandesh), Ashmaka (Ahmadnagar and Bhir districts), Mulaka (Aurangabad district), Vidarbha, Akara and Avanti (Eastern and Western Malva), Suratha (Kathiawad), and Aparanta (Konkan). That his empire extended much farther is shown by the description that Setagiri (near Nagarjunikonda), Shristana (Kurnul district) and Mahendra (between the Godavari and the Krishna) were situated in his kingdom.

After defeating Nahapana, Gautamiputra called back the silver coins of the Shaka Kshatrapa and restruck them. The Jogaltembhi hoard contained more than 10,000 silver coins so counterstruck. He himself issued

¹ *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 122 f.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 76 f.

³ *Nagpur University Journal*, Vol. XVI, p. 1 f.

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a large number of potin coins with the figure of an elephant with up-lifted trunk on the obverse and the Ujjain symbol on the reverse.¹ In the hoard of potin coins found at Tarhala in the Akola district of Vidarbha, out of nearly 1,200 decipherable coins as many as 575 were of Gautamiputra Satakarni.

Gautamiputra Satakarni was succeeded by his son Vasishthiputra Pulumavi, who also ruled over an extensive kingdom, but seems to have lost some northern provinces like Akaravanti and Surashtra (Kathiavad) to the Kshatrapas. He is mentioned by Ptolemy as ruling at Pratishthana. He was succeeded by his brother Vasishthiputra Satakarni, who married the daughter of the Shaka Kshatrapa Rudradaman I. Among his successors the most noteworthy was Yajnashri Satakarni (C. 174-203 A.D.) whose inscriptions and coins have been found over a large area. They show that he ruled over an extensive kingdom stretching from Konkan in the west to Andhradesha in the east. He issued among other types the ship-type lead coins indicative of his rule over the maritime province of the Coromandel Coast.²

Within fifty years after Yajnashri Satakarni, the rule of the Satavahanas came to an end. The Satavahanas were liberal patrons of learning and religion. As stated above, the early kings of the family performed *Vedic* sacrifices and lavished gifts on the Brahmanas. Krishna, Gautamiputra, Pulumavi and Yajnashri excavated caves and donated villages to provide for the maintenance, clothing and medicine of the Buddhist monks. As stated above, the *Gathasaptashati* (or *Sattasai*), an anthology of 700 Prakrit verses, is, by tradition, ascribed to Hala of this family. Another Prakrit work of the age was the *Bihatikatha* of Gunadhya. It was written in the Paishachi Prakrit. The original Prakrit work is not extant now, but two Sanskrit versions of it viz., the *Kathasaritsagara* of Somadeva and the *Brihatkathamajari* of Kshemendra are well known. Gunadhya was a native of the town of Supratishtha, which, from references in some grants of the Vakatakas, is known to have been situated in the Hinganghat tahsil of the Wardha district. It may be identical with the village Pothra, situated on a small river of the same name, which joins the Wunna.

About A. D. 250 the Satavahanas were supplanted by the Abhiras in Western Maharashtra and by the Vakatakas in Vidarbha. The founder of the Abhira dynasty was *Rajan* Ishvarasena, the son of Shivadatta, who has left an inscription in a cave at Nasik. He started an era commencing in A. D. 250, which later became well known as the Kalachuri-Chedi era. Judging by the expansion of this era, Ishvarasena and his descendants seem to have ruled over a large territory comprising Gujarat, Konkan and Northern Maharashtra.³ He was followed by nine other kings, whose names unfortunately do not occur in the *Puranas*, which only state that they ruled for 67 years. From a casket discovered during excavations at Devni Mori in Gujarat, we know the name of one of these kings as Rudrasena. His family name *Kathika* also has become known from the same source. He was ruling in the year 127 of the Abhira era, corresponding to A. D. 376-77⁴. The Abhiras were supplanted by their feudatories the Traikutakas in circa A. D. 415.

The names of three Traikutaka kings are known from their inscriptions and coins viz., Indradatta, Dahrasena and Vyaghrasena. Dahrasena performed an *Ashvamedha* and was therefore an independent king; but his

¹ Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. III, p. 38 f.

² *Studies in Indology*, Vol. III, p. 17 f.

³ Mirashi, *Inscriptions of the Kalachuri-Chedi Era* (Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. IV), p. xxxiv.

⁴ Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. IV, p. 120 f.

son and successor Vyaghrasena had to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Vakataka king Harishena.¹

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After the downfall of the Satavahanas, the Vakatakas rose to power in Vidarbha. This dynasty was founded by a Brahmana named Vindhya-shakti I, who is mentioned in the *Puranas* as well as in an inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta. His son Pravarasena I called Pravira in the *Puranas*, ousted Shishuka, the daughter's son of the Naga king of Vidisha, who was ruling at Purika at the foot of the Rikshavat (Satpuda) mountain. Pravarasena I ruled over an extensive part of the Deccan. He performed several *Vedic* sacrifices including four Ashvamedhas and assumed the title of *Samrat* (Emperor). According to the *Puranas*, he ruled from the aforementioned city of Purika. He had four sons, among whom his extensive empire was divided after his death. Two of these are known from inscriptions. The eldest son Gautamiputra predeceased him. His son Rudrasena I held the northern parts of Vidarbha and ruled from Nandivardhana near Ramtek in the Nagpur district. He had the powerful support of king Bhavanaga of the Bharashiva family, who ruled at Padmavati near Gwalior and who was his maternal grandfather. Rudrasena I was a fervent devotee of Mahabhairava. He had no regard for the *ahimsa* precepts of Ashoka. He had, therefore, no scruples in getting some portion of the aforementioned Devtek inscription of Ashoka's Dharmamahamatra chiselled off and in having his own record incised in its place.² The latter proclaims the construction of his *dharmasthana* (temple) at Chikkamburi (modern Chikmara near Devtek.).

Rudrasena I was followed by his son Prithivishena I, who ruled for a long time and brought peace and prosperity to his people. During his reign this branch of the Vakatakas became matrimonially connected with the illustrious Gupta family of North India. Chandragupta II—Vikramaditya married his daughter Prabhavatigupta to Prithivishena's son Rudrasena II probably after securing the Vakataka king's aid in his war with the Western Kshatrapas. Rudrasena II died soon after accession, leaving behind two sons, Divakarasena and Damodarasena *alias* Pravarasena II. As neither of them had come of age, Prabhavatigupta ruled as regent for the elder son Divakarasena for at least thirteen years. She seems to have been helped in the administration of the kingdom by military and civil officers and statesmen deputed by her father Chandragupta II. One of these was the great Sanskrit poet Kalidasa, who, while residing at the Vakataka capital Nandivardhana, must have often visited Ramagiri (modern Ramtek) which lay three miles away. The theme of his excellent lyric *Meghaduta* seems to have suggested itself to him at this place.

Prabhavatigupta has left us two copper-plate inscriptions. The earlier of them, though discovered in distant Pune, originally belong to the Wardha district. It was issued from the then Vakataka capital Nandivardhana and records the dowager queen's grant of the village Danguna (modern Hinganghat in the Wardha district) to a Brahmana after offering it to the feet of the Bhagavat (i.e., the god Ramchandra) on *Karttika shukla dvadashi* evidently at the time of the *parana* after observing a fast on the previous day of the *Prabodhini Ekadashi*. Some of the boundary villages mentioned in the grant can still be traced in the vicinity of Hinganghat. Thus Vilavanaka, which bounded the donated village Danguna on the west, is Vani, about two and a half miles west of Hinganghat, while Kadapinjana, which bounded on the south, is probably Kadhajan, which lies three miles from Hinganghat. These villages were situated in the *ahara* or territorial division of *Supratishtha*. The latter seems, therefore,

¹ C. I. I., Vol. IV, p. xl f.

² *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 114 f.

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to have comprised roughly the territory now included in the Hinganghat tahsil.¹

Divakarasena also seems to have died when quite young. He was succeeded by his brother Damodarasena, who, on accession, assumed the name Pravarasena of his illustrious ancestor. He had a long reign of thirty years and was known for his learning and liberality. More than a dozen grants made by him have come to light. One of them made at the instance of his mother Prabhavatigupta in the nineteenth regnal year is noteworthy. The plates recording the grant were issued from the feet of Ramagirisvamin (i.e., god Ramchandra on the hill of Ramagiri, modern Ramtek) and register the grant which the queen made as on the previous occasion after observing a fast on the *Prabodhini Ekadashi*.²

Pravarasena II founded a new city, which he named Pravarapura and where he shifted his capital some time after his eleventh regnal year. He built there a magnificent temple of Ramachandra evidently at the instance of his mother, who was a devout worshipper of that god. Some of the sculptures used to decorate the temple have recently been discovered at Pavnar on the bank of the Dham, six miles from Wardha, and have led to the identification of Pravarapura with Pavnar in the Wardha district.³

Pravarasena II is the reputed author of the *Setubandha* a Prakrit *kavya* in glorification of Ramchandra. This work has been highly praised by Sanskrit poets and rhetoricians. According to a tradition recorded by a commentator of this work, it was composed by Kalidasa, who ascribed it to Pravarasena. The latter is also known as the author of some Prakrit *gathas*, which were later incorporated on the *Gathasaptashati*.⁴

Pravarasena II was succeeded by his son Narendrasena, during whose reign Vidarbha was invaded by the Nala king Bhavadattavarman. The latter penetrated as far as the Nagpur district and even occupied Nandivardhana, the erstwhile Vakataka capital. The Riddhapur plates record the grant which Bhavadatta made while on a pilgrimage to Prayaga. The plates were issued later from Nandivardhana, which was evidently his capital at the time.⁵ In this emergency the Vakatakas had to shift their capital again. They moved it to Padmapura near Amgaon in the Bhandara district. A fragmentary inscription, which was proposed to be issued from Padmapura, has been discovered at the village Mohalla in the adjoining Durg district of Madhya Pradesh⁶. This Padmapura is probably identical with the birthplace of the great Sanskrit playwright Bhavabhuti, who flourished there in a later age.

The Nalas could not retain their hold over Vidarbha for a long time. They were ousted by Narendrasena's son Prithivishena II, who carried the war into the enemy's territory and burnt and devastated their capital Pushkari, which was situated in the Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh. Prithivishena, taking advantage of the weakening of the Gupta power, carried his arms to the north of the Narmada. Inscriptions of his feudatory Vyaghradeva have been found in the former Ajaigadh and Jaso States in Central India.⁷

The elder branch of the Vakataka family came to an end about A. D. 490. The territory under its rule was thereafter included in the dominion of the other or Vatsagulma branch, to which we may now turn.

¹ Mirashi, *Inscriptions of the Vakatakas* (C. I. I., Vol. V) p. 6 f.

² *Ibid.* Vol. V, p. 34 f.

³ Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 272 f.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 81 f.

⁵ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX, p. 100 f.

⁶ C. I. I., Vol. V, p. 76 f.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 89 f.

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The Vatsagulma branch was founded by Sarvasena, a younger son of Pravarasena I. Its capital was at Vatsagulma, modern Basim in the Akola district. This branch also produced some brave and learned princes. Sarvasena, the founder of this branch, is well known as the author of the Prakrit *Kavya Harivijaya*, which has, for its theme, the bringing down of the Parijata tree from heaven. This *kavya* has received unstinted praise from several eminent rhetoricians, like Anandavardhana.¹

Sarvasena was followed by his son Vindhyasena, called Vindhyashakti (II) in the Basim plates, which he issued in the 37th regnal year.² These plates record the grant of a village situated in the northern *marga* (sub-division) of Nandikada (modern Nanded in the Marathwada Division).

Vindhyasena pursued a vigorous policy and defeated the lord of Kuntala, who probably belonged to the Early Rashtrakuta dynasty of Manapura as shown below. Like his father and grandfather he assumed the title of *Dharmamaharaja*. His Basim plates record the earliest grant of the Vakatakas known so far. The genealogical portion of the grant, is written in Sanskrit and the formal portion is Prakrit. This shows how the classical language was gradually asserting itself under the patronage of the Vakatakas. All earlier grants of the Satavahanas, as is well known, are in Prakrit, while all the later grants of the Vakatakas are in Sanskrit.

Vindhyasena was followed by his son Pravarasena II, about whom little is known. The Ajanta inscription says that he became exalted by his excellent, powerful and liberal rule. He seems to have had a short reign; for when he died, his son was only eight years old. The name of this boy prince is lost in the Ajanta inscription. He was followed by his son Devasena, whose fragmentary copper-plate inscription is now deposited in the India Office, London.³ Another record of his region, inscribed on stone, was recently discovered at Basim. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 380 (A.D. 458-59) and records the excavation of a tank named *Sudarshana* by Svamilladeva, a servant of Devasena.⁴

Devasena had a very righteous and capable minister named Hastibhoja. He looked after the affairs of the State and pleased all subjects. Devasena entrusted the government of his kingdom to him and gave himself up to the enjoyment of pleasures.

Devasena was succeeded in *circa* A. D. 475 by his son Harishena. He carried his arms in all directions. A mutilated verse in an Ajanta cave inscription states that he conquered Avanti (Malva) in the north, Kosala (Chhattisgarh), Kalinga and Andhra in the east, Lata (Central and Southern Gujarat) and Trikota (Nasik district) in the west and Kuntala (Southern Maratha country) in the south.⁵ He thus became the undisputed suzerain of the entire country extending from Malwa in the north to Kuntala in the south and from the Arabian Sea in the west to the Bay of Bengal in the east.

Harishena is the last known Vakataka king. As we have seen, he had an extensive empire in the Deccan. The causes which led to the sudden disintegration of that mighty empire are not recorded in history, but the last chapter of the *Dashakumaracharita* of Dandin who flourished only about 125 years after the fall of the Vakatakas, seems to have preserved a living tradition about the last period of Vakataka rule.⁶ It seems that

¹ Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 99 f.

² *C. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 93 f.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 101 f.

⁴ *Dr. Mirashi Felicitation Volume*, p. 372 f.

⁵ *C. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 106 f.

⁶ Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 165 f.

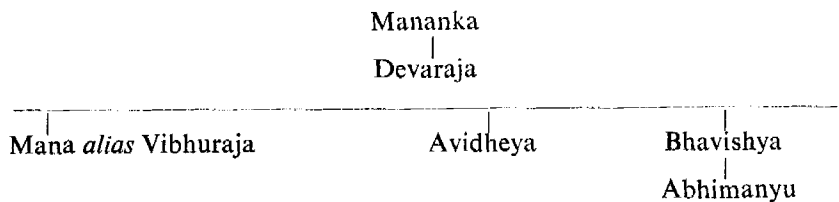
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Harishena's son, though intelligent and accomplished in all arts, neglected the study of the science of politics (*dandaniti*.) He gave himself up to the enjoyment of pleasures and indulged in all sorts of vices, neglecting the affairs of the State. His subjects imitated him and led a vicious and dissolute life. Finding this a suitable opportunity, the crafty ruler of the neighbouring Ashmaka country sent his minister's son to the court of Vidarbha. The latter ingratiated himself with the king and egged him on in his dissolute life. He also decimated his forces by various means. Ultimately, when the country was thoroughly disorganised, the ruler of Ashmaka instigated the ruler of Vanavasi (North Kanara District) to invade Vidarbha. The king of Vidarbha called all feudatories to his aid and decided to give battle to the enemy on the bank of the Varada (Wardha). But while he was fighting with the forces of the invader, he was treacherously attacked in the rear by some of his own feudatories and was killed on the battle field. Thus ended the Vakataka kingdom after a glorious rule of two hundred and fifty years.

The Vakatakas were patrons of art and literature. In their age the *Vaidarbhi riti* came to be regarded as the best style of poetry and several excellent poetical works were then produced in Vidarbha. Kalidasa also adopted the same *riti* for his works. Some Prakrit *kavyas* were also produced in this period, two of which viz., the *Harivijaya* of Sarvasena and the *Setubandha* of Pravarasena have been mentioned above. Three of the caves at Ajantā viz., the two *Vihara* caves XVI and XVII and the *Chaitya* cave XIX were excavated and decorated with paintings in the time of Harishena. Several temples of Hindu gods and goddesses were also built; the ruins of one of them have come to light at Pavnar.¹ Others are known from references in copper-plate grants.

According to the *Puranas* the Vakataka king Pravarasena. I had four sons, all of whom ruled as kings. Two of them are known from inscriptions. As stated before, the eldest of them was Gautamiputra, whose son Rudrasena I, founded the Nandivardhana branch. The second was Sarvasena, who established himself at Vatsagulma. Where the remaining two sons were ruling is not known definitely. But one of them may have been ruling over Southern Maharashtra. He seems to have been overthrown by Mananka, the founder of the Early Rashtrakuta dynasty. The history of this family has been unfolded during the last few years. From three copper plate grants which have been discovered in Southern Maharashtra, we get the following genealogy:²—



Mananka, the progenitor of the family, flourished in *circa* A.D. 350. He founded Manapura, which he made his capital. He is described in one of the grants as the ruler of the Kuntala country. As stated before, Kuntala was the name of the upper Krishna valley in ancient times. The places mentioned in some of the grants can be identified in the Satara and Kolhapur districts. Their capital Manapura is probably identical with Man, the headquarters of the Man taluka of the Satara district.³

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 272 f.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 178 f.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 184.

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These Rashtrakutas of Manapura sometimes came into conflict with the Vakatakas of the Vatsagulma branch. The Pandarangapalli plates of Avidheya state that Mananka harassed the rulers of Ashmaka and Vidarbha. On the other hand, an inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta states that the Vakataka king Vindhyasena (*i.e.*, Vindhyashakti II) defeated the king of Kuntala, who was evidently of this Early Rashtrakuta family.

From certain passages in the *Kuntaleshvaradautya*, a Sanskrit work ascribed to Kalidasa, which have been cited in the *Kavyamimamsa* of Rajashekhara, the *Shringaraprakasha* and the *Sarasvatikanthabharana* of Bhoja and the *Auchityavicharacharcha* of Kshemendra, we learn that the famous Gupta king Chandragupta II—Vikramaditya sent Kalidasa to the court of the king of Kuntala. Kalidasa was at first not well received there, but he gradually gained the Kuntalesha's favour and stayed at his court for some time. When he returned, he reported to Vikramaditya that the lord of Kuntala was spending his time in enjoyment, throwing the responsibility of governing the kingdom on him (*i.e.*, on Vikramaditya). This Kuntalesha was probably identical with Devaraja, the son of Mananka.¹ Through the influence of Chandragupta II, the two royal families of the south *viz.*, the Vakatakas and the Early Rashtrakutas were reconciled with each other. Later Harishena, the last known Vakataka king, raided Kuntala and exacted a tribute from its king. It is noteworthy that in the eighth *uchchhvasa* of the *Dashakumaracharita* the king of Kuntala is described as a feudatory of the Emperor of Vidarbha.

After the downfall of the Vakatakas in the beginning of the sixth century A.D. Vidarbha was occupied for some time by the Vishnukundin king Madhavavarman I. This is shown by some Vishnukundin coins found at Pavnar² and some other places in Vidarbha. Madhavavarman was a very powerful king. He married a Vakataka princess who was probably a daughter or some near relative of the last known Vakataka Emperor Harishena. He took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the downfall of the Vakatakas and extended his dominion far and wide. He performed several *Vedic* sacrifices including eleven *Ashvamedhas*. That he had brought even Western Maharashtra under his rule is shown by his copper-plate grant discovered at Khanapur in the Satara district.³ His grandson Madhavavarman II describes himself as the lord of Trikota and Malaya. So he may have ruled in Western Maharashtra for some time.

But the Vishnukundins were ousted from Maharashtra and Vidarbha by the Kalachuri king Krishnaraja, who rose to power about A.D. 550. He ruled from Mahishmati, modern Maheshvar in the former Indore State. His coins have been found at Dhamori in the Amravati district. That Vidarbha was included in his Empire is shown by the Nagardhan plates of his feudatory Svamiraja, dated in the Kalachuri year 322 (A.D. 573).⁴ These plates were issued from Nandivardhana, which seems to have retained its importance even after the downfall of the Vakatakas. Svamiraja probably belonged to the Rashtrakuta family.

Krishnaraja was succeeded by his son Shankaragana, whose copper-plate grant has been discovered at Abhona in the Nasik district. It is dated in the Kalachuri year 347 (A.D. 597). His other inscriptions have been discovered in Gujarat. He was succeeded by his son Buddharaja, who was involved in a fight with the Chalukya king Mangalesha on the southern frontier of his kingdom soon after his accession. Before we describe

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 10.

² These are under publication in *J.N.S.I.*

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 312 f.

⁴ *C.I.I.*, Vol. IV, p. 611 f.

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this engagement we must briefly review the history of the Early Chalukyas of Badami.

The Chalukyas of Badami rose to power in the first half of the sixth century A. D. The Badami stone inscription of Pulakeshin I, who is the first independent ruler of this dynasty, is dated in A.D. 543.¹ He performed the *Ashvamedha* and several other *Shrauta* sacrifices. He was succeeded by his son Kirtivarman I, who made some conquests in South India and is described as 'the night of destruction' to the Nalas (of the Bastar district), the Mauryas (of Konkan) and the Kadambas (of Vanavasi in North Kanara).

When Kirtivarman I died, his son Pulakeshin II was a minor. So his younger brother Mangalesha succeeded him. He defeated Buddharaja the Kalachuri king, who was ruling in North Maharashtra, Konkan, Gujarat and Malva, and also Svamiraja of the Chalukya family who was ruling over Revati-dvipa (modern Rediti in the Ratnagiri district).

Mangalesha's reign ended in disaster and he lost his life in a civil war with his nephew Pulakeshin II. Just about this time the Chalukya kingdom was invaded from the north by one Govinda, who probably belonged to the aforementioned Early Rashtrakuta family. Pulakeshin adopted conciliatory measures in dealing with him as he was a powerful foe. His descendants do not, however, appear to have held Southern Maharashtra for a long time; for Pulakeshin soon annexed both Southern and Northern Maharashtras and extended the northern limit of his Empire to the bank of the Narmada. That he ousted the Rashtrakutas from Southern Maharashtra is shown by the Satara plates of his brother Vishnuvardhana, which record the grant of a village on the southern bank of the Bhima. Pulakeshin also defeated the Kalachuri king Buddharaja and annexed his kingdom. He is said to have thereby become the lord of three Maharashtras, including Vidarbha. The Rashtrakutas of Vidarbha, who were previously feudatories of the Kalachuris, transferred their allegiance to the Chalukyas of Badami and like the latter, began to date their records in the *Shaka* era. Two grants of this feudatory Rashtrakuta family have been found in Vidarbha one, dated *Shaka* 615, was found near Akola and the other, dated *Shaka* 631, was discovered at Multai in the Betul district,² previously included in Vidarbha. They give the following genealogy:—

Durgaraja
|
Govindaraja
|
Svamikaraja
|
Nannaraja *alias* Yuddhasura

Pulakeshin obtained a resounding victory over Harsha, the lord paramount of North India. Thereafter, he assumed the title of Parameshvara (Emperor). He defeated the rulers of several countries such as Aparanta (Konkan), Kosala (Chhattisgarh), Kalinga (Orissa), Pishtapura (Pithapuram) and Kanchi (Conjeevarum). He made the Cholas, the Keralas and the Pandyas his allies. He thus became the undisputed lord of South India.

During the reign of Pulakeshin II the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang visited Maharashtra. He has left us the following graphic picture of the country and its people :—⁽³⁾ "The soil is rich and fertile. The climate is hot;

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 4 f.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIX, p. 109 f., *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVII p. 230 f.

³ a.—s. Beal, *Buddhist Records of the Western World* (pub. by Sushil Gupta), Vol. IV, p. 448 f.

the disposition of the people is honest and simple; they are tall of stature and of a stern vindictive character. To their benefactors they are grateful; to their enemies, relentless. If they are insulted they will risk their lives to avenge themselves. If they are asked to help one in distress, they will forget themselves in their haste to render assistance. If they are going to seek revenge, they first give their enemies a warning; then, each being armed, they attack each other with spears. If a general loses a battle, they do not inflict punishment, but present him with women's clothes, and so he is driven to seek death for himself. Each time they are about to engage in conflict, they intoxicate themselves with wine and then one man with a lance in hand, will meet ten thousand and challenge them to fight. Moreover, they inebriate many hundred heads of elephants, which, rushing forward in mass, trample every thing down so that no enemy can stand before them. The king in consequence of possessing these men and elephants, treats his neighbours with contempt. He is of the Kshatriya caste and his name is Pulakeshin."

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Pulakeshin was killed in battle at Badami in *circa* A. D. 642 by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman, who conquered Vatapi (Badami) and assumed the title of *Vatapi-konda*.

During the reign of Vikramaditya II, a descendant of Pulakeshin II, Gujarat was invaded by a formidable force of the Tajikas (Arabs). The Navasari Plates of Avanijanashraya Pulakeshin, a prince of the Gujarat Chalukya family, gave a graphic description of this battle. The Arabs had already defeated the Saindhavas, the Chavotakas, the Surashtas, the Mauryas and the Gurjaras and were attempting to penetrate into the *Dakshinapatha* (Deccan), but Avani-janashraya Pulakeshin inflicted a crushing defeat on the invaders. The Chalukya Emperor then honoured Avanijanashraya with several titles, one of which was *Anivartaka-nivartayitri* (the Repeller of the unrepellable).¹

Kirtivarman, the last of these Early Chalukyas, was defeated by the Rashtrakuta prince Dantidurga some time before A. D. 754, when he issued his Samangad plates. Kirtivarman continued to rule for a few years more, but he had lost the paramount position in the Deccan.

Dantidurga was the real founder of the Rashtrakuta Imperial power.² His Ellora cave inscription mentions five ancestors beginning with Dantivarman, but we know nothing about them. The family probably belonged to the Aurangabad district where its earliest records have been found. The earlier members of the family were probably feudatories of the Early Chalukyas. Dantidurga made extensive conquests. The Ellora cave inscription records his victories over the rulers of Kanchi, Kalinga, Shrishaila, Malava, Tanka and Lata, but these do not all seem to have resulted in the acquisition of territory. His war elephants are said to have rent asunder the banks of the Mahanadi, the Mahi and the Reva. Though there is much exaggeration in the description of the conquests, there is no doubt that he conquered Karnataka, Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Gujarat.

Dantidurga was succeeded by his uncle Krishna I, who completed the conquests and shattered the power of the Early Chalukyas. One of his inscriptions has been discovered at Bhandak in the Chanda district and is dated in the Shaka year 694 (A. D. 772).³ It records the grant of the village Nagana to a temple of the Sun in Udumbaramanti, modern Rani Amraoti in the Yeotmal district.

¹ C.I.I., Vol. IV, p. 138 f.

² Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 16 f.

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIV, p. 121 f.

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Krishna was not only a great conqueror but also a great builder. He got the great Shiva temple at Ellora originally called Krishneshvara, but now known as Kailasa, cut out of solid rock. It is one of the noblest monuments of India. A contemporary inscription tells us that the great architect who excavated it was himself surprised to see it finished and despaired of repeating the feat.

In Vidarbha also the Rashtrakutas built several magnificent temples. Those at the village Markandi in the Chanda district, where the Wain-ganga takes a northern bend, are specially noteworthy. The most beautiful among these is the Markandeya temple dedicated to Shiva. Cunningham has described it as follows¹ :—"The general style of the Markand temple is like that of the Khajuraho temples, with three rows of figures all round, two feet three inches in height. In each of these rows there are 45 human figures, making 135 in the lower part of the temple. Higher up than these there is a row of geese and a row of monk-eyes, and above these there are four more rows of human figures. The whole surface of the temples is, in fact, literally covered with statues and ornaments. Altogether I counted 409 figures; and there are about half as many lions and elephants forming divisions between human statues. About one half of the panels are given to Shiva and Parvati in various forms. There are also many subordinate female figures, some dancing, some playing musical instruments, and one holding a mirror, while putting antimony to her eye-lids."

The Rashtrakuta family produced several great conquerors, who boldly invaded north and south India and achieved memorable victories. Dhruva (A. D. 780-793) was the first among them. He defeated both the Gurjara-Pratihara king Vatsaraja and the Pala king Dharmapala, who were contending for supremacy in North India, and pressed as far as the Doab. Since then the two sacred rivers Ganga and Yamuna began to appear on the Rashtrakuta banner.

Govinda III, the son and successor of Dhruva, proved to be a still greater conqueror. After obtaining an easy victory over the Ganga king Muttarasa ruling in Gangavadi, he led victorious campaigns in Central and Northern India. He first defeated the Gurjara-Pratihara king Nagabhata and his ally Chandragupta in Central India and then routed Dharmapala of Bengal, who had espoused the cause of Chakrayudha of Kanauj. He next marched victoriously to the north until his horses drank and his elephants plunged themselves into the spring waters of the Himalayas. He then returned to the Narmada, and marching along the bank of the river, he conquered the Malava, Kosala, Kalinga, Vanga, Dahala and Odra countries. He then spent the rainy season at Shribhavana (modern Sarbhon in Gujarat) and afterwards marched with his forces to the bank of the Tungabhadra. Using Alampura (or Helapura) on the bank of the river as his base, he led his campaigns against the Keralas, the Cholas, the Pandyas and the Pallavas. Even the king of Lanka submitted to him, sending two statues—one of himself and the other of his minister to his camp at Helapura.²

Several copper-plate grants of Govinda III have been found in Vidarbha. The earliest of them was that found at Anjanavati in the Amravati district.³ It is dated in the *Shaka* year 722 (A. D. 800) and records the grant of the village Anjanavanti on the occasion of a solar eclipse. Three more grants of the same king were found at Sirso in the Akola

¹ Cunningham, *A. S. R.*, Vol. IX, p. 145.

² *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 157 f.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 8 f.

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district and are dated in the *Shaka* years 725, 729 and 734.¹ Another was discovered recently at Dharur in the Bid district of the Marathwada Division. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 728 (A. D. 806) and records the donation of the village Anahe (modern Anegaon) in the *Vishaya* (district) of Dharaura (modern Dharur). The boundary villages mentioned in the grant can be identified in the vicinity of Dharur.²

Govinda III was succeeded by his son Sharva-Amoghavarsha I, who was a man of peaceful disposition, but whose reign was full of troubles. He had first to fight with the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, then the Gangas of Gangavadi and his own relatives in Gujarath. He transferred his capital to Manyakhet (modern Malkhed). He loved and encouraged science and literature and treated all religions with equal reverence. He voluntarily retired from public administration to engage himself in religious pursuits. On one occasion he offered a finger of his hand to the goddess Mahalakshmi of Kolhapur to ward off a public calamity. Such instances are rare in the history of any country.

Another noteworthy king of the Rashtrakuta family was Indra III, the great-grandson of Amoghavarsha I. Like his illustrious ancestors Dhruva and Govinda III, Indra also led victorious campaigns in north India. He followed the route of Bhopal, Jhanshi and Kalpi in the course of his invasion of Kanauj, the imperial capital of India for more than three hundred years. At Kalpi his army was encamped in the courtyard of the temple of the Sun-god Kalapriyanatha, wellknown to Sanskritists as the place where all the plays of the Sanskrit poet Bhavabhuti were staged.³ His horses crossed the Yamuna at Kalpi and then marched on Kanauj, which he completely devastated. The Gurjara-Pratihara king Mahipala fled to Mahoba to seek the help of his Chandella feudatory Harsha. Indra III's northern campaign was a memorable event unparalleled for its brilliance in the history of the Rashtrakutas.

Recently, a grant of Indra III made on the occasion of his coronation has been found at Jambgaon in the Gangapur taluka of the Aurangabad district. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 835 (A. D. 914) and records the donation of the village Khairondi near Pratishthana (modern Kharvand near Paithan). The boundary villages also can be identified in its vicinity.⁴

Indra III was succeeded by his son Amoghavarsha II, but he died within a year and was followed by his younger brother Govinda IV. The latter was known for his liberality and rightly had the *biruda* *Suvarnavarsha* (the gold-rainer). On the occasion of his coronation he donated six hundred agrahara villages and three lakhs of gold coins to Brahmanas and eight hundred villages, four lakhs of gold coins and thirty-two lakhs of silver coins (drammas) to temples. Recently another copper-plate grant of his, dated in the *Shaka* year 851 (A.D. 929), has been discovered at the village Andura in the Akola district of Vidarbha.⁵ It records the donation of the village Elauri (modern Erali near the railway station Nandura on the Central Railway). Most of the boundary villages can be identified in its vicinity.

The Rashtrakutas of Manyakhet (modern Malkhed) and the Kalachuris of Tripuri (Tewar near Jabalpur) were matrimonially connected and their relations were generally cordial. But in the reign of Govinda IV

¹ *Ibid.*, XXXII, p. 157 f., Vol. XXIII, p. 294 f., Vol. XXIII, p. 212 f.

² This is under publication in *Ep. Ind.*,

³ Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 35 f.

⁴ *Ep. Ind.* XXXVI p. 223. f. Trivikramabhatta, son of Nemaditya, who wrote this grant, was probably a native of Vidarbha. In his *Nalachampu* he gives a detailed description of several rivers and *tirthas* of Vidarbha.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 257 f.

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they became strained. The Kalachuri king Yuvarajadeva I espoused the cause of his son-in-law Baddiga-Amoghavarsha III, the uncle of Govinda IV, and sent a large army to invade the Rashtrakuta dominion. When the army reached the Payoshni (modern Purna), a pitched battle was fought near Achalapura between the Kalachuri and Rashtrakuta forces, in which the former became victorious. This event is commemorated in the Sanskrit play *Viddhashalabhanjika* of Rajashekhar, which was staged at Tripuri in jubilation at this victory.¹

The Rashtrakuta feudatories who rose in rebellion against Govinda IV, deposed him and placed his uncle Baddiga-Amoghavarsha III on the throne. The latter was a man of quiet nature and spiritual temperament, who left the administration entirely to his ambitious and able son Krishna III. Like some of his illustrious ancestors, Krishna also led an expedition in North India and captured the forts of Kalanjara and Chitrakuta. He succeeded his father in A. D. 939. He then led an expedition against the Cholas and defeated them in a sanguinary battle at Takkolam in North Arcot district. He next led his victorious arms to Rameshvaram, where he built two temples. Hearing of his resounding victories, the kings of Kerala, Pandya and Ceylon submitted to him. He also placed his own nominee on the throne of Vengi. He became thus the lord paramount of the whole of South India.

The Rashtrakuta power became weak after the death of Krishna III. Within six years his large empire crumbled like a house of cards. Taila II, the founder of the Later Chalukya dynasty, who was a *Mahasamanta* of the Rashtrakutas, suddenly came into prominence. He defeated and killed in battle Karka II, the last Rashtrakuta king, and captured his capital Manyakheta. He had to fight against the Cholas, the Pandyas and the Paramaras. The Paramara king Vakpati-Munja planned to invade the Chalukya dominion, but his wise minister Rudraditya advised him not to cross the Godavari, which was the boundary between the Chalukya and Paramara dominions. Munja did not heed his advice and was taken captive by Tailapa. He was placed in a prison where he was waited upon by Tailapa's sister Mrinalavati. He fell in love with her and foolishly disclosed to her the plan of his escape. She communicated it to Tailapa, who is said to have made him beg from door to door and then beheaded him.

Among the successors of Tailapa II, the most famous is Vikramaditya VI, the founder of the Chalukya-Vikrama *Samvat*. He ascended the throne in A. D. 1075. He had to fight against the Cholas, the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Hoyasalas and signally defeated them. Two inscriptions of his reign have been found in Vidarbha. One of them, called the Sitabaldi pillar inscription, seems to have originally belonged to the Vindhyasana hill at Bhandak in the Chanda district. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 1008 (A. D. 1087) and registers the grant of some *nivartanas* of land for the grazing of cattle made by a feudatory called Dhadi-bhandaka.² The other inscription was discovered at Dongargaon in the Yeotmal district. It sheds interesting light on the history of the Paramara dynasty. It shows that Jagaddeva, the youngest son of the Paramara king Udayaditya, the brother of Bhoja, left Malva and sought service with Vikramaditya, who welcomed him and placed him in charge of some portion of Western Vidarbha.³ The Dongargaon inscription is dated in the *Shaka* year 1034 (A.D. 1112). Another inscription of this Jagaddeva has come to notice at Jainad in the adjoining Adilabad district

¹ C.I.I., Vol. IV, p. lxxviii f.

² Ep. Ind., Vol. III, p. 304 f.

³ Ibid., Vol. XXVI, p. 177 f.

of Andhra Pradesh. It records several victories of Jagaddeva in Andhra, Dorasamudra and near the Arbuda mountain, and registers the construction of a temple of Nimbadiya by his minister Lolarka.¹

Vikramaditya's reign is renowned on account of some learned men who flourished at his court. Bilhana, who was patronised by him, wrote the *Vikramankadevacharita*, which is his poetical biography. Another famous author who flourished at his court was Vijnaneshvara, the author of the well-known commentary *Mitakshara* on the *Yajnavalkyasmriti*.

The decline of the Chalukya power commenced soon after the reign of Vikramaditya VI. Taila III, the last Chalukya king, was overthrown by the Kalachuri Bijjala, who was his commander-in-chief, in A.D. 1157. The Kalachuri usurpation lasted for about two decades. Bijjala's reign is noted for the rise of the Lingayat sect.

In the last quarter of the twelfth century A. D. the Yadavas of Devagiri came into prominence. They had previously been ruling over Seunadesha (Khandesh) in an earlier period, as feudatories of the Chalukyas, but Bhillama, the son of Mallugi, declared his independence and made himself master of the whole territory north of the Krishna. He then founded the city of Devagiri, which he made his capital. His son Jaitrapala killed Rudradeva of the Kakatiya dynasty on the field of battle and released his nephew whom he had put into prison. Under Jaitrapala's son Singhana the power of the family greatly increased. We get considerable information about his victories from four stone inscriptions of his general Kholesvara at Ambe Jogai in the Bid district. Kholesvara was a native of Vidarbha, but was residing at Ambe, where he has left his inscriptions. Some more details are furnished by a later copperplate grant of Ramachandra found at Purushottampuri in the Bid district.²

Singhana achieved several victories. He defeated the Hoysala king Vira-Ballala, the Kakatiya king Ganapati and Lakshmidhara, the lord of Bhambhagiri, modern Bhamer in the Pimpalner taluka of the Khandesh district. He confined Bhoja II of the Shilahara family on the hill of Pranala i.e., Panhala, a strong fort about 12 miles to the northwest of Kolhapur. Most of these victories were won by his Brahmana general Kholesvara. The latter vanquished also Arjunavarmadeva, king of Malwa, and even pressed as far north as Varanasi, where he put Ramapala to flight. Kholesvara constructed several temples in Vidarbha and also established *agraharas* on the banks of the Payoshni and the Varada. The former *agrahara* still exists under the name of the village Kholapur in the Amravati district.

Singhana was succeeded by his grandson Krishna, who obtained victories over the kings of Gurjara, Malava, Chola, and Kerala. The Gurjara king was Vishaladeva and the Malava ruler was Jaitugideva. The contemporary Chola king was Rajendra III (A.D. 1246-1269). The Kosala king was evidently the contemporary ruler of Ratanpur in Chhattisgarh, who was probably the successor of Jajalladeva defeated by Singhana, but no records of his reign have been discovered. An inscription of the reign of Krishna has been found in the temple of Khandeshvara in the Amravati district. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 1177 (A.D. 1254-55) and records the donations of some *gadyanas* for the offerings of flowers in the temple of Khandeshvara.³

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. XXII, p. 54 f.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 199 f.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 9 f.

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Krishna was succeeded by his brother Mahadeva. From the recently discovered Kalegaon plates¹ we know the exact date of his coronation as the 29th August A. D. 1261. The most notable event of his reign was the annexation of North Konkan after defeating Someshvara of the Shilahara dynasty. He left the throne to his son Amana, but the latter was soon deposed by Krishna's son Ramachandra, who captured the impregnable fort of Devagiri by means of a *coup d'etat*.² He won several victories mentioned in the Purushottampuri plates dated in the *Shaka* year 1232 (A.D. 1310). He is said to have defeated with ease the ruler of Dahala (*i.e.*, the Chedi country), subjugated the ruler of Bhandagara (modern Bhandara), and dethroned the king of Vajrakara (Vairagadh). He is further credited with a victory over Muhammedans, whom he drove out from Varanasi. He built there a golden temple dedicated to Sharngapani (Vishnu). His minister Purushottama received from him the grant of four villages, which he formed into an *agrahara* and donated it to several Brahmanas on the holy day of the Kapilashashthi in the *Shaka* year 1232. The *agrahara* was named Purushottamapura after the donor. It is still extant under its original name on the southern bank of the Godavari, about 40 miles due west from Parbhani. The villages together with their boundaries can still be identified in the vicinity of Purushottampuri.³

A fragmentary inscription of the time of Ramachandra is built into the front wall of the temple of Lakshmana on the hill of Ramtek. In the first half it gives the genealogy of Ramachandra and in the second half it describes the temples, wells and *tirthas* on and in the vicinity of the hill, which it names as Ramagiri. The object of the inscription seems to have been to record the repairs to the temple of Lakshmana done by Raghava, a minister of Ramachandra.

In A. D. 1294, Ala-ud-din Khilji invaded the kingdom of Ramachandra and suddenly appeared before the gates of Devagiri. Ramachandra was taken unawares and could not hold out long. He had to pay a large ransom to the Muslim conqueror. He continued, however, to rule till A. D. 1310 at least; for the aforementioned Purushottampuri plates are dated in that year.⁴ He was succeeded by his son Shankaragana some time in A. D. 1311. He discontinued sending the stipulated tribute to Delhi. He was then defeated and slain by Malik Kafur. Some time thereafter, Harapaladeva, the son-in-law of Ramachandra, raised an insurrection and drove away the Muhammedans, but his success was short-lived. The Hindu kingdom of Devagiri came to an end in A. D. 1318.

Like their illustrious predecessors, the Yadavas also extended liberal patronage to art and literature. During their rule a peculiar style of architecture called *Hemadpanti* after Hemadri or Hemadpant, a minister of Mahadeva and Ramachandra, came into vogue. Temples built in this style are found in all the districts of Maharashtra. Several learned scholars flourished at the Yadava court. Of course, Hemadri was the foremost. During the reign of Mahadeva he held the post of *Shrikarana-dhipa* or Head of the Secretariat. He was appointed Minister and Head of the Elephant Force by Ramachandra. He was as brave as he was learned and liberal. He conquered and annexed to the Yadava kingdom the eastern part of Vidarbha called Jhadi-mandala. Hemadri is well-known as the author of the *Chaturvargachintamani*, comprising five parts viz., (1) *Vratakhanda*, (2) *Danakhanda*, (3) *Tirthakhanda*, (4) *Mokshakhanda* and (5) *Parisheshakhanda*. Of these, the third and fourth *khandas*

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 31 f.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 205.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 208.

⁴ *Loc. cit.*

have not yet come to light. Hemadri's work is held in great esteem and has been drawn upon by later writers on *Dharmashastra*. Hemadri wrote on other subjects as well. He is the author of a commentary on Shaunaka's *Pranavakalpa* and also of a *Shraddhakalpa*, in which he follows Katyayana. His *Ayurvedarasyana*, a commentary on Vagbhata's *Ashtangahridaya*, and *Kaivalyadipika*, a gloss on Bopadeva's *Muktaphala*, are also well known.

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Hemadri extended liberal patronage to learned men. Among his proteges the most famous was Bopadeva. He was a native of Vedapada (modern Bedod) on the bank of the Wardha in the Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. Bopadeva is said to have composed ten works on Sanskrit grammar, nine on Medicine, one for the determination of *tithis*, three on poetics and an equal number for the elucidation of the Bhagavata doctrine. Only eight of these are now extant. The *Mugdhabodha*, his work on Sanskrit grammar, is very popular in Bengal.

Marathi literature also flourished in the age of the Yadavas. Chakradhara, who propagated the Mahanubhava cult in that age, used Marathi as the medium of his religious teaching. Following his example several of his followers composed literary works in Marathi. They are counted among the first works in Marathi. Mukundaraja, the author of the Vedantic works *Vivekasindhu* and *Paramamrita*, and Jnaneshvara, the celebrated author of the *Bhavarthadipika*, a commentary on the *Bhagavad-gita*, are the most illustrious writers of that age.

The final fall of the Yadavas of Devagiri at the hands of Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah in 1318, proved epochmaking in the history of Vidarbha and Maharashtra : The event was not a mere replacement of one-Hindu power by another as in the past. The uncompromising mono-
theistic religion of the new political conquerors threw a challenge to the Hindu religion, to the Hindu Society, nay to the entire Hindu way of life. The Yadavas of Devagiri and the Hindu Kingdoms of the south failed to understand the true character of the Muslim invaders. The challenge thrown by Islam was unprecedented in history. As a result of this challenge there ensued a long cultural conflict which remains unresolved right up to our own times.

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Berar under the
Khiljis.

Prior to 1318 the Yadavas had been trying to meet the attacks of the Khiljis on their territory. It was in 1294 that the Yadava power was first attacked by Ala-ud-din Khilji the then governor of Kara-Manikpur. The expedition was undertaken not only to acquire the resources which he needed most from Devagiri far-famed for its fabulous wealth but also to punish Ramachandra Yadava, also known as Ramdeva the ruler of Devagiri, for his raid into the Uttara Pradesh a few years before.

Ala-ud-din had planned his expedition very carefully. He had intelligence from his spies that the main Yadava army was out of station on its southern expedition. He first gave out that he was marching against Chanderi, and later spread news that he was going to the south to seek service with the king of Rajamahendri. On his way to Devagiri Ala-ud-din pitched his camps at depopulated places. When he reached Lachur its governor reported the advent of the hostile army to Devagiri. Ala-ud-din with rapid marches fell upon Devagiri. Ramachandra was taken by surprise and completely defeated. He agreed to pay to the conqueror 1,500 pounds of gold, a vast quantity of jewels and pearls, 40 elephants and several thousand horses. Ramachandra further gave one of his daughters to the invader and agreed to pay annual tribute equal to the revenues of Elichpur District.

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Ramachandra continued to pay tribute to Ala-ud-din till about 1304. In that year the armies of Ala-ud-din were defeated by the Kakatiya king Prataparudradeva. This naturally encouraged the Yadavas to throw off the Khilji domination. Shankaradeva also known as Sangama, the crown prince prevailed upon his father to stop the annual tribute paid to Ala-ud-din and prepare for a war. In 1307 Ala-ud-din sent his general Malik, Kafur against the Yadavas. Shankaradeva's army was defeated near Devagiri and his father Ramachandra was sent as a prisoner to Delhi. Ala-ud-din on being convinced that Ramachandra had no intention of defying his authority but waged war under the influence of his son, restored to him his Kingdom, conferred upon him the honorific title *Raja-i-Rajan*, gave him the district of Navasari as a personal *jagir* and gracefully allowed him to return to his metropolis. Hereafter Ramachandra remained loyal to the *Sultan* throughout his life. In the subsequent years when the imperial army passed through Devagiri on its expedition to Warangal and Dvarasamudra, Ramachandra offered it every possible help.¹

After Ramachandra's death in 1312 his son Shankaradeva rose in rebellion against the *Sultan*. Shankar's courage was undoubtedly admirable but his forces now were no match for the vast and well-equipped army of Malik Kafur who came to punish him at the order of Ala-ud-din. Shankara was defeated, imprisoned and killed. Towards the end of 1315 when Ala-ud-din Khilji fell ill, Malik Kafur was called back to Delhi, and Devagiri was practically devoid of Muslim forces. Taking advantage of this situation Harapaladeva, the ruler of Devagiri and his minister Raghava made a desperate bid to regain their lost independence. Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah one of the sons of Ala-ud-din, who had taken control of the Khilji empire easily overcame the resistance of Harapaladeva and killed him in 1318.² The Yadava power was exterminated and the Khiljis appointed their own officers to administer Vidarbha and Maharashtra along with the vast territory which was once under the Yadavas. The extent of the Yadava kingdom was pretty vast. At its height it included southern Gujarat, the Marathi-speaking regions of Madhya Pradesh and Berar, Western Maharashtra, Western half of Hyderabad State, Karnatak which was in the old Bombay Province and the northern districts of Mysore.³

This extensive and once mighty empire collapsed like a house of cards when swept by the hurricane of Khilji onslaughts.

The eastern part of the Yadava empire included the whole of the present Wardha District. Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda beyond the river Wardha then forming part of the Zadimandala wooded territory were also in the Yadava empire. The founder of the Mahanubhava Sect Chakradhara, wandered in the Zadimandala propagating his faith.⁴ Achalapur or Elichapur referred to in his biography became an administrative centre under the Khiljis. It was the seat of Imad Shahi of Berar when the Bahamani Kingdom was split up. It continued to hold its importance under the Nizam Shahi Kingdom and the Moghals. It sank into a nababdom when the Marathas established their supremacy all over Berar. Like many a Muslim city of historic importance Elichapur is a place of ruined masjids and tombs. Even today a number of respectable Muslim families of Berar mention with pride that they hail from Elichpur.

¹ Yazdani G. *The Early History of the Deccan*, Parts VII-XI; 1960. pp. 553-4.

² Yazdani G. *The Early History of the Deccan*; Parts VII-XI, 1960, pp. 555-6.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 557.

⁴ Nene H. N. *Lilacharita*, Ekanika, p. 37.

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Its importance as one of the administrative headquarters was due to its strategic geographical location. After crossing the Satpuda and the Gavilgada Hills Achalpur almost stands at the northern tip of the Berar plain.

With the fall of the Yadavas, Devagiri became a centre of Islamic culture named shortly after as Daulatabad. Elichpur rose into prominence as a city of Muslim influence retaining its importance till it was pushed into obscurity by growing Nagpur in the mid-eighteenth century.

The Khiljis were succeeded by the Tughluqs. During the reign of Muhammad Tughluq there broke out many rebellions finally leading to the establishment of independent states. These states had well defined groups. The first group of the Hindu states of Rajasthan was led by Mevar (Udaipur). The second group was formed by the Muhammedan states of Gujarat and Malva. The third in the south consisted of the Bahamanis and the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar, and the fourth comprised the kingdoms of Gondavana, Orissa, Bengal and Jaunpur.¹

Berar under the Bahamanis.

Of these states, we are concerned with the Bahamani which ruled over the Berar from 1347 to 1527. Its capital was at Gulburaga or Kalaburgi. The Bahamani kings divided their territory for administrative convenience into four divisions known as *tarfs*. They were Gulburga, Daulatabad, Bidar and Berar. Elichpur was the seat of the Berar *tarf*. The Bahamanis during their career of nearly 180 years fought wars with the neighbouring states of Khandesh, Malwa, Khedala and Vijayanagar. A good deal of their energy was spent in their wars with the powerful Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar.

Mujahid Shah Bahamani marched on Bukka of Vijayanagar between 1375 and 1378. He was accompanied by Safdar Khan the *subhedar* of Berar. He laid siege to Adoni and defeated the Hindu garrison. In the second expedition on the Vijayanagar kingdom when Harihar II was ruling, Firuz Shah Bahamani was helped by Salabat Khan, the *Subhedar* of Berar. Firuz defeated Harihar II (1398-99). The much prized Raichur *doab* was annexed to the Bahamani kingdom.

When the Bahamanis were busy fighting with the Vijayanagar rulers' Narasingdeva, the ruler of Khedala raided Berar and established his outposts at a number of places. Freed from the Vijayanagar war, Firuz Shah marched on Khedala, the stronghold of Narasing with a large army. The Gonds helping Narasing fought bravely but were finally defeated. Narasing accepted the supremacy of the Bahamanis. In the battle with Khedala king Faza-ulla-anju who had distinguished himself by his valour was appointed the *Tarfdar* (*Subhedar*) of Berar. Later Devaraya of Vijayanagar attacked Firuz Bahamani and totally defeated him. In this war the *tarfdar* of Berar succumbed to treachery.²

During their rule over the Berar the Bahamanis-Sultan Ahmad Shah-constructed the fort of Gavilgad, occupying a commanding position in the Satpuda hills. In ancient time a small fortress was constructed by the Gavalis who ruled the neighbouring area. Gavilgad indicates in its name its origin from the Gavalis. The fort of Naranala too was repaired and reconstructed by Sultan Ahmad Shah.³ The forts of Gavil and Narnala held their importance throughout the history of Berar. The saying in Berar that one who possesses Gavilgad commands Varhad expresses the strategic importance of the place. In times of difficulty the Bhosles shifted their treasury and *zanana* for safety to one of these forts.

¹ Kishori Saran Lal, *Twilight of the Sultanate*, 1963, p. 61.

² *KVI*, pp. 94-95.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 99-101.

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Berar under the Bahamanis.

The Bahamani dynasty which ruled for nearly 180 years had in all eighteen kings. Five of them were murdered, three were removed from the throne and two died of excessive drinking. The Bahamanis suffered from uncertainty of succession, intrigues of nobles, political murders, vices of wine and women, and above all fanatical zeal for the conquest of the neighbouring Hindu infidel kings.¹

The cruelties perpetrated by Muhammad Shah Bahamani on the Hindus in his raids on Telangana and the Vijayanagar, are gleefully described by the historian Ferishta. It was a common conviction of the Muslim Kings of the day that cruelties committed upon the Hindus-non-believers either in peace or war were acts of piety which pleased their God. As elsewhere the majority Hindu subjects of Berar had no place of honour in the eyes of the Muslim rulers. They had inferior citizenship. No wonder if the Hindus looked upon Narasingdev of Khedala as their saviour. But unfortunately for them he was defeated by the Bahamanis and had to accept a subordinate position. The net result of the long Muslim rule over Berar from 1318 to the down-fall of the Moghals was, lack of accord between the rulers and their majority Hindu subjects. Religion is the soul of a culture. A Hindu dreaded loss of religion more than death. The Muslims who first came to Berar with Ala-ud-din Khilji as officials were strangers. But from the succeeding generation they became natives of the land. As rulers they introduced administrative and land revenue reforms by preserving the original system as far as they could. But owing to sharp religious differences both in theory and practice a wide chasm separated the Hindus and the Muslims, though by historic forces both were destined to live together.

The differences remained all the more unbridgeable because the Muslims were not only of an alien religion but were also rulers who used force for the propagation of their faith, while the Hindus remained a vast majority as Hindu subjects inspite of forceful conversion and subordinate citizenship meted out to them. In the eyes of the Muslim rulers the Hindus always remained infidels and for the Hindus the Muslims always remained as Yavanas whose rule over them was a bolt from the blue.

In the light of this analysis of the impact of Islamic rule over Vidarbha it can be concluded that the Hindus of this region suffered from a sense of frustration and demoralisation.

During the reign of the Bahamani *Sultan* Muhammad Shah III (1463-82), Mahmud Gavan, his *vazir*, introduced a number of reforms political as well as administrative. He could discern that the four *tarfs* into which the whole kingdom was divided had become so large that the *tarfdars* on suitable occasions defied the central authority. He therefore divided the original four *tarfs* into eight; (1) Daulatabad, (2) Junnar, (3) Ahasanabad (Gulburga), (4) Bijapur, (5) Rajamahendri, (6) Warangal, (7) Gavilgad, and (8) Mahur. The last two were the new divisions of the former Berar *tarf*. In the reshuffle Gavilgad was made the seat of northern Berar and Mahur that of southern.

Mahmud Gavan's reforms.

In the former arrangement the *tarfdar* was in charge of all the forts within the jurisdiction of his *tarf*. Mahmud kept only one fort in charge of the *tarfdar*, the rest being under the direct command of the centre. From each *tarf* some portion was reserved for the expenses of the king its revenue being collected by officers appointed by the centre. This reminds one of the system introduced by Balaji Vishvanath in

¹ LTS. pp. 61-62.

which, within a given area, a number of nobleman including the *Chhatrapati* enjoyed *saranjam*, *mokasa* and other rights. May be that Balaji-Vishvanath picked up the idea from the past history of Daulatabad of which he was the *sar-subhedar* during the Maratha War of Independence, and applied it to the Maratha country when he became *Chhatrapati* Sahu's right-hand man.

Mahmud also ordered a systematic survey of the land, fixing the boundaries of the villages and towns, and classifying land into fallow and culturable. Careful data of the land revenue collected in the few previous years were obtained for fixing the revenue. What Gavan could not do was the elimination of the middlemen who, it seems, were wellrooted as *vatandars* for ages.

The Deccan party which was envious of the rise of Mahmud Gavan to dizzy heights within a short period, managed to murder him in 1481 by poisoning the ears of the *Sultan* against him. Shortly after his death there was complete chaos, and the Bahamani Kingdom which was already showing signs of disintegration was split up into five independent kingdoms though nominally it continued to exist till the death of its last ruler Kalimulla Shah in 1527.

In 1473-74 Berar was ravaged by a severe famine which forced many people to migrate to Malva and Gujarat.¹

As early as 1471 Fatehulla Imad-ul-mulk was appointed the *tarfdar* or *subhedar* of Berar. He originally belonged to a Brahmin family of Vijayanagar. He was taken a captive and converted to Islam by Ahmad Shah Bahamani in his Vijayanagar campaign of 1422 and made over to Khan Jahan, he then *subhedar* of Berar. By his native intelligence he soon merited the attention of his superiors and was finally appointed the *subhedar* of Berar. Fatehulla though a convert never forgot his respectable ancestry. When he rose to the position of a *subhedar* he repaired the fort of Gavilgad and engraved on the main gateway the wellknown emblem of the Hindu kings of Vijayanagar in memory of the place of his origin.

In 1490 Fatehulla declared his independence. He styled himself as Fatehulla Imadshah and made Elichpur the seat of Government. In the mediaeval period this was the only independent kingdom established over the Berar.

Fatehulla was succeeded by Ala-ud-din Shah. During his reign (1484-1528) Burhan Nizam Shah, the ruler of Ahmadnagar, demanded the *paragana* of Pathari from him. Burhan wanted Pathari *paragana* because his ancestor Malik Hasan hailed from that place. Malik was by birth a son of a *Kulkarni vatandar* of Pathari but was converted to Islam in one of the wars between the Vijayanagar Kings and the Bahamanis. With a view to having the ancestral *vatan* of Pathari Burhan demanded it from Ala-ud-din offering in exchange a larger and higher revenue yielding *paragana*. When Ala-ud-din refused to comply with this request Burhan with the help of Barid Shah of Bidar invaded Pathari, conquered it, and offered it in perpetuity as a *vatan* to the Scions of the original Brahmin family to which his ancestors belonged.

Berar, as already observed, was divided into two *tarfs*, Gavilgad and Mahur by Mahmud Gawan. When the Bahamani Kingdom was split up into five *Shahis*, the *Subhedar* of Mahur aspired to establish an independent Kingdom there. In this attempt he was opposed by Barid Shah of

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¹ KVI. pp. 107-111.

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Mahur episode.

Bidar. Barid had helped Burhan Nizam Shah against Ala-ud-din in the restoration of the Pathari *paragana* by Burhan. Now was the occasion for Ala-ud-din to revenge upon Barid Shah. He marched upon Mahur, forced Barid to flee and annexed Mahur to the Berar region, and retired to his stronghold at Gavilgad.

Towards the end of his career Ala-ud-din Imadshah was hard pressed by the powerful neighbouring kings of Gujarat and Golkonda in his efforts to maintain his territory. Ala-ud-din was succeeded by his son Darya in 1520. Places such as Daryapur and Daryabad in Berar are said to have been named after him.

Darya was succeeded by Burhan Imadshah whose kingdom was usurped by a mighty nobleman Tufal Khan. Burhan was imprisoned in the fort of Narnala. In the wars between the Vijayanagar kingdom and the kingdoms of Bijapur and Ahmadnagar Tufal Khan, the usurper, remained neutral. After their victory over Vijayanagar in the famous Battle of Talikot (Rakkasatangade) Nizam Shah and Adil Shah decided to invade the kingdoms of Tufal Khan and Bidar. Berar was to be annexed to Nizam Shahi of Ahmadnagar and Bidar to Adil Shahi of Bijapur. To execute the joint venture Murtaza Nizam Shah, the then ruler of Ahmadnagar, encamped at Pathari and invaded Berar. Unable to resist the vast army of Murtaza, Tufal Khan first fled into forest and later took shelter in the fort of Narnala. His son Samsher-ul-Mulk defended himself from the fort of Gavilgad. Tufal Khan and his son were defeated in the end and taken prisoners in 1572.¹ Thus, after a short career of eighty two years (1490-1572) the independent kingdom of Berar-Imad-Shahi came to an end being annexed to the mighty neighbouring kingdom of Nizam Shahi.

Elichpur shot into prominence as the metropolis of Berar. Anjangaon and other places near Elichpur were noted for the fine silk and cotton cloth which they manufactured. For defence the Shahas of Elichpur constructed a number of forts throughout Berar.²

Berar under Nizamshahi.

The famous historian Ferishta was at the court of Murtaza Nizam Shah, and in the political tangle that followed the death of his master he took shelter at the court of Bijapur, collecting material for his extensive history of the Deccan, *Gulshan-i-Ibrahimi* better known as *Tarakh-i-Ferishta*. *Ferishta* i.e., Muhammad Qasim Hindu Shah settled at Bijapur in the year 1589 A. D. and devoted twenty five years of his life to history writing. The other equally important contemporary work is *Burhan-i-massir* of Sayyad Ali.

After Murtaza Nizam Shah's death chaos prevailed at Ahmadnagar for succession. By this time the shadows of the imperial Moghals had begun to cast across the Deccan. In August 1591 the Moghal Emperor Akbar dispatched diplomatic missions to Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golkonda calling upon their *Sultans* to accept his suzerainty and pay tribute. Khandesh agreed to accept his sovereignty but the rest refused to surrender. Upon this Akbar sent a force under Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan on Ahmadnagar. Chand Bibi, the aunt of the reigning king Muzaffar heroically defended the fort of Ahmadnagar. The imperial general made peace recognising Burhan-ul-Mulk as the *Sultan*. The *Sultan* ceded Berar to Akbar in 1596 and accepted his sovereignty. Thus, Berar which was annexed to Nizam Shahi in 1572 passed under the imperial Moghal after a period of only 24 years.³

¹ KVI. pp. 114-121.

² *Shiva Charitra Sahitya, Khand Pahila*, 1926, p. 2.

³ A. L. Srivastava, *The Moghal Empire*, 1964 (Fourth Edition), pp. 158-9.

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This peace proved short-lived, because the Nizam Shahi Government tried to recover Berar from the Moghals. Akbar at this time sent Abul Fazl against Ahmadnagar. The fort was captured and the young King Bahadur Nizam Shah taken prisoner in 1600. However, the nobles of Nizam Shahi continued to resist the Moghals under the able leadership of Malik Ambar until his death in 1626.

Berar under
Nizamshahi.

Emperor Akbar went back from the south keeping Berar and Khandesh in charge of Daniel. During Jahangir's reign the Moghal army was divided on three fronts; Mewar, North-West frontier and against Khusran. Malik Ambar fully exploited this situation and tried to stabilize the restored Nizam Shahi Kingdom. It is remarkable that Malik Ambar should have found time to introduce his revenue reforms in the midst of constant wars and political intrigues.

Shahaji Bhosle, the father of Shivaji was one of the supporters of Malik Ambar. In 1622 Jahangir had sent Parviz and Mahabat Khan against Malik Ambar fearing that he would shelter the rebellious Shah Jahan. The Moghals at this time were supported by Adil Shahi of Bijapur. A bloody battle ensued on the famous field of Bhatawadi, ten miles east of Ahmadnagar (1624), in which the combined forces of the imperial Moghals and the Bijapuris were defeated. Malik's success was due to his guerilla war tactics.¹ Malik died in 1626. After his death Shahaji defended the Nizam Shahi Kingdom for ten years. In 1636 he had to surrender to the superior combined forces of Shahjahan and the Bijapur who had besieged him in the fort of Mahuli. With Shahaji's capitulation the existence of Nizam Shahi of Ahmadnagar came to an end.² Berar was once for all lost to the imperial Moghals.

In this last struggle of Nizam Shahi, Jadhavrav of Sindkhed for some-time helped Malik Ambar.

Under Imad Shahi and Nizam Shahi Kingdoms the local Hindus-Marathas had better opportunities of rising to higher positions politically if they could merit the attention of the rulers by their service. The founders of these kingdoms were originally Brahmans. Their successors who were Muslims never forgot their Deccani identity. We have seen how Murtaza Nizam waged war with Ala-ud-din Imad Shah for the *paragana* of Pathari which belonged to his Brahmin ancestor. Moreover, being of Brahmin descent originally, Imad Shahi and Nizam Shahi rulers were less fanatical than other Muslim *Sultans*. The rulers of both the Shahis had better relations with the Siddis (Abyssinians) and the Marathas. They had realised that for their political existence it was wiser to rely on the local Marathas by offering them places of honour at the court, than to remain just fanatical for the propagation of Islamic faith, and not to employ the Marathas as a part of their religious policy. Again, these two Shahis always supported the Deccan party at their court. In contrast to this attitude we find that the Adil Shahi and Qutb Shahi rulers who hailed from Turkey favoured the party of the foreign Muslims as far as they could. Nizam Shahi during the last phase of its existence fought for thirty-six years because it was well defended by local veterans like Malik Ambar and Shahaji Bhosle.

When the imperial Moghals began to cast their eyes towards the Deccan from the days of Akbar, Chengiz-Khan a diplomat at the court of Nizam Shahi tried to impress upon the Shahis of the Deccan that for their survival they must unite as Deccanis. The Portuguese for their own interest tried to bring home to the Adil Shahi *Sultans* of the day that all the Deccan *Sultans* must unite if they wanted to throw back the Moghals from the

¹ G. S. Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas*, Vol. I, 1957, p. 60.

² *SNHM*. Vol. I. pp. 70-71.

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Deccan. But the dissensions among the *Sultans* of the Deccan were too strong to allow them to form a common front against the expansionist Moghals.¹

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Moghal rule over Berar.

When Chand Bibi was defeated by the Moghal army under Khan Khanan, the Berar *Subha* had to be ceded to the Moghals (1596). Khan Khanan and prince Murad established Moghal rule throughout Berar. Murad resided at Balapur and founded the city of Shahapur. There he constructed a beautiful palace. Murad died at Shahapur owing to excessive drinking. On Khan Khanan being recalled to the north, Akbar appointed Abul Fazl in charge of the forces in the Deccan. The details regarding the administrative divisions of the Berar, its revenue etc., are available to us as furnished by *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl.

Moghal rule over the Berar lasted effectively from 1596 to the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. Shivaji, had raided Berar and looted its rich cities. When Shahu, Shivaji's grandson, was restored to his ancestral *gadi* he secured from the Moghals the *sanad* for the collection of *Chauthai* from the six *subhas* of the Deccan of which Berar was one. When the Marathas started collecting *Chauthai* from Berar, that was practically the end of the Moghal suzerainty over the *subha*, though in theory it was in charge of the Nizam, the *subhedar* of the Deccan, appointed by the Moghal emperor.

Akbar, after the conquest of Berar, turned his attention to the rulers of Gondavana to the east of the present Wardha district. The Gond king of Chandrapur accepted the supremacy of Akbar. At one time the territory of the Gond Kings extended as far as the Wardha river up to its eastern bank.

In one of the folk songs sung on the occasion of the fair held in honour of Goddess Mahakali of Chandrapur, on the full-moon day of Chaitra, the oft repeated line is, "Oh I can see the fort of Chanda shining like a star in the sky from the Wardha : Oh I see the fort of Chanda high like a tamarind tree from the bank of the Wardha." This is suggestive of the Gond influence as far as the river Wardha.²

Berar under Akbar.

Since 1596 Berar became a part of the Moghal empire. Shortly thereafter the land of Berar was surveyed and Todar Mal's land revenue system better known as his *bandobasta* was made applicable. From Abul Fazl's *Ain-i-Akbari* we learn that the whole empire of Akbar was divided into 15 *subhas*. The Berar *subha* was counted as important because of its revenue yield. The *subha* of Berar then yielded Rs. 1.75 crores of revenue annually. The extent of Berar then was much vaster than what it is today. In the south its boundary extended as far as the river Godavari. To the east it touched the region of Gondavana. In the north it included Khedala on the present frontier between the Berar and the Madhya Pradesh. To the west it stretched as far as Khandesh. At one time as already observed, the *paragana* of Pathari formed part of the Berar *subha*. But the *Sultan's* of Nizam Shahi included it in their own territory, as it belonged to their Brahmin ancestor.

Abul Fazl who was incharge of the Berar *subha* had stayed at important places like Elichpur and Balapur for a long time. The *subha* of Berar was then divided into 13 *sarkars*:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Gavel (Gavilgad) | 6. Washim | 11. Manikdurg |
| 2. Penar (Pavanar) | 7. Mahur | 12. Ramgad |
| 3. Khedala | 8. Pathari | 13. Patyale |
| 4. Naranala | 9. Mehekhar | |
| 5. Kalamb | 10. Baitulwadi | |

¹ *Shiva Charitra Sahitya, Khanda Pahila*, 1926, pp. 11-12.

² *RCI*. pp. 103-5.

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Of these *sarkars*, Manikdurg and Baitulwadi which in fact formed part of Telangana were included in the Berar *subha* by Abul Fazl for administrative convenience. Under the Moghals Gavilgad then was noted for the manufacture of steel weapons. Balapur was well-known for its stone-carvings. In southern Berar glass and soap were manufactured. At a number of places having perennial source of water sugarcane and betel were cultivated.

Berar under
Shahjahan.

During Jahangir's reign when Shahjahan rebelled and escaped to the south, he was helped by Darab Khan the *subhedar* of Berar. Perviz and Khan Khanan were sent against Shahjahan. When Berar was recovered Jahangir appointed Perviz as its *subhedar*. In 1628 Shahjahan himself became the Padashah and made suitable changes in the administrative divisions of the south. The former 3 *subhas* of the Deccan viz., (1) Berar, (2) Khandesh, (3) Nizam Shahi territory, were now divided into the four following *subhas*; 1. Daulatabad and Ahmadnagar, with Daulatabad as the headquarters. 2. Telangana. 3. Khandesh with its seat at Burhanpur having Assirgad as the military station for defence and 4. Berar with Ellichpur as the seat of administration and Gavilgad as the military station for defence. The *subhedars* of these regions were under the command of Aurangzeb who was appointed Governor of the Deccan. Till Aurangzeb's accession to the throne in 1658, the Vidarbha region enjoyed peace and prosperity as it was freed from internal wars. During Aurangzeb's reign Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Raj had started raiding Berar and other territories outside his original kingdom in western Maharashtra which later came to be known as the *Swaraj* territory.

Shivaji's well-known expeditions in the Berar area were his engagement with Raibagini of Mahur, the widow of Jagjivanrav Deshmukh, and his loot of Karanja in 1670.

His engagement with the Raibagini took place when she was appointed to march on Shivaji. The Raibagini had distinguished herself by putting down a rebellion which had broken in the area which was in her charge around Mahur. Aurangzeb duly recognising her services gave her the titles of *Pandita* and *Raibagan*. The meaning of the latter is *Queen-Tigress*. When the Raibagan was ordered to march upon Shivaji with a view to curbing his marauding activities, she collected a force of five thousand and moved against him. The two armies met in the Umarchhind pass. The Raibagan being overpowered by Shivaji's superior and select army was completely defeated. Her minor son Baburav and herself were made prisoners. But Shivaji admiring the bravery of the lady honoured her and her son with dress and ornaments and allowed her to go back to her estate.¹

Next, in 1670, Shivaji personally raided Khandesh and marched into Berar. The Mughal *subhedar* of Berar did not expect Shivaji and was therefore unprepared to meet him. Shivaji fell upon the rich and flourishing city of Karanja and looted it at leisure. The booty which he secured was loaded on four thousand pack animals on their homeward march. The booty consisted of fine cloth for which Karanja was famous, silver and gold worth a crore of rupees. All the rich men of Karanja were taken prisoner for ransom. Only those who disguised themselves as women could escape. Karanja and its neighbouring territory had accumulated vast wealth as it enjoyed peace and prosperity for more than half a century. From Karanja, Nandurbar and the neighbouring places the

¹ KVI. pp. 140-2.

¹ KVI. pp. 346-48.

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Shivaji's Berar expeditions.

Marathas exacted written promises from the people for the payment of one fourth of the revenue, *Chauthai*, in future. No resistance was offered by the Moghal Governor of Berar, Khan-i-Zaman. He moved so slowly upon the Marathas that by the time he reached Karanja the winged cavalry of the Marathas had made good for home.¹

Shivaji's raid of Karanja is important as it laid the foundation of *Chauthai* collection for the Marathas in future. It was in virtue of this action on the part of Shivaji that Balaji Vishvanath Peshwa could ask for a *sanad* for the collection of *Chauthai* in the six *subhas* of the Deccan, of which Berar was one.

MARATHAS.
Bhosle Rule
over Berar.

During the Maratha War of Independence Parasoji Bhosle distinguished himself by his ravaging activities in the Berar and Gondavana. He established his influence there and collected tribute. For his services he was offered the title of *Sena-Saheb-Subha* by *Chhatrapati* Rajaram. For all practical purposes Parasoji Bhosle the first *Sena-Saheb Subha* can be recognised as the founder of the Bhosle family of Nagpur. With a view to keeping his hold over the Berar he chose Bham in the present Yeotmal District as his headquarters.

From the available historical evidence the Bhosle family of Nagpur could definitely be counted among the Kshatriya families of the Marathas. The Bhosle family to which *Chhatrapati* Shivaji belonged hailed from Verul, near Daulatabad. The Bhosle's of Nagpur are known as Hinganikar as one of their ancestors who was probably a contemporary of Maloji, the grandfather of *Chhatrapati* Shivaji, rehabilitated the village Berdi near Hingani in the present district of Pune. The two brothers Mudhoji and Rupaji of Hingani-Berdi, were contemporaries of Shahaji Bhosle, father of Shivaji. Like the *Chhatrapati* Bhosle house, the Nagpur Bhosle family too considers itself to have descended from the Sisodia Rajputs of Udaipur. It is quite possible that some Kshatriya clans of the Rajputs came down to the Maratha country from the north during the long ascendancy of the Muslims. Nevertheless, it is a historical fact that there were Kshatriya families in the Maratha country like the Rashtrakutas, the Chalukyas and the Yadavas, who had no relationship with the Rajputs of the north.

The family tree in the *bakhar* of the Bhosles of Nagpur denotes ancestors who were common to this house and also to the Bhosle house of the *Chhatrapatis*. The Bhosles of Nagpur and the *Chhatrapatis* house belonged to the same Kshatriya clan. However, there is no independent historical evidence to establish common ancestry between the two families beyond a few generations preceding *Chhatrapati* Shivaji. The account in the *bakhar* of the Bhosles of Nagpur therefore, has to be taken with a grain of salt.

In the biography of *Chhatrapati* Sambhaji by Malhar Ramrav Chitanis it is stated that after the death of Shivaji his obsequies were performed by Sabaji Bhosle, as Sambhaji, the eldest son, was in confinement on the fort of Panhala. But James Grant Duff in his *A History of the Marathas*, Vol. I, p. 243, says that Shivaji's funeral rites were performed by one 'Shahjee Bhonslay' (Shahaji Bhosle). There is no unanimity among contemporary writers about the person performing Shivaji's funeral rites. Duff's statement does not seem to be correct.

If, however Sabaji Bhosle performed the obsequies there is every possibility that this Bhosle, the ancestor of the famous Raghuji Bhosle of Nagpur, was a known blood relation of the *Chhatrapatis*. At the time

¹ Jadunath Sarkar, *Shivaji*, 1961, pp. 178-9.

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of Shahu *Chhatrapati*'s home-coming when Tarabai and her partisans purposely cast doubt about Shahu being the grandson of Shivaji, it was Parasoji of the Nagpur Bhosle house who dined with Shahu and dispelled the doubt. Then again during the last years of Shahu's reign it was strongly rumoured that he would select an heir to the *gadi* of Satara from one of the Bhosle's of Nagpur on the *gadi* of Satara. All these events indicate the possibility of a common ancestor of the Bhosles of Satara and Nagpur though direct historical evidence is not yet forthcoming to establish the fact.

The two Bhosle brothers Mudhoji and Rupaji were contemporaries of Shahaji Bhosle and were noted roving soldiers¹. Rupaji it seems was residing at Bham in the district of Yavatmal where he had a *jagir*². He was childless. Of the sons of Mudhoji, Parasoji and Sabaji stayed with their uncle at Bham and served in the army of *Chhatrapati* Shivaji.

Parasoji seems to have gained some distinction by his inroads into the territories of Berar and Gondavana during the reign of Shivaji. He exacted tribute from these regions. After Sambhaji's death when Rajaram succeeded to the throne of the *Chhatrapati*, Parasoji rendered him valuable help. In appreciation of his service Rajaram honoured Parasoji by presenting him robes, *jaripataka* and the title of *Senasaheb-Subha*. Gondavana, Devagad, Chanda and Berar from where he had exacted tribute were given to his charge.³ Parasoji was the first of the Bhosles of Nagpur to have received this honorific title. This grant was made in 1699 A.D.⁴

When Shahu was released by the Moghals, Parasoji was the first of the Maratha nobles to join him. Parasoji dined with Shahu in the same dish to dispel the doubt of the latter's royal descent entertained by his enemies. In 1707 Shahu conferred on Parasoji the title of 'Sena Saheb Subha' and issued a *sanad* granting him and his successors in perpetuity 'mokasa' of the following places:—

1. *Prant*—Ritapur and *Sarkar Gavel, Prant Berar, Prant Devagad* Chanda and Gondvana.

2. *Mahalwise* details of Anagondi, ⁵ Berar, etc.—

	Sarkar		Mahals.
Gavel	46
Narnala	37
Mahur	19
Khedale (near Baitul)	21
Pavanar	5
Kalamb	19
Total	..	6	147

¹ *NPI*, p. 44.

² *Ibid.*, p. 46.

³ Malhar Ramrav Chitanis *Virachita Srimant Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaja Ani Thorale Rajaram Maharaja yanchi Charitre* by K. N. Sane, Third Edition, 1915, p. 51.

⁴ *NPI*, p. 45.

⁵ It is difficult to understand how Parasoji could get mahals from Anagondi in distant Karnatak. Harihar and Bukka founded the Vijayanagar empire here. The correct name of the place is Aneundi.

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Kanhoji Bhosle.

So far, for the grant of 147 *mahals* from the six *sarkars* there is no documentary evidence.¹ Parasoji, the first *Senasaheb Subha*, died at Khed at the confluence of the rivers Krishna and Venna in 1709, on his homeward journey from Satara.² Parasoji was succeeded by his son Kanhoji. *Chhatrapati* Shahu granted Kanhoji his hereditary title and also some land at Khed for the maintenance of his father's memorial. Darva was taken by Kanhoji and he made Bham his headquarters in Berar.

The Sayyad brothers and Nizam-ul-mulk were engaged in a life and death struggle in order to gain control over Delhi affairs. The political equation of those days was that one who controlled Delhi by bringing the emperor under his influence, controlled the entire politics of Hindustan. In this contest for power between the Sayyad brothers and the Nizam, Shahu supported the former as they were responsible in securing the *Sanads* of *Swaraj*, *Chauthai* and *Saradeshmukhi* for him³.

In the first engagement that took place near Khandwa in June 1729, the Sayyad brothers suffered a defeat but were not destroyed. They gathered their forces, resolved to measure swords with the Nizam to the finish, though they were cautioned not to be desperate by their friends. In addition to the help of Alam-Ali-Khan, cousin of the Sayyads, they had the support of a Maratha army numbering about 18,000.

Nizam-ul-Mulk, after his victory at Khandva crossed the Satpudas and descended into the Payaghat region of Berar. The river Purna which was in floods separated him and his enemy who was to its south. On getting forage the Nizam crossed the Purna and camped near Shegaon. The army of the Bhosles of Nagpur (Kanhoji) harassed the Nizam by trying to cut his supplies and water. The Nizam then camped at Balapur. Alam Ali Khan came upon the Nizam with speed. In a desperate engagement Alam Ali was wounded by a bullet while goading his elephant. At this critical moment he was attacked by Nizam's soldiers and killed. Shankaraji Malhar a warrior-diplomat of Shahu was severely wounded and made prisoner. He shortly succumbed to the wounds.

In this war fought at Balapur in Berar the Sayyad brothers were supported by Maratha veterans like Khanderav Dabhade, Santaji Shinde, Damaji Gaikwad, Shankaraji Malhar and Kanhoji Bhosle the second *Sena-saheb subha*.⁴ Damaji Gaikwad who distinguished himself in this war merited the attention of *Chhatrapati* Shahu and rose to a higher position in Maratha politics.

From the *Peshva* Diary it seems that *Peshva* Bajirav I was present in this war⁵.

The victories at Khandva and Balapur brought about an important change in the politics of Hindustan and consequently in that of the Maratha country as they signalled the fall of the Sayyad brothers and the rise of Nizam-ul-Mulk, who was destined to play an important role in the subsequent history of the Deccan.

¹ *NBB*, p. 31 states that these *mahals* were granted to Parasoji Bhosle. Independent evidence in support of this statement is not available.

P.D., Vol. 20, p. 1. "The Early struggle of the Bhosles cannot yet be set down with accuracy, not a single paper relating to Parasoji, the founder of the Nagpur Rajas and first prominent adherent of King Shahu, having been hitherto discovered."

² *NPI*, p. 50.

³ *SNHM*, Vol. II. p. 46.

⁴ *SNHM*, Vol. II. pp. 70-72.

⁵ *KVI*, pp. 146-147.

Alam Ali's supporters such as Mubariz Khan, Turk Taz-Khan and his allies, the Marathas congratulated the Nizam upon his victory at Balapur.

In October 1720 one of the Sayyad brothers, Husain Ali was assassinated, and his brother Abdulla Ali was imprisoned on 14th November and put to death on 11th October 1722. With the death of the Sayyad brothers who were the victims of political intrigues at Delhi, the Marathas lost their supporters.¹

Following the fall of the Sayyad brothers the political condition at Delhi became much more difficult for the emperor. He had to appoint Nizam-ul-Mulk as his *Vazir* in the absence of any other competent person to fill up the post. The Nizam too was well-aware that *vazirship* was not a bed of roses. He, however, had to accept the office when offered by the emperor. On assuming *vazirship* he entrusted the government of the Deccan to his agent Mubariz Khan and left Aurangabad for Delhi in October 1721.² He soon discovered that the emperor was eager to get rid of him at the earliest opportunity. Particularly, the emperor was very much alarmed when the Nizam established his hold over Malva, Gujarat and the Deccan. With a view to keeping the Nizam at bay he was transferred to distant Oudh. Disgusted with Delhi politics and his growing differences with the emperor, the Nizam on the pretext of proceeding to Oudh, escaped to the south. He wrote to the emperor that he felt it as his imperative duty to force the Marathas out of Malva and Gujarat. He reached Ujjain expecting an encounter with the Marathas at any time.

In the meanwhile the emperor instructed Mubariz Khan to oppose the Nizam and appointed him as the *subhedar* of the Deccan. Shahu too was asked to keep ready to put down the Nizam. Now a war between the Nizam and Mubariz Khan in charge of the Deccan was inevitable. The Nizam, judging the entire situation, preferred the opposition in the Deccan to the risky job of *vazirship* at the capital. Bajirav who was well-informed about Nizam's activities, was preparing to opposing him on getting a suitable opportunity. When opposed by Mubariz Khan and the Marathas, the Nizam at once adopted a conciliatory attitude towards the Marathas. He had a meeting with Bajirav at Nalchha near Dhar on 18th May 1724, in which both professed friendship towards each other.³ The Nizam knew that it was sheer foolishness to create two enemies at one and the same time *viz*, Marathas and Mubariz Khan. His temporary friendship with Bajirav I was a rare feat of diplomatic victory by which the war which was soon to be fought with Mubariz was won by him.

Mubariz Khan, after formally receiving the *subhedarship* of the Deccan, started from Hyderabad. The Nizam too left Aurangabad on 3rd September taking the eastern route. Mubariz Khan's plan was to avoid an encounter with the Nizam till he himself was joined by the force dispatched from Delhi to help him. By rapid marches from Hyderabad he crossed the South Purna a tributary of the Godavari, and encamped on the plain of Sakarkherda in the present District of Buldhana. He kept a small force to guard the forts on the South Purna with a view to stopping the Nizam who was expected to cross it at any time after he had left Aurangabad. Mubariz had known how in the Battle of Balapur the Nizam had overcome his opponents. He, therefore, avoided a war with him and waited at Sakarkherda for

¹ SNHM. Vol. II. pp. 71-3.

² SNHM. Vol. II. p. 75.

³ SNHM. Vol. II. pp. 77-78.

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succour from Delhi. The Nizam, who was a past-master in war tactics fell upon the ford-guards, killed them, and appeared on the plains of Sakarkherda before Mubariz could get help from Delhi. Mubariz, however, had the help of the rulers of Arcot, Kadappa, Karnool and others. The Nizam at once attacked the army of Mubariz. In the war that followed Mubariz and his two sons fell fighting.¹ With the fall of the master the army was easily routed and the Nizam won the day. A large number of elephants, other animals, and war-equipment fell into the hands of the Nizam. He sent the severed head of Mubariz to the emperor explaining that he could do away with his enemy only because of the backing and blessings of His Majesty.

To the Nizam the victory at Sakarkherda was of supreme importance. It was to him for the hegemony of the Deccan, what Buxar was to the British for that of Bengal. This war laid the foundation of the Nizam's power in the Deccan. For all practical purposes he acted like an independent ruler scrupulously avoiding to have for himself the status of a *de jure* sovereign by breaking his allegiance with the supreme lord, the Emperor of Delhi. From Sakarkherda onward the Nizam and the Marathas were pitted against each other for the supremacy of the Deccan. Time and again, from Palkhed to Kharda, the Nizam was routed on battle-fields by the Marathas but was not exterminated. The policy of the Marathas to remain neutral in this war is subject to criticism for and against. However, it is an undisputed fact that the Marathas put an end to the political supremacy of Islam over the Deccan and the Berar that had come to stay since the days of Ala-ud-din Khilji.

In memory of his great victory at Sakarkherda the Nizam changed the name of the place to Fatehkherda.

The vast plain of Sakarkherda had by its side two big tanks where the armies used to pitch their camps. To avoid war troubles the local people filled these tanks up rendering the plain useless for camping for want of water.

The Nizam had brought with him a small Bundela contingent having an artillery. It was on the vanguard in the war. One Kuvarchand Bundela was their leader. After the war a good number of them settled at Sakarkherda. A few families are still living there. The tomb of Mubariz Khan stands in a lonely field to this day. A number of tombs dotting the surrounding area probably belong to some unknown heroes who fell fighting for their master.²

After Sakarkherda the Nizam proceeded to Hyderabad *via* Aurangabad. Hyderabad hereafter became the metropolis of the Nizam's dominions. The title of Asaf Jah was bestowed upon the Nizam by the emperor as late as 1737 when he was called to Delhi to plan an offensive against the Marathas. According to some writers however, it is said to have been given to him in 1725.

In this war one Raghoji of the famous Jadhavrav family of Sindkhed was present on behalf of the Moghals. He had received orders to help Mubariz Khan against the Nizam. Raghoji fell on the battle field of Sakarkherda while fighting. The Nizam with a view to punishing the Jadhavs attacked their place but the sons of Raghoji had already escaped to Satara for shelter. Raghoji's son later, was a partisan of Tarabai.³ The battle of Sakarkherda thus proved to be a turning

¹ SNHM, Vol. II, pp. 81-2.

² KVI, pp. 149-50.

³ KVI p. 151.

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point in the fortunes of the Asaf Jahi dynasty. The Nizam once for all settled in the Deccan and the Marathas had to wage wars with him off and on till practically the end of the 18th Century. By his diplomacy and tact the Nizam in this war kept the Marathas practically out of the picture and later, on suitable occasions, did not fail to wage wars with them in order to establish his *subhedari* rights over the Deccan and Berar. In view of the Maratha-Nizam conflict in future it could be stated that the Marathas committed a mistake in adopting an attitude of neutrality in this war between the Nizam and Mubariz Khan. They should have supported the weak Mubariz.

Kanhoji Bhosle offered to help Mubariz Khan in this war but he rudely refused it. In the unpublished documents secured from the *Chitnavis Daftar* it is mentioned that the Nizam granted to Kanhoji Bhosle *Jagir* worth Rs. 74,000-00 which was formerly enjoyed by one Sayed Hajikhan of Kuharar *Mahal*.¹ This has so far no corroboration from the published information regarding the relation between Kanhoji Bhosle and the Nizam. If according to this unpublished paper Kanhoji received such a large land grant from the Nizam it explains among other things the main reason of his discord with Shahu.

Kanhoji was a pious minded orthodox Maratha nobleman. It is stated that he accepted food prepared by Brahmins alone. For a long time Kanhoji was without an issue. In order to have a son by God's grace he performed sacrifices and observed fasts.²

Kanhoji it seems was a hot-tempered person. He was not keeping good relations either with the *Chhatrapati* or the *Peshva*. He did not pay regularly the dues into the *Chhatrapati's* treasury, and when called upon to explain negligence of duty he avoided meetings with the *Chhatrapati*. Kanhoji was not happy under the control of the *Chhatrapati*. His relations with the *Chhatrapati* worsened towards the end of 1725, and in order to escape the wrath of the *Chhatrapati* he decamped from Satara and sought asylum with the Nizam. The Nizam, however, after his victory at Sakarkherda was not at all eager to shelter Kanhoji. *Chhatrapati* Shahu also reminded the Nizam that if he backed Kanhoji he would consider it as a breach of faith as they had entered into a friendly alliance recently. When all attempts to bring about an understanding with Kanhoji failed, Shahu ordered Raghuji to proceed against Kanhoji. Raghuji had been asking from his uncle Kanhoji his share in the ancestral *Jagir*. This had naturally strained the relationship between the nephew and the uncle. *Chhatrapati* Shahu, in setting the nephew against the uncle, exploited the family feud among the Bhosles to his own advantage. Raghuji after making due preparations started from Satara in 1728 against his uncle. On this occasion the *Chhatrapati* granted him the *mokasa* of Devur near Wai. In virtue of this grant the Bhosles of Nagpur came to be styled as Rajas of Devur. Raghuji also received the robes of *sena-saheb-subha*, *sanads* for Berar and Gondvana, and the right to extend the levy of *chauthai* to Chhattisgad, Patna, Allahabad and Makasudabad (Bengal).

Raghuji entered Berar via Aurangabad. Near Jalna Samsher Bahaddar Atole objected to Raghuji's taking the army through his territory as the old route passed through Nanded and Ashti. Raghuji avoided an encounter with Atole and encamped at Balapur after crossing the Lakanvada

¹ From the unpublished *Daftar* of Shrimant Raja Balasaheb Chitnavis, Nagpur.

² *Chitnavis Daftar*, Nagpur. (Unpublished). This very source states that Kanhoji used breast milk for sacrifices. Shahu, detested this and ordered Raghuji Bhosle to proceed against him.

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Shahu's grace.

ghats. From Balapur Raghuji sent his armed men all over Berar and collected tributes. Sujayat Khan Pathan of Akola serving under the *Navabs* of Ellichpur was easily defeated by Raghuji and his territory subjugated. Thus, after establishing his rule over the greater part of Berar, Raghuji proceeded towards Bham, the headquarters of his uncle, in 1730 A.D. The small fortress at Bham was besieged by Raghuji's army. He was joined by one of his uncles Ranoji. Hard pressed on all sides Kanhoji escaped from Bham and ran for safety towards Mahur. He was hotly chased by Raghuji and Ranoji and overtaken near Mandar (Vani). In the skirmish that took place, Kanhoji was defeated and taken prisoner. Thus the career of Kanhoji the second *sena-saheb-subha* came to an end, and he spent the remaining part of his life as a prisoner at Satara.¹ At one time Kanhoji was an enterprising officer of Shahu. He made some conquests in Gondavana and led an incursion into Katak, laying the foundation of Maratha expansion eastward. His request made through his friend *Pratinidhi* that he should be allowed to keep 200 horse with Akola and Balapur in Paya Ghat for maintenance was not granted. All was lost, once he lost the favour of Shahu.² The end of Kanhoji's political career in about 1730 opened up for Raghuji new opportunities in Berar, Nagpur and the region beyond to the east.

Raghuji Bhosle.

By suppressing the recalcitrant Kanhoji, Raghuji gained the favour of *Chhatrapati* Shahu. As already observed Shahu conferred on him the title of *Sena-saheb-subha* and the right to collect *chauthai* from Berar, Gondavana, Chhattisgad, Allahabad, Makasudabad (Bengal) and Patna. According to Grant Duff on the occasion of receiving these grants and rights Raghuji gave a bond to Shahu which ran as follows:—

1. That he would maintain a body of 5,000 horse for the service of the State.
2. Pay an annual sum of Rs. 9 lacs.
3. Pay half of the tribute, prizes, property and other contributions excluding the *ghasduna*.
4. Raise 10,000 horse when required, and accompany the *Peshva* or proceed to any place he might be ordered to.

These terms of the bond are important in determining the relations between the *Chhatrapati* and Raghuji on one hand, and Raghuji and the *Peshva* on the other. In fact, these terms were a binding even on the successors of Raghuji Bhosle in their relations with the *Peshvas*.

Details of Raghuji's early life are not available. It seems that shortly after his birth his father Bimbaji died and he was brought up by his mother Kashibai and grandmother Bayabai at Pandavavadi near Wai (District Satara). The child, it is said, was born by the grace of one Ramajipant Kolhatkar, a pious devotee of Rama and was, therefore, named Raghuji. There seems to be much truth in this story. Raghuji was a devotee of God Rama though the family deity was Mahadeva. He installed the old idol of Rama at Ramtek and was responsible for reviving the religious importance of this ancient place. In honour of his favourite deity Rama he engraved into his state seal the word *Sita-Kanta*, 'Lord of Sita.'

When Raghuji attained manhood he served in the army of his uncle Ranoji. Later, he was with his other uncle Kanhoji, the *Sena-saheb-subha*, at Bham. Raghuji did not fare well with Kanhoji and entered the

¹ *NPI*, pp. 58-64.

² James Grant Duff, Esq. *A History of the Marathas*, Vol. I, p. 424, Calcutta, Published by R. Cambray and Co., Law Booksellers and Publishers, 9, Hastings Street, 1912.

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services of Chand Sultan of Devgad. For sometime he was in the service of the *Navab* of Ellichpur.¹ Finally Raghuji decided to serve *Chhatrapati* Shahu at Satara. During his stay there, he was asked to accompany Fatehsingh Bhosle to the Karnatak where he distinguished himself as a capable general. When Raghuji's qualities as a soldier and leader of men came to the notice of Shahu, he appointed him against the disobedient Kanhoji. Raghuji Bhosle.

In the early part of his career Raghuji appears to have been a freelance soldier, shifting his loyalty from his uncle to the weak Gond Rajas. This was rather the time-honoured expedient resorted to by many an ambitious soldier. Raghuji was not slow to grasp the political situation prevailing in the region spreading from the distant Karnatak to Gondavana, and finally threw his lot with Shahu, who was by then a well established *Chhatrapati*. This was indeed a good decision which turned out to be beneficial both to the *Chhatrapati* and Raghuji Bhosle.

After consolidating his position at Bham in Berar, Raghuji turned his attention to the Gond Kingdoms of Devgad, Gadha-Mandla, Chanda and Chhattisgad. Internal dissensions in these kingdoms and their wars with other States were the occasions availed of by Raghuji for establishing his sway over them. In 1739-1740 Raghuji was sent to Karnatak by Shahu. Raghuji distinguished himself in this expedition. Returning from Karnatak he made the necessary arrangement for the invasion of Bengal and dispatched a large army under the command of his General Bhaskarpant. Bengal invasions engaged Raghuji's attention for ten years, from 1741 to 1751 A. D. The net gain was the annexation of Orissa. It was during these years that the historic dispute between Raghuji Bhosle and Balaji Peshwa arose when their interests in the east clashed. Thus, broadly the chronological sequence of Raghuji's major exploits is :—

- securing Berar by defeating his uncle Kanhoji;
- extending his sway over the Gond Kingdoms;
- Karnatak expedition; and
- incursions into Bengal.

Devgad: Raghuji for sometime had sought service² with Chand Sultan of Devgad after quitting his uncle Kanhoji at Bham with whom he had quarrelled. The details of Raghuji's service with Chand Sultan are not available from the known source material. Chand Sultan died in about 1738³. His illegitimate son Wali Shah killed Mir Bahaddar the legitimate son of Chand Sultan. Rani Ratankuvar, the widow of Chand asked for Raghuji's help as her two other sons Akbar and Burhan were minors. Raghuji at once proceeded from Bham and defeated Wali Shah's generals at Patansavangi. He next conquered Pavani to the south of Bhandara on the river Wainganga. This was a strategic post. Raghuji appointed his own officer Tulojirampant. The fort of Bhanore or modern Bhandara was Raghuji's next target of attack. Wali Shah, hurriedly dispatched from Devgad an army under his divan Raghunathsingh to relieve the pressure on Bhandara fort. Raghuji was camping at Sirasghat on the Wainganga. He split his army into two divisions stationing them at Sonabardi and Giroli. A select army under Raghuji Karande was sent to face the enemy with the instruction that it should take to its heels at a suitable time and lure Raghunathsingh between the two Maratha divisions. Raghunathsingh's army was entrapped, routed and drowned

¹ *NPI*, p. 69.

² *RMSH*, p. 171.

³ *NPI*, pp. 71-74; also see *RMSH*, p. 173. As desired by the Rani Ratan Kuvar her "possessions were divided into three equal parts and one of them, namely that containing Gondavana Pavani, Marud, Multai and Barghat was given to Raghuji Sena Saheb" "He then lived in Nagpur and Devgad provinces."

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into the Wainganga. He himself was taken prisoner in a wounded state and honourably sent back to Devgad with a view to capturing Wali Shah by treachery. The fort of Bhandara was besieged. Its *killedar* resisted bravely for about three weeks but was finally forced to deliver it to Raghuji's men. Raghuji next marched on Devgad. As pre-planned Wali Shah was advised by his *divan* Raghunathsingh to leave the fort without resistance. In a skirmish that took place outside the fort, Wali Shah was defeated and taken prisoner. Thereupon Rani Ratan Kuvar who had two sons considered Raghuji as her third son and gave him one third share of her Kingdom. For war expenses she paid Raghuji Rs. 10,00,000. A formal sanad bestowing one third of her kingdom was granted to Raghuji in 1737.

The *sanad* mentions that the fort of Pavani along with Balapur, paragana Multai with Chikhali and 156 villages, the entire paragana of Warud were granted to Raghuji and his successors in perpetuity.¹ The Rani also agreed that she would not enter into a treaty with any power without the consent of Raghuji. In 1748 the relations between Raghuji and the *divan* Raghunathsingh were strained. Raghuji therefore, brought Akbar and Burhan to Nagpur under his direct protection and care. The Gond house of Devgad thus came to be merged into the expanding kingdom of Raghuji.

The *sanad* granted by Rani Ratan Kuvar shows the extent of the Gond Kingdom of Devgad stretching into the present district of Nagpur.

During Bajirav-Nizam conflict which ended in the defeat of the latter at Bhopal in 1738, Bajirav appealed to Raghuji for help but to no purpose. On the contrary, finding Bajirav busy in Malva, Raghuji carried his raids as far as Allahabad, on the way exacting tribute from the Raja of Gadha-Mandla in the then Bundelkhand territory. Raghuji's invasion of Gadha-Mandla was considered by Bajirav as encroachment upon his sphere of influence *i.e.*, Bundelkhand where he had obtained one third of the territory from Chhatrasal Bundela, whose sons were his proteges. This was the root-cause of the rupture between Balaji Bajirav and Raghuji over Gadha-Mandla, Allahabad, Bihar and Bengal. Thanks to *Chhatrapati* Shahu's timely mediation, a major conflict between the two mighty Maratha noblemen, Balaji and Raghuji was averted. Both were reconciled to each other in 1743.²

With the fall of Devgad and Gadha-Mandla the fate of Chandrapur was sealed. It was Kanhoji Bhosle who had led incursions into Gondavana, Berar and Katak. Kanhoji could not bring Chandrapur under his control. The then ruler of Chandrapur Ram Shah repulsed Kanhoji's attack. Later, Raghuji finding Ram Shah of saintly disposition returned peacefully from his Chanda invasion without molesting the country in any way.

Nilkantha Shah (1735-51), successor of Ram Shah was defeated by Raghuji and forced to enter into a treaty by which, Raghuji secured from the total revenue of Chanda a share under different heads as follows (1749 A.D.):

(Raghuji's Share)	(Nilkantha Shah Share)					
		Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as. ps.
(i) Brother's share	37	8	0	37	8 0
(ii) <i>Chaharam or Chauthai</i>	25	0	0	....
(iii) <i>Sardeshmukhi</i>	10	0	0	....
Total	72	8	0	37	8 0

¹ *KNPI*, pp. 71-74; *WRMSH*. p. 173.

² *SNHM*, Vol. II. p. 213.

The city of Chandrapur together with the fort, and the ancient fort of Wairagad fell into Raghuji's hands. *Kasabe* Ballalpur (Ballarshah) was left for Nilkantha.¹ In 1751 Nilkantha Shah's attempt to recapture Chanda fort was foiled by Raghuji and he made a prisoner. Thereafter Chandrapur kings became political pensioners of the Bhosles of Nagpur.

Around 1740 Raghuji shifted his capital from Bham in Berar to Nagpur in the Zadi Mandal. This new capital was well suited for the governance of Gondavana-Devgad, Gadha-Mandla and Chandrapur and also afforded an excellent base for his protracted raids on Bengal from 1741 to 1751 A.D.

The Berar territory which was under the charge of Raghuji, the *Sena-saheb-subha*, had assignments granted to a number of noblemen. For instance the *Peshvas* enjoyed *mokasa* rights in thirty villages of Vidarbha and Khanderav Kashi, the *Nyayadhish* had *mokasas* in six and a half *paraganas* of Mehakar. The *Chhatrapati* too had his private (crown)-land in the Washim *paragana*.² Above all, the Nizam after his victory at Sakarkherda always tried to assert his right as *subhedar* over Vidarbha. From first to last he exploited the differences between the *Peshvas* and Bhosles to his own vantage. He preferred the weaker Bhosles to the stronger *Peshvas* as his friends, and, on suitable occasions for his own interest, did not fail to play fast and loose with the Bhosles.

Thus, the chief powers whose interests were involved in Berar were the Bhosles, the *Peshvas* and the Nizam. With a view to avoiding this arena of complicated rights in Berar, Raghuji, it seems, selected Nagpur as the seat of his newly acquired territory Gondavana, and concentrated his attention on Orissa and Bengal further east.

Before shifting his capital from Bham to Nagpur Raghuji was required to undertake an expedition to Karnatak at the order of *Chhatrapati* Shahu. It was mainly intended to punish Chanda Saheb who had usurped the kingdom of Trichinopoly by deceiving its Rani Minakshi, and was casting his greedy eyes on the Maratha principality of Tanjore. Raja Pratapsinh of Tanjore, Shahu's cousin, appealed to him for help when harassed by Chanda Saheb.

Actually after the death of Emperor Aurangzeb the political condition of Karnatak was in a mess. The various *nababs* and rebellious *palegars* were trying to extend their states at the cost of their neighbours. The stronger *nababdoms* were those of Arcot, Sira, Kadappa, Karnool and Savanur. Mysore too was a powerful Kingdom. Aurangzeb in his territorial reshuffling had divided Karnatak into the subhas of Bijapur and Hyderabad.

The *sanad* of *Chauthai* granted to Shahu by Emperor Muhammad Shah included Bijapur and Hyderabad in addition to the four other *subhas* of the Deccan. The tributary States which were subject to the levy of *Chauthai* by the Maratha Prince Shahu, mentioned in the *sanad* were Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Mysore. The Nizam-ul-mulk as the *subhedar* of the six *subhas* of the Deccan claimed that all those territories belonged to his jurisdiction. In order to establish the Maratha claim over Karnatak *Peshva* Bajirav I had been to the south in 1726 and 1727. He had successfully concluded his Karnatak campaigns.

When Pratapsinh of Tanjore, Shahu's cousin, appealed to him for help against Chanda Saheb, Shahu dispatched a large force under Raghuji Bhosle and Fatesinh Bhosle of Akkalkot in 1739. They were to punish Chanda Saheb, protect Pratapsinh and collect *Chauthai*.³

¹ Unpublished account of the Bhosles, in the possession of Shrimant Raja Balasaheb Chitnavis, Nagpur.

² *KVI*, pp. 185-87.

³ *A History of the Marathas*, Vol. I (1912) by James Grant Duff, p. 368.

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Dost Ali, the father-in-law of Chanda Saheb was the ruling *nabab* at Arcot and Chanda Saheb had grown into importance at his court by his ability. He had trained his troops with the help of the French and had an artillery corps. The French governor at Pondicherry was his friend.

In 1740 the Maratha forces came down upon Arcot. The *nabab* Dost Ali tried to stop them in the pass of Damalcherry. When Maratha attempts to settle the matters by negotiations proved futile, they attacked the *nabab*. In the stiff war that followed, Dost Ali, one of his sons Hasan Ali, and a number of prominent persons lost their lives. This initial success at once enhanced Maratha prestige in the south. From Damalcherry the Marathas proceeded to Arcot. It surrendered to them without much resistance. At this time the late *nabab's* son Safdar Ali had taken shelter in the fort of Vellore, and Chanda Saheb was watching the events entrenched at Trichinopoly. Before the fall of Arcot *zanana* and treasure of the *nabab* was sent to Pondicherry for safety. Dumas, the governor of Pondicherry, hesitated at first to protect the *zanana* and wealth fearing Maratha attack on the French stronghold, but finally gave them refuge. The Marathas, who had learnt about the vast wealth of the *nabab*, were much disappointed to find it in French custody. Raghuji at once wrote to Dumas threatening him with grave consequences if he failed to surrender the *zanana* and treasure of the *nabab*. Dumas firmly replied in the negative mentioning that the only authority whose orders he obeyed was the King of France. He at the same time, sent a few bottles of fine French Champagne as present to Raghuji. Raghuji's wife is said to have been pleased so much by this French gift that she asked for more. When this Champagne affair reached Shahu's ears he is said to have remarked that a Kingdom was bartered for a bottle of wine. Raghuji and his wife might have liked the French drink, but it is difficult to believe that he abstained from attacking Pondicherry just for a few French wine bottles. The fact seems to be that Raghuji had full knowledge of the well-equipped French stronghold of Pondy. It was not an easy affair for the Marathas to take Pondy. Moreover in the extreme hour of calamity the French could easily escape into the sea with the women and wealth of their protege, unscratched. The Marathas had no navy at this time to impede the French escape. In this situation an attack on the French would have ended in a shameful retreat lowering all the prestige the Marathas had gained so far. Calculating all this Raghuji wisely preferred a hollow threat to a dishonourable and futile attack on the French.

Chanda Saheb was very much alarmed at the fall of Arcot. Safdar Ali, his brother-in-law one of the sons of the late *nabab* sought Raghuji's support to crush Chanda Saheb who was aspiring for *nababship* after the death of Dost Ali. A secret agreement was signed by the two parties on 16th November 1740, by which Raghuji was to bet one crore of rupees on reducing Trichinopoly and making Chanda Saheb a prisoner. Chanda Saheb sought help from Dumas. Raghuji was joined by the Hindu *palegars* and Pratapsinh of Tanjore. With this large force Raghuji invested Trichinopoly in December 1740. Chanda Saheb, besieged at Trichinopoly asked his brother who was at Madura to come speedily for help. The Marathas, who got scent of this aid, attacked Bada Saheb (Chanda Saheb's brother) and killed him. Unable to resist, Chanda Saheb delivered the fort to Raghuji on 14th March 1741, on the auspicious day of *Ramanavami*. Chanda Saheb and his son were taken prisoner and sent to Nagpur. In 1744 these royal prisoners were released by Raghuji on receiving a handsome ransom of Rs. 7.25 lacs from the bankers of Satara. Nothing is known about the place where these prisoners were kept in confinement. Raghuji duly merited the attention of the *Chhatrapati* by his distinguished service in the Karnatak campaign.

The *Chhatrapati* soon conferred upon him the *mokasa* of Berar and Gondavana up to the frontiers of Katak. The Karnatak campaign placed Raghuji among the first-rate noblemen at the court of Shahu.¹

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After returning from Karnatak, Raghuji undertook his expeditions on Bengal. The net result of these campaigns is well seen in the treaty concluded between Alivardi, the *nabab* of Bengal, and Raghuji in 1751 :—
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Raghuji's Bengal raids, 1741-51.

(1) Mir Habib was to be confirmed in the Government of Orissa as the deputy *subhedar* of Murshidabad.

(2) The *nabab* was to pay annually Rs. 12 lacs to the Bhosles in lieu of the *chauthai* of Bengal and Bihar.

(3) So long as this amount (Rs. 12 lacs) was regularly paid, the Bhosles were not to harass the provinces of Bengal and Bihar.

(4) The district of Katak *i.e.*, the territory up to the river Suvarna-*rekha* was to be considered as the possession of the Bhosles.²

Raghuji was able to annex Orissa to his Raj permanently as he successfully exploited the chaotic conditions prevailing in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa after the death of their able Governor Murshid Quli Khan in 1727.³

The details of Raghuji's Bengal raids form part of the History of Nagpur and Wardha as the whole region up to the river Wardha was included in one *subha*. At the time of Bhosle Raghuji III (1818-53) his entire Raj was divided into five *subhas* : (1) Devgad above the Ghats; (2) Devgad below the Ghats, which included Nagpur and the surrounding region *i.e.*, the region between the rivers Wardha and Wainganga; (3) region between Nagpur and Chhattisgad; (4) Chandrapur together with the forest area and (5) Orissa.⁴

Of these *subhas*, Devgad below the Ghats *i.e.*, the region between the rivers Wardha and Wainganga, included the present districts of Wardha and Nagpur. More or less this very arrangement existed at the time of Raghuji's raids on Bengal. Only the east *subha*, Orissa came to be formed sometime after 1751, when it was annexed to the Raj of the Bhosles.

Sarkar Pavanar of the Berar *subha* mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, included the whole of the present Wardha district and some part of Nagpur. This arrangement was obviously changed by the Bhosles when they divided their territorial possessions into five bigger units as stated above.

In 1727 Murshid Quli Khan, the Governor of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa died. His successor Sarfaraz Khan was killed by an ambitious Turk in his service in 1740, and the *nababship* thus went to the usurper known as Aliwardi Khan. This most unworthy act of Alivardi was detested by one Mir Habib, a loyal servant of the late *nabab*. Mir Habib, who had risen to the position of deputy *nababship* by the dint of his merit, resolved to overthrow his new treacherous master and for the accomplishment of his object sought Raghuji's aid. This was a Godsent opportunity for Raghuji, who was eager to expand his kingdom into *subhe* Katak, Patna and Makasudabad (Bengal). From 1741 to 1748 Raghuji dispatched in all six expeditions to these regions popularly known as Bengal expeditions. The first one of 1741, as also the third

¹ SNHM. Vol. II. pp. 251-57.

² OUM. pp. 16, 17.

³ SNHM. Vol. II, pp. 209, 224.

⁴ KNPI, p. 495.

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of 1744, were led by Raghuji's valiant general Bhaskar Ram Kolhatkar. The second of 1742 and the fourth of 1745 were led by Raghuji himself. The fifth in 1747 and the sixth in 1748 were undertaken by Janoji and Sabaji, respectively. Constantly harassed by the Bhosles, Orissa or Katak, Bengal and parts of Bihar were economically ruined. As already observed Alivardi Khan made peace with Raghuji in 1751 ceding in perpetuity Katak up to the river Suvarnarekha, and agreeing to pay Rs. 12 lacs annually in lieu of the *chauthai* of Bengal and Bihar.

The smaller States of Raipur, Ratanpur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur belonging to Chhattisgad territory were conquered by Bhaskar Ram, and were placed in charge of Mohansingh, an illegitimate son of Raghuji.

Looking to the geo-political condition of the day the *subha* of Katak in the hands of the Bhosles was of strategic importance as it stretched between the English possessions of Bengal to the north and Madras to the south. The successors of Raghuji, however, could not utilise this situation to their own advantage as they wasted their time and energy in fratricidal wars and quarrels with the *Peshva*. When Mudhoji Bhosle was ruling in Nagpur, Nana Phadnis proposed a Quadruple Alliance to oust the English from India. In this alliance the Bhosles were to attack the English possessions in Bengal as they had not paid the dues of *chauthai* from Bengal and Bihar for a long time. This plan could not be executed as Mudhoji gave it a lukewarm support.

Towards the end of his career Raghuji was the master of the whole of Berar; the Gond kingdoms of Devgad including Nagpur, Gadha-Mandla and Chandrapur; the *subha* of Katak; and the smaller States spreading between Nagpur and Katak. Very few Maratha noblemen had such a vast territory under them.

Since the victory of the Nizam at Sakarkherda, Berar was subject to the dual administration of the Nizam and the Bhosles. In the contemporary language it was *doamli* region. Both the Nizam and the Bhosles had their officers, but the stronger Bhosles made actual collections of *chauthai* 25 per cent, *sardeshmukhi* 10 per cent, and *ghasadana* charge for feeding the cavalry—5 per cent. Thus, out of the total collection of 100, 40 were of the Bhosles and the remaining 60 was to be paid to the Nizam as the *subhedar* of the Deccan. In course of time as the Bhosles became still stronger they reversed the percentage, taking 60 for themselves and leaving 40 for the Nizam. This arrangement regarding the division of the revenue of Berar between the Nizam and the Bhosles took place during the *sena-saheb-subhaship* of Janoji. What arrangement existed at the time of Raghuji I cannot be ascertained, though by the *sanad* of Berar granted to him by *Chhatrapati* Shahu it seems that he collected 25 per cent as *chauthai* and 10 per cent as *sardeshmukhi*.

The strategic forts of Gavilgad, Naranala and Manikdurg (near Mahur) together with the territory attached to them for their maintenance were held by Raghuji.

*An Estimate of
Raghuji.*

The vast territory which Raghuji conquered bears testimony to his ability as a general. Raghuji might have lost a few battles here and there but always won the wars. In diplomacy according to the standards of the day he could be easily compared with the first-rate men at the court of Shahu. But like many a Maratha nobleman of his time he could not rise above parochial interest. Throughout the eighteenth century the Maratha Country could not bring up a single leader of Shivaji's genius who could transform his *svarajya* into a true *samrajya*. In the light of this situation it is futile to expect from Raghuji what was wanting in the

Maratha nobility. With his winged cavalry he could easily traverse the ground from Bham in Berar to Balasore in Katak, and from Pondy on the east coast to Nagpur in the Zadimandal.

By his mounting successes he won the confidence of his liege lord Shahu and on critical occasions was consulted by him. Raghuji was summoned to Satara by Shahu when he was on his death-bed, to discuss the matter of succession to the *Chhatrapati's gadi* as Raghuji was related to Shahu through his wife.

As a true leader of men, he enjoyed the confidence of the rank and file. He had capable and trusted generals like Bhaskar Ram, Raghuji Karande, Tulojipant, Naroji Jachaka, Rakhamaji Ganesh, Krishnaji Atole and others, belonging to different castes.

Relations between Raghuji and the *Peshvas* were not very happy. The rivalry between them goes back to the days of *Peshva* Bajirav I. After securing one third territory of Bundelkhand from Chhatrasal Bundela for defeating Bangash, Bajirav looked upon the neighbouring Gondi territory of Gadha-Mandla as his sphere of influence. Though Raghuji was the first to exact tribute from Gadha-Mandla, Bajirav forcibly took it in his possession.¹ When Bajirav was engaged in a fight with the Nizam at Bhopal he appealed to Raghuji for help, but to no purpose. In the agreement between Shahu and Raghuji when *Sena-saheb-subhaship* was conferred upon him, it was stated that he would accompany the *Peshva* to any place he might be asked to². But all such agreements remained on paper in the absence of a strong central authority to execute them. Neither Bajirav nor his son Balaji could command the services of the Bhosles of Nagpur. The *Peshvas* as Prime Ministers and the Bhosles as *sardars* enjoying *saranjams* were for all practical purposes on a par with each other. In fact the Bhosles never considered themselves as subordinate in status to the *Peshvas*. They considered themselves to be directly responsible to the *Chhatrapati*. So long as Shahu was alive, he acted as an umpire patching up the differences between warring noblemen. But after him his successors could not play this role as they were all mere figureheads of the state. Lack of strong central authority and want of a leader of Shivaji's imagination left the Maratha Confederacy a mere conglomerate of quarrelling nobles without a common objective to cement them.

However, to the credit of Raghuji it must be mentioned that he wisely avoided an open clash with Bajirav I, knowing well his generalship and the influence he wielded over the *Chhatrapati*.

The differences between Raghuji and Balaji *Peshva* over the eastern sphere (Bengal, Allahabad and Gadha-Mandla) are historic. But they were patched up by Shahu's timely mediation. In the contest for *Peshvaship* between Balaji and Babuji Naik, Raghuji supported the latter. However, after Shahu's death Raghuji respected Balaji's authority knowing well that he was the ablest man among the contemporary Marathas to occupy *Peshvaship*. He knew when to compromise and when to oppose or accept a challenge. He rarely allowed matters to reach a breaking point. On one occasion he wrote to Nanasahab *Peshva* "The Late *Shrimant* Bajirav was kind to me. But differences arose between us when we had a clash with Avaji Kavade, who had entered Berar. All these differences should now be forgotten and I should be treated as your man."³ Balaji Bajirav *Peshva* too, on hearing the sad news of Raghuji's

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Raghuji Bhosle.
*An Estimate of
Raghuji.*

¹ KNPI. p. 25.

² James Grant Duff. *A History of the Marathas* Vol. I., 1912 p. 424.

³ *Peshwa Daftar* Vol. 20. p. 30.

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Raghuji Bhosle.
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death, wrote in his condolatory letter, "Raghuji was a respectable nobleman. His death is indeed a matter of great regret. One has to bow before God's will. Of later Raghuji was of great help to us."¹

Raghuji was a self-made man. He rose from *shiledarship* to *Sena-saheb-subhaship* by his hardwork and wisdom. He disliked the *Peshva's* interference in the sphere allotted to him by Shahu. He was justified in lodging a complaint against the *Peshva* to Shahu as the Prime Minister had grievances against the Bhosles. The defect as already noted lay in the weakness of the central authority.

Raghuji was mainly responsible for the prosperity of Berar. He brought with him a number of Maratha and Brahmin families from Western Maharashtra who infused new order and life into Berar which had lost its individuality during the political domination of Islam for the past of four hundred years. A number of cultivators' families were settled all over Berar and Nagpur.

Like the Hindus of the day Raghuji was pious and God-fearing. He was a devotee of Rama and installed the idol of Rama at Ramtek near Nagpur reviving the importance of this place of ancient fame. The idol of Rama is said to have been presented to him by a Sadhu when he was on his Karnatak expedition. Raghuji won his victory over Chanda Saheb of Arcot on the auspicious day of Rama-navami, the ninth day of the bright fortnight of the month of Chaitra, that being the birth day of Lord Rama. In honour of his favourite God, Raghuji couched his State seal in dignified Sanskrit which reads, "this seal of Raghava, son of Bimba, whose bee-like heart serves at the lotus-like feet of King Shahu shines splendidly (governs)".²

The *Jari-Pataka* and the saffron-coloured flag were adopted as the emblems of the state by Raghuji on the permission of *Chhatrapati* Shahu. This great general and the founder of Maratha rule in Berar breathed his last on 14th February 1755.³

Janoji Bhosle.
1755-1772

Raghuji had four sons, Mudhoji and Bimbaji from the elder wife, and Janoji and Sabaji from the younger. Mudhoji claimed for himself the ancestral title of *Sena-saheb-subhaship* on the ground that he was the first son of the eldest wife, though junior in age to Janoji. Janoji being the eldest son had a better right over the title in accordance with the law of primogeniture. The dispute was finally settled by the *Peshwa* when Janoji was made the *Sena-saheb-subha*, and for Mudhoji the title of *Senadthurandhar* was invented. Janoji was to reside at Nagpur and govern Berar. Mudhoji was to be in charge of Chandrapur, Chhattisgad territory was assigned to Bimbaji and Sabaji was given the charge of Darva.⁴

The enmity between Janoji and Mudhoji often resulted in armed clashes creating factions among the courtiers. This naturally sapped the power of the Bhosle house of Nagpur. The two brothers were reconciled to each other when Janoji who had no son decided to adopt one of the sons of Mudhoji as his successor to *Sena-saheb-subhaship*.

Janoji and Peshwa
Balaji Bajirav.

Janoji and the *Peshwa* were often at cross roads. Janoji was very irregular in paying the dues to the central treasury, and other moneys which he had agreed to pay to the *Peshwa*.

¹ *Peshwa Daftar*, Vol. 20., p. 68.

² *Peshwa Daftar*, Vol. 20.

³ *KNPI*, p. 103.

⁴ *KNPI*, pp. 115-18.

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In the Battle of Udgir Janoji and Mudhoji went to help Bhau when the war was practically over. They were not with the Bhau when he was engaged in the life and death struggle with Ahmed Shah Abdali in the Third Battle of Panipat. However, they accompanied Nanasaheb Peshva when he hastened to help Bhau before getting the news of the final rout of the Marathas on the battle field of Panipat. The two brothers saved the retreating Marathas from being looted on their homeward journey.

In the Madhavrav-Raghunathrav dispute Janoji joined the latter. The Nizam, who never lost a single opportunity of fishing in the troubled waters of Pune politics, sided with Raghunathrav.

In the Nizam-Maratha conflict of 1763, Janoji joined the Nizam, and their combined forces fell upon Pune. The city was burnt, the famous shrine of Parvati together with a number of temples was desecrated and the idols broken. Raghuji Karande, the general of Janoji, laid waste the country around Sinhgad and Purandar. He looted the Peshva's jewellery at Sasvad and set fire to the important State Records which were lodged there for safety.¹ As a retaliatory measure Raghunathrav sacked the Berar territory. Mahadaji Shinde was ordered to lay waste Berar and he proceeded from Ujjain.

In the Battle of Rakshasabhuvan fought on 10th August 1763, Malharav Holkar and others were finally successful in persuading Janoji to give up the cause of the Nizam through his counsellors Divakarpant Chorghade and Bhavani Munshi. For this friendship Janoji was offered territory worth Rs. 31 lacs and confirmed in *Sena-saheb-subhaship*.

Janoji espoused the cause of Raghunath in his dispute with Madhavrav. In the Nizam's attack on Pune he took active part, burning the city and allowing the Nizam in desecrating temples and breaking idols. Madhavrav was not prepared to forget this. After the Battle of Rakshasabhuvan the Nizam requested the Peshva for help against Janoji, as Janoji's men attacked an officer of the Nizam in the *doamli* area of Berar. This was a welcome opportunity for Madhavrav to punish faithless Janoji.² The combined armies of the Peshva and the Nizam started looting Berar. Janoji and Mudhoji first took shelter in the fort of Amner and later in that of Chandrapur. Madhavrav had no desire to continue the war for long, and Janoji knew how difficult it was to continue the fight against heavy odds. He, therefore, sued for peace through the Peshva's envoy Vyankat Moreshvar. The treaty was finalised at Kolhapur, near Daryapur in 1766. According to this treaty it was decided that Janoji should retain territory just Rs. 8 lacs worth out of the total Rs. 31 lacs, which he had received from the Peshva for winning his friendship in the Peshva-Nizam war at Rakshasabhuvan. Of the remaining 23 lacs, the Nizam was to get 15 lacs and rest Rs. 8 lacs was to be retained by the Peshva.³

Both Janoji and Madhavrav were aware that their differences helped the Nizam in strengthening his position. But this was the inevitable situation in which the Maratha Confederacy had landed from which it could never extricate itself. Men of equal status cannot run State affairs successfully. The State for its governance needs a single absolute authority. It is significant to note Janoji's feelings on this occasion conveyed to the Peshva through the latter's agent; *Shrimant* being angry with me invaded Berar. I am not guilty of burning Pune. When the Nizam indulged in this wicked act I did not support him. I, however,

¹ KNPI, p. 150.² KNPI, p. 159-60.³ KNPI, p. 165.

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admit that I did not help in the campaign against Haidar Nayak. To err is human. But the punishment meted out to me by depriving me of territory worth Rs. 30 lacs is too heavy. That territory has now been offered to the Nizam. Should the serpent be fed with milk? Should I be ordered to attack the Nizam, I would destroy him in no time.... I shall proceed by rapid marches to meet your Honour, I should not be let down. " This expression, unfortunately, turned out to be just temporary.¹ Janoji was not repentant for his acts. Within a couple of years from the treaty of Daryapur, he joined Raghunathrav in his struggle for *Peshwaship* with his nephew Madhavrav.

When Janoji sided with Raghunath, Madhavrav resolved to teach him a lesson. With a view to taking vengeance on Janoji for his friendship with Raghunath, Madhavrav sought Nizam's help. Janoji's envoy Divakarpant who had been to Pune for negotiations was arrested. Madhavrav marched on Berar occupying the territory up to the river Wardha. Janoji sent his relatives and jewellery into the Gavilgad fort for safety. The *Peshwa* with his ally, instead of chasing Janoji, took the fort of Amner and made good for Nagpur. Nagpur was sacked and burnt. The loot of Pune was revenged by the sack of Nagpur. As both the parties Janoji and Madhavrav had no stomach for a prolonged war, a treaty was formed on 23rd March 1769 at Kanakapur near Brahmeshvar on the banks of Godavari. It is worth while studying the terms of the treaty as they reveal *Peshva*-Bhosla and Bhosla-Nizam relations.

Terms of the Treaty of Kanakapur:—

(1) Janoji was granted a *jagir* of Rs. 32 lacs in 1763, out of which he was allowed to have only 8 lacs in 1766. Janoji should now relinquish it in favour of the *Peshwa*.

(2) The Bhosles of Akkalkot had some lands and rights in Berar, which were seized by Janoji. Janoji should free them and, in lieu, should have Balapur *pargana*.

(3) The Bhosles used to collect *ghasadana* from a part of Aurangabad *subha* belonging to the *Peshwa*. They should stop this practice forthwith. The Bhosles likewise should stop collecting *ghasadana* either from other *subhas* or from the territory of the Nizam by dispatching armies. The Bhosles would get their dues from the talukas held by the *Peshwas* from their officers, and instructions have been issued to that effect to the officers concerned. The Bhosles likewise would get their dues from the Nizam, and were free to collect them, themselves, if the Nizam's officers failed to say them.

(4) The Bhosles should serve the *Peshwas* with their army when called upon to do so.

(5) The Bhosles should neither reduce nor increase the strength of their army without the permission of the *Peshwas*.

(6) The Bhosles should not shelter rebels and trouble mongers escaping from the *Peshwa's raj*.

(7) The Bhosles should not enter into any kind of political negotiations either with the Emperor of Delhi, or the Nabab of Oundh, or the Rohillas, or the English, or the Nizam without the consent of the *Peshwas*.

(8) The Bhosles should pay an annual tribute of Rs.5 lacs to the *Peshvas* in five instalments.

¹ KNPI. p. 163.

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(9) The *Peshwas* army while passing into Hindustan (north) shall not break new routes but pass by the old ones.

(10) The *Peshwas* should not interfere with the internal affairs of the Bhosles so long as Janoji was looking after his relations properly.

(11) Reva Mukundpur, Mahoba, Charthane, Jintur, Sakarkherda and Mehakar should be given back to the *Peshva* by Janoji.

(12) Washim-made cloth worth Rs. 2,000 and of Balapur worth Rs. 3,000 of the best quality should be sent to the *Peshwa* annually.

(13) The English from Calcutta harass the Bhosle's territory in Orissa. If the Bhosles march on the English, they should do so with the permission of the *Peshvas*, and only if they do not need their (Bhosles') army.

(14) In the event of any invasion of the Bhosles, the *Peshvas* should dispatch their army for help.¹ Madhavrav and Janoji met at Mehakar, when parties and presents were exchanged. The Nizam's *divan* Ruknad-daula was present at this meeting.²

Looking to these terms of the treaty one finds how *Peshva* Madhavrav I was struggling hard to bring central control in the Maratha nobility. The need for such control was keenly felt in the post-Panipat period. Very soon the Marathas had to face the new challenge of the British. But in the absence of a single strong central authority they fell a victim to the rising British power piecemeal.

In the struggle between the Bhosles of Berar and the *Peshvas* for territory and status there does not seem to be any constitutional ruling with reference to which their disputes could be settled. The stronger *Peshvas* tried to assert their authority as Prime Ministers. The Bhosles always considered that they were not subordinate to the *Peshvas*. In the interest of the Maratha power it was necessary that either of them assumed absolute central control, particularly after the death of *Chhatrapati* Shahu. No one could do this. What is true of *Peshva*-Bhosle struggle is true of any two Maratha noblemen fighting for territory and power.

After the Treaty of Kanakapur, Janoji and Madhavrav were reconciled to each other. Janoji travelled to Theur to see the *Peshva* on his death-bed and secured from him sanction for the adoption of Raghuji II, son of Mudhoji as Janoji had no son. After leaving Theur, Janoji visited Pandharpur and Tulajapur. On this way home he died at Yeral (Naldurg) on 16th May 1772. Mudhoji erected a small monument there in honour of Janoji and secured land from the *Peshva* for its maintenance.³

Following Janoji's death, the Bhosle house was caught in a family feud of the worst kind. Daryabai the widow of Janoji espoused the cause of Sabaji, younger brother of her husband, who was aspiring for *Sena-saheb-subhaship*. She declared that she was pregnant and would give birth to a boy posthumously. As Mudhoji Bhosle sided with Raghunathrav, Madhavrav *Peshva* bestowed *Sena-saheb-subhaship* on Sabaji. After Madhavrav's death Sabaji joined Narayanrav's party and when Narayanrav was murdered, he openly supported the *Barabhais* against Raghunathrav. Thus political parties at the centre had their repercussions on the outlying stations.

¹ Nagpurkar *Bhosle Kagada Patr*; *Lekhankas* 19 and 28.

² *KNPI*, p. 184.

³ *KNPI*, p. 187.

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Mudhoji Bhosle.

Mudhoji was finally able to pull himself out of this situation, when he killed Sabaji in the Battle of Panchgaon near Nagpur on 26th January 1775. Muhammad Yusuf Gardi, one of the chief assassina-tors of Narayanrav was present in this battle on behalf of Mudhoji. Mudhoji had probably a hand in this plot hatched against Narayanrav.

After his success at Panchgaon, Mudhoji ruled as the unchallenged master of Berar and Nagpur. He was already in charge of Chandrapur as the *Senadhurandhar*.

In this family feud when the Nizam was defeated by the combined armies of Raghunathrav Dada and Mudhoji, he entered into a treaty with Mudhoji near Bidar known as the treaty of Sixty-Forty.¹ The original of this most important treaty between the Bhosles and the Nizam regarding the Berar *subha* is not available.

The Quadruple Alliance formed by Nana Phadnavis between the Pune *Darbar*, the Nizam, Haidar Ali and Mudhoji, with a view to launching a simultaneous attack on the English could not be carried to its successful completion because of the half-hearted co-operation of Mudhoji Bhosle. However, he offered Nana his active support in the war against Tipu Sultan at Badami, in 1785. After a very active and stormy political career of over two decades, Mudhoji died at Nagpur on 19th May 1788.²

Bhosle Raghui II.

Peshva Madhavrav I had agreed to grant *Sena-saheb-subhaship* to Raghui II, when Janoji met him at Theur. But owing to the differences that arose subsequently, the title was given to Sabaji. In 1775 when both Madhavrav and Sabaji were no more, Savai Madhavrav, on the advice of Nana Phadnavis, conferred *Sena-saheb-subhaship* on Raghui, in the changed political situation. After Mudhoji's death Raghui assumed power of the Bhosle raj.

The *Peshva*-Bhosle relations were most friendly during the rule of Raghui, unlike before. On critical occasions Nana Phadnavis consulted Raghui and depended upon his help. Raghui respected Nana's authority and got redressed all wrongs in respect of territory and rights, which the Bhosles considered were done to them since the days of *Peshva* Bajirav I.

In the Battle of Kharda Raghui joined the Pune army at Ahmednagar. Raghui's army was under the command of his noted general Vitthal Ballal Paranjpe-*Subhedar*. He distinguished himself in this war by his personal bravery and command. His valour has been described in the historic ballad on the Battle of Kharda. The couplet describing his valour runs,³

“ Vitthal Pandit of the Bhosles looked a Pathan's scion;

Moving on the battle-field fearlessly like a true lion.”

He was duly honoured by Nana Phadnavis. Raghui received territory worth three lacs and a half from the Nizam for the *ghasadana* of the Gangathadi region. The Nizam also agreed to pay Raghui arrears which had accumulated to Rs. 29 lacs.⁴ The term regarding the collection of revenue in Berar by the Bhosles and the Nizam is very important. It states that the *Sena-saheb-subha* and the *Nabab* (Nizam)

¹ *KNPI*, pp. 201-2. The treaty is referred to in the work, *Nagpurkar Bhosalyanchi Bakhar*. Original treaty is missing.

² *KNPI*, pp. 213-14.

³ *KNI*, p. 197.

⁴ *KNPI*, p. 301.

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have already agreed to receive from *Prant Berar* revenue in the proportion of half to half. This is actually in force. In the *Payaghat Sarkar*, the *Sena-saheb-subha* is collecting *chaharam* (*chauthai* or one fourth), *Saradeshmukhi* and *ghasadana* working to half of the total collection. *Sarkar Pathri* etc., in all five of *Sarkar Balaghat* for *chauthai*, *saradeshmukhi* of *Svaraj*, and *ghasadana* belong to the *Sena-saheb-subha*. Therefore the treaty regarding *Payaghat* with the *Sena-saheb-subha* should be regarded as of the *Svaraj*. Half to half proportion of *ghasadana* of *Balaghat*, *subha Berar*, should be the permanent arrangement, so that the bone of contention would be removed and both the Governments (Marathas and the Nizam) would remain friendly. Though the last part of this term is not very clear, the treaty taken as a whole means that in the *doamli* region (*Berar-Payaghat* and *Balaghat* including *Pathri*) the revenue between the *Bhosles* and the *Nizam* should be divided in half to half proportion. After *Khorda*, therefore, the new treaty of Fifty-Fifty superseded the old one Sixty-Forty between the *Bhosles* and the *Nizam*. This was considered necessary for maintaining better relations between the two Governments.¹

New *sanads* for the territory south of the *Narmada* were granted by the *Peshva* to *Raghuji*. Actually *sanads* for this region were granted to the *Bhosles* as early as in the days of *Nanasaheb Peshva*, but the officers of the latter never gave up possession in favour of the *Bhosles*. Now *Raghuji* secured *Hushangabad*, *Chauragad*, *Bachai* etc., for the first time. *Raghuji* remained friendly with *Nana Phadnavis* even after the tragic death of *Sawai Madhavrao*. In due appreciation of this *Nana* gave *Raghuji* Rs. 15 lacs in cash and the possession of *Gadha-Mandla* coveted by the *Bhosles* since the days of *Raghuji I*.

The *Raja* of *Sagar* gave *Raghuji* a part of his territory for his help against *Amir Khan*. Similarly, the fort of *Dhamori* came into *Raghuji's* hands. From the *Nabab* of *Bhopal* he got *Hushangabad*. Thus, *Raghuji's* kingdom was at the height of its glory in extent and power in 1800 A.D. Towards the close of the eighteenth century it was perhaps the largest State which any *Maratha* potentate had under him.

The territory under *Raghuji* together with the revenue it yielded was as under² :—

Territory	Revenue Rs. in lacs
1. <i>Devgad</i> with <i>Nagpur</i>	30
2. <i>Gadha-Mandla</i>	14
3. <i>Hushangabad</i> , <i>Shivani-Malva</i> , <i>Chauragad</i> etc. ..	7
4. <i>Orissa</i> and the feudatory States in the area ..	17
5. <i>Chandrapur</i>	5
6. <i>Multai</i>	2
7. Half the revenue of <i>Berar</i> and <i>Gavilgad</i> , <i>Narnala</i> etc.	30
8. <i>Chhattisgad</i> and the other feudatory States like <i>Bastar</i> , <i>Sirguja</i> , <i>Sambalpur</i> , <i>Kankar</i> , <i>Kalahandi</i> , <i>Jasapur</i> and <i>Gangpur</i> .	6
Total ..	111

¹ *Aitihasika Patravayavahara*, by G. S. Sardesai, K. P. Kulkarni, Y. M. Kale, 1933, p. 290.

² *KNPI*. pp. 301-02.

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Bhosle Raghujii II.

The figures indicate how the income from the Berar *subha* and Gavilgad, and Narnala was substantial. The item of Berar income (No. 7) states 'half the revenue of Berar,' which means that the rest half went to the Nizam according to the Fifty-Fifty Treaty referred to above.

The glory of the Bhosle house which had reached its zenith under Raghujii II was destined to be short-lived. Like other Indian potentates Raghujii had to face the growing power of the British, superior in respect of diplomacy, armament and civilization. The inevitable result was that he was defeated in the final bid for power.

Shortly after Kharda, Lord Wellesley came to India as the Governor-General in 1798. It was his objective to bring the Indian States under 'Subordinate Isolation' by his new political weapon known in history as, "System of subsidiary alliances." Mysore was the first of the Indian States to be forced to accept such an alliance. The Nizam was the next to enter into this alliance for his survival. *Peshva* Bajirav II harassed by Yeshvantrav Holkar and Daulatrav Shinde preferred to enter the subsidiary alliance trap laid by the British. In the midst of such adverse circumstances it was not easy for Raghujii II to maintain his independence. As early as 1799 Mr. Colebrooke was sent to Nagpur to persuade Raghujii to enter into a subsidiary alliance with British. Knowing his weakness Raghujii kept out of it for some time. When pressed further the choice before him was to submit meekly or to fight. He preferred the latter course and sought help of Daulatrav Shinde who was being forced by the English to form a subsidiary alliance with them. Col. Wellesley who was sent to negotiate with the two chiefs tried to keep them apart. When he found that his mission was not likely to be successful, he left the Shinde's camp. On 7th August 1803, General Wellesley declared war against the Bhosles and the Shindes, asking the general populace to keep out of this struggle.

The English launched an attack on the fort of Ahmednagar which was well equipped with munition and supplies. On the eleventh hour Shinde's European officers who were seduced went over to the English. Finding his position untenable the keeper of the fort handed it over to the British, on 12th August 1803. The combined armies of the Shindes and the Bhosles offered a stiff resistance near Jananapur, but in the final war that took place at Assai on 24th September, lost the day. The loss on the English side was very heavy. The Maratha forces were very much depressed by their defeat. On 6th November Shinde's agent Yeshvantrav Ghorpade came into Wellesley's camp to arrange for the terms of peace.¹

The Bhosle were now singled out. Their stronghold of Gavilgad was attacked by Stevenson. The Shindes in the meanwhile sent their help to the Bhosles violating the recent truce. On the 29th Stevenson and Wellesley saw the Maratha forces camping at Adgaon a few miles north of Balapur. Though it was late in the afternoon they at once attacked the Marathas. The Marathas who were on the defensive aimed their guns on the English playing havoc in their rank and file. The English forces were put to flight, but their general gathered them again and attacked the Bhosles. With all the advantage of initial success the Bhosles lost the field in the final action. It may be observed here that Raghujii was in favour of resorting to guerilla war tactics in this fight. Had this been adopted the English would have been worn out in the prolonged war, creating better prospects of success for the Marathas. The English were undoubtedly superior to any

¹ SNHM. Vol. III. pp. 410-411.

native power including the Bhosles, in respect of trained infantry then popularly known as *Kavaiti fauj* and guns. But these new means of warfare had their own limitations, and for a well trained Maratha-general it was yet possible to wage wars with guerilla tactics having good chances of success. Raghujī was aware of this but lacked grit and leadership. The gospel of the gun prevailed.

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Thus the Battle of Adgaon sealed the fate of the Bhosles of Berar, on 29 November 1803.

On 17 December Raghujī Bhosle signed a treaty at Devagaon near Ellichpur with the English.

The terms of the treaty were:—

1. The Bhosles should surrender all the territory to the west of the river Wardha and also the provinces of Katak and Balasore. The Bhosles were to retain for themselves the forts of Gavilgad and Narnala, and the territory attached to these forts worth Rs. 4 lacs; i. e., the *paraganas* of Akot, Adgaon, Badnera, Bhatkuli and Khatakali.¹
- (2) Any dispute arising between the Nizam, the *Peshva* and the Bhosle should be settled through the mediation of the English.
- (3) The Bhosles should not have any relations with any of the Europeans or the Americans except the English. The English too should not have any relations either with the enemies or the relatives of the Bhosles.
- (4) The Bhosles should have no relations with any member of the Maratha Confederacy.
5. Both the parties should have the envoy of the other at their courts.
6. The Bhosles should give their consent to the treaties entered into by the English with the feudatories of the Bhosles lying between Chhattisgad and Orissa.²

Berar which was the foundation of the Bhosle *raj* was lost for ever. The *doamli raj* of the Bhosles over Berar came to an end; it became *ekamli* being granted to the Nizam, friend and protegee of the British.

In this war the English successfully kept Yeshvantrav Holkar out. Daulatrav Shinde signed a separate treaty with the English at Surji-Anjangaon on 30 December 1803.

The English became the masters of the coastal strip from Calcutta to Madras. Mount Stuart Elphinstone arrived in Nagpur as the British Resident. Smarting under the defeat he had suffered at the hands of the British, Raghujī tried to reorganise his army and keep contact with Yeshvantrav Holkar who was waging a running war with the British. But all his efforts fizzled out on account of the watchful Resident.³

With the fall of the Shindes and the Holkars the disbanded Pendharies carried on their marauding activities throughout northern India. They fell upon the Bhosle's territory looting Ramtek and Bhandara, and burning some wards of Nagpur. Raghujī dispatched Vitthal Ballal *Subhedar*, Benising, Raghunathrav Ghatage and Muhammad Amirkhan of Shivani, against the Pendharies. Siddik Ali Khan and Malji Ahirrav were finally

The Pendhari Raids.

¹ SNHM. Vol. III p. 412.

² KNPI. p. 344.

³ KNPI. pp. 361-2.

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able to force the Pendharis out of Nagpur-Berar territory.¹ Berar too was harassed by the Pendharis in this period of transition. It was Lord Hastings, who finally suppressed the Pendharis by an all-out attack on their rendezvous.

In 1807 Mr. Richard Jenkins succeeded Elphinstone as the Resident of Nagpur, and was in office up to 1826. He was responsible for changing the administration of Nagpur and modernising it. It was at his instance that the *Bakhar* of the Bhosles of Nagpur was compiled by Mr. Kashinath Rajeshwar Gupte in 1822 on the basis of the original state papers in the *Daftar* of the Bhosles.² During his long rule over Nagpur he left the stamp of his personality on every aspect of administration. He was, popularly known as 'Jenkin Saheb'.

The *Bakhar* he got compiled still forms the basis of the history of Berar.

Mr. Colebrooke who was deputed to Nagpur as an envoy in 1799 has left a lively pen-picture of Raghujii.

Raghujii lived in a grand palace having spacious gardens around. According to the architecture of the day the palace had six quadrangles or *Chauks*, each of them having a three storeyed structure. Even to-day part of the wada or mansion of the Bhosles and the mansion of Shrimant Raja Bala Saheb Chitnis give us enough idea of the architecture of the late eighteenth century. The drawing hall in the palace was decorated with chandeliers and pictures. The hall meant for the Raja had beautiful carvings.

The entire structure rested on thick walls beautified at several entrances with cusped arches made of wood. The central part of the building was supported by beautifully shaped cypress pillars, carved at the base and top.

Raghujii was simple in dress and manners. He was sweet-tongued and was friendly to all including his subordinates. He scrupulously observed, the decorum and manners of the *darbar*. During leisure hours all were entertained by music and dance. Raghujii was very much fond of hunting. When a game was reported in the neighbourhood he hurried to the place leaving state duty. He, however, never neglected administrative duty. His most trusted persons were Lakshman Munshi and Krishnarav Chitnis.

The *dasara* festival was celebrated with grandeur and pomp when all the courtiers paid their respects to the Raja.

Raghujii was fond of children. Bakabai was his most loved queen. He was religious-minded and devoted to his mother. Raghujii it seems lacked quick decision and determination. In diplomacy he was no match for the contemporary Englishmen of the East India Company with whom he was required to deal.³

Like his contemporaries Bajirav II, Yeshvantrav Holkar, Daulatrav and Nana Phadnavis, he had to face men who were the products of a superior Western Civilisation, superior in science and armaments. To meet the English on the battlefield it was not enough to have a few borrowed guns and trained platoons (*paltan*). For a full command over them it was necessary to master the technique and science behind them. This could not be achieved either by a clever Mahadaji or a wise Nana. No wonder if Raghujii failed where the wisest of the Marathas could succeed only partially.

¹ *KNPI*, pp. 373-5.

² *KNBB*. Introduction.

³ *KNPI*. pp. 312-14.

Raghuji's profile shows him to be a medium-statured, large-eyed and aquiline nosed person. He is bedecked with ornaments and is smoking a *hukka*, leaning against a *takiya*-a large pillow with ease. The sword rests on his right arm. He is sitting cross-legged. The upper part of the picture has thick curtains and the ground is covered with a star-designed carpet. This is the common posture in which members of royal family have been portrayed by Maratha painters.¹

Towards the end of his career Raghuji was in financial difficulties due to wars. For the ways he used in collecting money, he was nicknamed the big *baniya*. Raghuji who had witnessed his house reaching the summit of its glory was destined to see its fall. This pained him most. He died on 22nd March 1816.²

Parasoji Bhosle : Raghuji II was succeeded by his son Parasoji in 1816. Parasoji was paralytic, blind and mentally deranged. His father's efforts to improve him proved futile. Bakabai, Parasoji's step-mother brought him to her palace and took charge of the administration with the help of Dharmaji Bhosle, Naroba Chitnis and Gujabadada-Gujar. Dharmaji was an illegitimate son of Raghuji and was the custodian of the royal jewellery and treasury. Parasoji Bhosle.

Next to Parasoji the only other claimant to the Nagpur *gadi* was Appasaheb Bhosle. He was a smart young man having the support of many a courtier as Parasoji was practically insane. Ramchandra Wagh and Manbhat were prominent among his chief supporters. They were trying to seduce the partisans of Parasoji. Thus, after the death of Raghuji Nagpur Court had two factions, one headed by Appasaheb, and the other led by Bakabai, Dharmaji and others with their protegee Parasoji on the ancestral *gadi*.

Appasaheb Bhosle : Appasaheb had no claim over the *gadi* as Parasoji was the son of Raghuji. The army was under the command of Dharmaji Siddikali Khan and Gujabadada. Appasaheb impressed upon the courtiers that it was not desirable that Dharmaji, a bastard, should manage the affairs of the Bhosle house. The resident Mr. Jenkins was secretly backing Appasaheb as he was counting upon him to accept the subsidiary alliance which Raghuji had been carefully avoiding all through his life. When Siddikali Khan smelt this, his loyalty to Parasoji and Bakabai wavered. He sat on the fence, ready to jump to the side of the winning party. Appasaheb called Dharmaji for a meeting on 11 April, 1816, and got him arrested. He took possession of the Raja and his treasury. Without any further loss of time Appasaheb ceremoniously performed the coronation for Parasoji. He personally held the *Chauri* over Parasoji's head and walked barefoot in the procession taken out in honour of the Raja. A grand *darbar* was held in which the Raja was made to proclaim the appointment of Appasaheb as his regent. Mr. Jenkins graced the occasion by his presence, lending stability to Appasaheb. Appasaheb Bhosle.

Dharmaji was murdered on 5 May 1816.³ Appasaheb's evil intention of seizing power for himself was finally fulfilled by this murder. He entered into the Subsidiary Alliance with the English on 28 May 1816, bartering away the independent status of Nagpur which Raghuji II had maintained with great difficulty. The important terms of this alliance were :—

- (1) For the protection of Nagpur the English were to maintain six platoons of foot-soldiers and one of cavalry. The king was to pay seven and a half lacs of rupees for the maintenance of this force.

¹ *KNPI*. Picture facing p. 195.

² *KNPI*, p. 386.

³ *KNPI*, p. 397.

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(2) The king was to grant territory worth this amount in case of his failure to pay it.

(3) The king too was to keep a contingent force of 3,000 soldiers and 2,000 horse at his own expenses, to be supervised by the resident in respect of its pay, discipline, provision etc.

(4) All foreign affairs were to be conducted only through the English Resident.

(5) The king was not to engage in wars with the friends of the English.¹

This alliance was brought about through Appasaheb's envoys, Nagoji-pant and Narayan Panditji. The former received an annual pension of Rs. 15 thousand from the English for his successful mediation.

Part of the English subsidiary force moved from Elichpur to Nagpur under General Doveton and the rest was stationed at Kalameswar near Nagpur to strengthen Appasaheb's position. Afraid of the machinations of the rival party Appasaheb left the palace and took residence in the Telangkhedi Garden.

On the morning of 1st February 1817 Parasoji was found dead in his bed. Appasaheb was out of station. It was rumoured that Appasaheb managed to throttle Parasoji to death by seducing his body-guards Sadi-kmanu Bhaladar and Janu Bansod. The Resident absolved Appasaheb of the charge of murder of which he was suspected at this time, but later, when he tried to break the bonds of subsidiary alliance he was conveniently made the culprit.²

After Parasoji's death, Appasaheb being the only heir to the Nagpur *gadi* his succession ceremonies were gone through quietly on 21 April, 1817. The moment Appasaheb assumed charge of Nagpur and Berar he began to feel the weight of British supremacy which he had accepted by the subsidiary alliance. His efforts hereafter were directed to overthrow the British yoke. The Resident suspected that Appasaheb was in contact with *Peshwa* Bajirav II and Shinde. The agents of one of the *Pendhari* leaders Chittu were openly honoured in the *darbar* by presenting dress. As a precautionary measure Col. Adams was asked to move his force to the south of the Narmada to meet any emergency. Similarly, Scott left Ramtek for Nagpur. It was in this atmosphere that Appasaheb, decided to receive the robes of *Sena-Saheb-Subha*, formally, from Bajirav *Peshwa*. November 24, 1817, was decided as the day for receiving the robes in the open *darbar*. Appasaheb invited the Resident for this ceremony. But the latter declined it as war had broken out with the *Peshwa* in Pune, and informed Appasaheb that he should not receive the honours from the enemy of the British. In spite of this opposition Appasaheb received the robes and the title in the *darbar*. This was considered as a breach of the subsidiary treaty by the Resident and a war with Appasaheb seemed imminent.³

Like Bajirav, Appasaheb too wanted to free himself from the shackles of the subsidiary treaty. He was helped in this task by Manbhat, Ram-chandra Wagh, *Subhedar* Nimbalkar and Narayan Nagare. Receiving the title of *Sena-Saheb-Subha* was just a pretext under which Appasaheb wanted to proclaim his independence by throwing off the subsidiary alliance. Appasaheb was well aware that assertion of independence meant war with the English and at once started making preparation for it.

¹ KNPI. p. 399.

² KNPI. p. 403-404.

³ KNPI. p. 408.

At the order of Appasaheb his Arab soldiers occupied a position between the city and Sitabuldi. He had a total force of 18 thousand men and 26 guns while the English force numbered only 1800.

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The Battle of Sitabuldi.

The Battle of Sitabuldi : Having come to know the movements of the Maratha army, the Resident ordered Lt. Col. Scott to occupy the Sitabuldi hills. Scott had two battalions of Madras Native infantry, two companies of Native infantry and three troops of Bengal Cavalry. He was equipped with four six-pounder guns. Strategically the Marathas committed a blunder in allowing Scott to occupy the hills.

The Raja's palace was in the present *Mahal* area which has had the famous Shukravar *daravaja*. This was the fort.

The English had taken shelter in the Tulsibag about the 24 December 1817.

The English residency was situated to the west of the Sitabuldi Fort, i.e., on the site of the present Nagpur Mahavidyalaya. The English had their treasury to the west of the smaller hill of the two Sitabuldi hills. The southern hill spreads from east to west and is the bigger one. The smaller one is to the north. The two hills roughly rise above the ground to a height of hundred feet and are separated by the same distance.¹

Peace talks were in progress even when both the sides were preparing for war simply to gain time. On the evening of 26 November 1817, the Arabs of Appasaheb opened fire on the smaller hill. He sent a message to the Resident saying that this had been done against his orders. Appasaheb throughout this war was wavering, making the position of his loyal supporters like Manbhat most awkward. It is possible that the mercenary Arabs might have acted on their own without waiting for the orders of their master but this speaks for Appasaheb's lack of leadership. Appasaheb, after his defeat, pleaded that his Arabs opened fire at the order of Manbhat.²

The fire of the Arabs was well replied to by the English guns on the hills. Captain Lloyed was in charge of the bigger hill. Captain Sadler was killed by a shot while he was defending the small hill. On the morning of 27, the Bhosle's forces approached the hill. The smaller hill was attacked and occupied. The English were in a confused state. The Arabs were preparing to launch an attack on the bigger hill. The English would have lost the battle but for the brave and spirited attack of Captain Fitzgerald. His determined onslaught pushed the Marathas back and they broke in all directions. This infused new spirit in the English soldiers who were drooping from fatigue. A combined attack of the cavalry and infantry finally won the day for the English.

It was Manbhat and his Arabs who really fought well bringing victory within easy reach for the Marathas.³ But lack of concerted action and Appasaheb's vacillation were mainly responsible for the defeat of the Marathas. Appasaheb in order to save himself pleaded to the Resident that all was done by Manbhat without his orders. Bakabai too towed his line. Thus, in war Appasaheb proved to be a coward and in defeat acted most disgracefully. Manbhat, Ramachandra Wagh, Ganpatrav *Subhedar* and their supporters were against any talk of peace. When Doveton was preparing to attack the city, Appasaheb walked into the protection of the Resident on 16 December 1817 at about 9 O' clock

¹ KNPI. pp. 411-13.

² *Ibid*, 417.

³ KNPI. pp. 422-23.

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*The Battle of
Sitabuldi.*

in the morning. The masterless Marathas fought one more battle known as the battle of Sakkardara, only to lose it. Manbhat with his Arabs and north Indian soldiers totalling 5000, defended the city from behind the fort.¹ But he was helpless when the Arabs, in a divided state of mind were seduced by the English. They left Nagpur on the 30th when the arrears of their pay were cleared. The Union Jack was hoisted on the old palace of the Bhosles on the same day. Poor Manbhat was arrested and later died in prison.²

Appasaheb signed a treaty on 6 January 1818 with the English in which he was bound by terms stricter than those of the subsidiary alliance. The terms of the treaty were:—

1. Appasaheb was to surrender the forts of Gavilgad, Narnala and the territory attached to them, along with the states Sirguja and Jaspur.
2. The civil and military administration of Nagpur was to be conducted through the Resident.
3. Appasaheb was to stay in Nagpur under the supervision of the Resident.
4. Appasaheb was to pay the arrears of pay of the subsidiary army.
5. He was to surrender any fort which might be asked for by the English.
6. He was to hand over all those who acted against his orders in the war.
7. The Sitabuldi hills were to be surrendered to the English along with the neighbouring area they might ask for.³

This sealed the fate of Appasaheb as also of Nagpur and Wardha once for all. These terms of the treaty were ratified by the Governor General.

With the surrender of Appasaheb Bhosle the outlying posts of Jabalpur, the forts of Shivani, Dhirud (south-east of Nagpur), Gavilgad, Chauragad, Narnala and Mandla fell to the English without much resistance. The fort of Mandla, which was protected by the river Narmada, offered resistance for sometime. But when its keeper Raya Hajari ran away the beleaguered force numbering 1100 surrendered.⁴

After his surrender Appasaheb was reinstated on his ancestral *gadi* and allowed to stay in the palace. For three months things appeared to move smoothly. On 19 February 1818 Bapu Gokhale, the last great general of Bajirav, fell fighting in the battle of Ashta. Bajirav lost all hope of regaining his position and took to heels begging for help till his surrender to Malcolm. During his flight he was at Washim for a while and then escaped at Pandharkavada. He was accompanied by Ganpatrav *Subhedar* one of the generals of Appasaheb. It was rumoured that Bajirav would be joined by Appasaheb and both would march to Chandrapur which was yet in the hands of its keeper Gangasing. Jenkins' suspicion that Appasaheb was in correspondence with Bajirav was strengthened when a letter from Appasaheb to Bajirav was intercepted by Elphinstone and sent to him. He at once arrested Appasaheb on 15 March 1818. Appasaheb along with Ramchandra Wagh and Nagopant was sent to Prayag, as his presence in Nagpur was considered dangerous.

¹ *Ibid*, pp. 428-30.

² *KNPI*, p. 434.

³ *Ibid* pp. 435-36.

⁴ *KNPI*, p. 438-444.

The fort of Chandrapur fell on 30 May 1818. Its keeper Gangasing fought desperately till he fell dead along with his trusted followers.

On his way to Prayag Appasaheb escaped from the English camp at Raichur on 13 May 1818. Hereafter began the long flight of Appasaheb. Appasaheb Bhosle.

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Appasaheb took shelter in the Mahadeva hills of Madhya Pradesh and was helped by Mohansing Thakur of Panchmadhi and Chainshah of Harai. A few petty Gond Kings too supported Appasaheb in his last days. The English forces under Adams, MacMorin and Scott combed out the Hills and arrested the Gond leaders. Mohansing and Chainshah were taken into custody. Appasaheb made good for the fort of Ashirgad, the gateway of Deccan, on 1st February 1819. He was escorted by the Pendhari leader Chittu and his followers. Appasaheb was received into the fort by Yashavantrav Lad, its keeper. The fort was yet in the possession of the Shindes. It was admirably suited for defence. The English moved their men and material from Malva, Pune, Nagpur and Hyderabad. Prior to the surrender of the fort on 9 April, 1819, Appasaheb had escaped towards Khairi Ghat to the north-west of Ashirgad and taken shelter with a Brahmin at Burhanpur. From there Appasaheb travelled through the territory of the Shindes, Holkars, Ranas of Jaipur and Jodhpur begging for asylum, and took shelter for sometime with Ranjit Sing. The Raja of Mandi gave Appasaheb protection for a short time. Finally Appasaheb was found with the Raja of Jodhpur. The Raja refused to hand over Appasaheb to the English in keeping with the chivalrous traditions of the Rajputs. In 1829 Appasaheb's wandering career came to an end and he spent the remaining part of his life as a guest-cum-royal prisoner at the court of Jodhpur. He died in 1840.

During his luckless days Appasaheb desperately moved from court to court begging for help. But he was too late. Had he shown sufficient courage and determination in the Battle of Sitabuldi the chances of success would have been brighter. He let down his honest supporters like Manbhat and Ramchandra Wagh. In expecting aid from Bajirav Appasaheb was leaning on a broken reed. After his confinement at Jodhpur nobody seems to have been really sorry for the unfortunate Appasaheb. In his flight his wife Umabai supplied him money secretly. His other wife Savitribai, who was enjoying a pension at Nagpur, does not seem to have visited him even after she came to know of his stay in Jodhpur.¹

Raghuji III :—When Appasaheb was arrested the resident Mr. Jenkins Raghuji III. decided to adopt Bajiba, the son of Banubai as the successor to the Bhosle gadi. Banubai was the daughter of Raghuji II. The adoption ceremony was performed on 26 June 1818 and Bajiba was renamed Raghuji III. He was then a boy of ten. It was the Resident who took the entire administration into his own hands during the minority of Raghuji III. Bakabai was to look after the palace affairs. Her ambition to rule may be said to have been fulfilled at least partly. Prior to his retirement the Resident held a grand darbar and read out the terms of the treaty to Raghuji III on 1 December 1826. It was ratified by the Governor General on 13th December 1826.

The terms of the treaty were:—

1. The terms of this treaty which were not contradictory to the subsidiary alliance of 1816 were accepted by the Raja.

¹ KNPI, p. 472.

² KNPI, p. 465, 66.

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Raghuji III.

2. The Raja was not to have any relationship with the other Maratha States. He was to retain the title of *Sena-Saheb-Subha* but was to relinquish the honours connected with it.

3. The Raja was to give to the English, territory worth Rs. 7.5 lacs for the maintenance of the subsidiary force. He was hereafter not required to keep the contingent force as decided previously by the subsidiary alliance of 1816. The English promised to continue the *raj* in the house of the Bhosles perpetually.

4. The *raj* was given over to the king as he had come of age.

5. Chandrapur, Devgad, the territory of the Ghats, Lanji and Chhattisgad were to be under the English along with the feudatories of these regions. The Raja was to receive Rs. 17 lacs from these territories after deducting the expenses. The Raja was to rule over Nagpur and the rest of the territory.

6. The Raja was to act on the advice of the English in respect of the appointment of officials, Raja's privy purse and laws of the territory. The English had the right to inspect the kings' treasury and the accounts of his kingdom.

7. In the event of maladministration the English were free to appoint their own officers and manage things.

8. The English were free to take over Sitabuldi or any other fort they required.

Mr. Jenkins gave charge of his office to Captain Hamilton on 29 December 1826 and proceeded to Bombay for his homeward journey.¹

Jenkins deserves praise for the peace and good administration he gave to the Bhosle *raj* during his ten years career. He was able to turn the deficit of the kingdom into a surplus treasury. His treatment of the Bhosles was far better than the one meted out to *Peshwa* Bajirav II by Malcolm. He could have easily annexed Nagpur to the British territory had he meant so.

Jenkins took care to educate Raghuji III. Raghuji was introduced to the three R's and had working knowledge of Persian and Marathi though he had no inclination for learning.² In the early part of his royal career Raghuji took keen interest in administrative matters but later neglected them. He was fond of music and dancing, and indulged in gambling to the neglect of his duties. He was addicted to drinking and during his last illness he drank desperately. Apart from these personal vices Raghuji was on the whole a just and good administrator. He was a popular king.

Raghuji was not blessed with progeny though he had in all eight wives. He had one son who died in infancy. Thereafter, he probably did not get any issue. He does not seem to have cared for his successor. He probably considered his sonlessness as a blemish and left the question of succession to its own fate. This, however, proved to be detrimental to the Bhosle House as is borne by facts. Raghuji was not on good terms with Resident Mansel. This might have adversely affected the succession question.

Raghuji had been to Kashi, Gaya and other holy places on a pilgrimage in 1838. He was accompanied by Captain Fitzgerald with his Madras contingent. Raghuji died at the age of 47 after a long illness of 25 days,

¹ *KNPI*, pp. 486-88.

² *Ibid* 482.

on 11 December 1853. His obsequies were performed by his nephew Nana Ahirarav and it was decided to adopt his son Yashavantrav as the next successor.¹

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Annexation of
Nagpur and
Wardha.

The question of adoption to the Nagpur *gadi* was discussed thrice prior to the death of Raghuji III. In 1837 the Resident Mr. Cavendish stated that Raghuji III had no right to adopt a successor as his territory had been conquered by the British and given back to him and his sons. In the absence of an heir apparent or a posthumous child the Raja's kingdom was thus to lapse to the British. The view of Resident Wilkinson was in favour of Raghuji. In 1840 he opined that Raghuji or after his death his queen had the right to adopt a son as successor to the *gadi*. The case of Nagpur was in no way different from that of Gwalior or Hyderabad. Actually, according to the treaty of 1826, when Mr. Jenkins was the Resident, the British had promised to continue the *raj* of the Bhosles in perpetuity. But this term was very conveniently set aside and the Court of Directors in England concurring with the views of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, ordered that, "it had been determined on grounds, both of right and policy, to incorporate the State of Nagpur with the British territories."² Mr. Mansel, the then Resident, had suggested that Nagpur should be annexed. The fateful decision of the Court of Directors was proclaimed by Lord Dalhousie and Mr. Mansel was ordered to take charge of Nagpur as the first Commissioner. He started working in this capacity from 13 March 1854.

Bakabai the favourite queen of Raghuji II and the queens of Raghuji III were informed of this proclamation. There was no popular agitation against this unjust decision of the British though the late king Raghuji III was liked by his subjects. There was, however, sorrow and resentment among the Brahmins and the Marathas of Nagpur as is witnessed by the two posters which were stuck on the wall of Jagriteshwar Temple. One of the posters expressed anxiety regarding the very existence of the Hindu State after the death of Raghuji and called upon all the Brahmins to attend the *abhisheka* and *japa* (recitation of God's name) which were being performed in the temple of Jagriteshwar in the city. Those not attending were considered as bastards.

The other poster condemned Dadoba Shirke, a relation of the Bhosles, who helped the British in the annexation of Nagpur.³

These posters have their own value but they cannot be taken as expressive of popular view. Colonel Low, a member of the Governor General's council who was against the annexation of Nagpur wrote that the people in the Raj of the Bhosles were very much tired of their rule and would be happy under the British. Mr. Mansel, the Resident, in his report stated that the annexation of Nagpur Raj would cause great sorrow to all those who were connected with it, but the general public to whom the Marathas were foreigners desired to be relieved of their troublesome rule. This state of affairs has got to be taken into account in studying the history of Nagpur after its annexation.

The unjust annexation of Nagpur was followed by the highhanded confiscation of the private treasure of the Bhosle family. Popular estimate placed the value of the treasure between Rs. 50 lacs and Rs. 75 lacs.⁴ On July 15, 1854, the Resident's Assistant informed the Ranis that they would be pensioned and with the exception of small portion

¹ KNPI. p. 507-08.

² HFM. p. 45.

³ HFM. pp. 46, 47.

⁴ Ibid p. 49.

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MARATHAS.

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of their jewellery their property would be seized on behalf of Government. The strong protests of Bakabai and others were of no avail. By the end of October 1854, 136 bags of treasure were removed from the palace to the British treasury. The palace animals were sold by public auction and part of the jewellery was sent to Calcutta where Messers Hamilton and Company were appointed as auctioneers.¹

This loot of the private property of the Bhosles under the garb of law deeply wounded the feelings of Bakabai and the widows of Raghuji III, and caused great excitement among the citizens of Nagpur.

Parvatrav and Jamaluddin, who helped the Resident in this arbitrary act, became targets of mob fury. The latter was beaten. Mr. Hislop the well-known missionary of Nagpur was mistaken for an officer and manhandled.

From the sales of the confiscated property of the royal family, the Bhosle Fund was formed. This was to be utilised for the pensions of the relatives of the royal family.

Pensions sanctioned for the members of the royal family were as follows :—

	Rs.
Bakabai	1,20,000
Annapurnabai (the eldest queen)	50,000
Other queens	25,000
	(each)
Savitribai (wife of Appasaheb)	10,000
Others	20,000
The Gond raja of Nagpur (The pension he enjoyed in the past was continued). ²	1,25,000

Bakabai tried to represent her case directly to Calcutta pointing out that she herself and the Ranis of the late king had expressed their desire to adopt a son, but the Resident completely changed their case and sent it up, while he always promised them that he would look to their interest. Bapu Hanmantrav, the envoy of Bakabai was asked to send the case through the Commissioner of Nagpur. Later, Bakabai sent her envoys to England to meet the members of the Board of Directors. But she withdrew her case and called back her envoys fearing that this might result in the displeasure of the Commissioner. Bakabai died on 7 September 1858 at Nagpur at the age of seventy-seven.

Prior to her death Bakabai arranged the adoption of Yashwantrav the son of Nana Ahirrav as the next successor in 1855. Yashwantrav was renamed as Janoji.³ Final sanction to this adoption was received in 1861 during the Viceroyalty of Lord Canning. An annual pension of Rs. 1,20,000 was sanctioned for Janoji and the title '*Raja-Bahadur* of Devur' was conferred on him. The pension was subject to revision after Janoji's death but the title was to continue in the family perpetually.⁴ Janoji II died in 1881.

WARDHA DURING
THE REVOLT OF
1875.

What happened in 1857 in India has been variously described by historians as "the Revolt of 1857", the Sepoy Mutiny, 1857, and "the War of Independence."⁴ The last view that it was a War of Independence is borne out by the fact that it was an attempt to overthrow the Government

¹ HFM, p. 52.

² KNPI, p. 521.

³ KNPI, pp. 530, 31.

⁴ KNPI, p. 542.

of the East India Company which was well-established in India. The attempt was sufficiently widespread. Any attempt to overthrow an established foreign rule is universally recognised as War of Independence. An unsuccessful attempt becomes a revolt. In virtue of this definition, what happened in 1857 has to be considered as a revolt to win independence.

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WARDHA DURING
THE REVOLT OF
1857.

There was certainly a favourable background for an uprising in Nagpur and Wardha as the memories of annexation of the Raj of the Bhosles, confiscation of their jewellery and public auctioning of their palace property were yet green in the public mind. The question of adoption to the Nagpur *gadi* was kept pending as late as 1861.

The Nagpur army and the people learnt with excitement the happenings at Meerut, Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur and Jhanshi. The irregular cavalry at Takli, about three miles from Nagpur, was much agitated by the news of the risings. It consisted mostly of Muslims who were disturbed by the Government proposal to shift their burial place from the vicinity of the city to an outside spot. In co-operation with some civilians they seem to have hatched a plot. On 13th June, at the signal of a fire-balloon, it was decided to attack the Residency. But the plot leaked out and failed. Mr. Plowden, the Commissioner, who had known about the plot ordered a company of the Sitabuldi regiment to move into the city. The irregular cavalry at Takli, was dismayed by this action and gave up the attempt of attack. Major Arrow tried to elicit information from the soldiers about the ring-leaders. But none came forward to give out the names. From Kamptee and Nagpur arms numbering over 5,000 were collected from unauthorised persons as a precautionary measure. After an enquiry of the plot, Dildar Khan, *Dafadar* of the army, and Inayatulla Khan, Wilayat Khan and Nawab Kadar Khan of the Irregular cavalry were tried and executed.

Bakabai, during the troubled period, summoned all her relations Brahmin, Maratha and Muslim *sardars* numbering between 400 and 500 and dissuaded them with threats from any action against the Company's Government. This completely chilled the spirit of the public.¹ In 1858 Tatya Tope's presence was reported in the Melghat, so near to Wardha. He looted Multai. There was no response or agitation in Nagpur or Wardha. Thus, all was quiet in the Wardha-Nagpur region when Nana *Peshwa*, Rani of Zanshi and Tatya Tope were desperately fighting against the British. Wardha once formed part of the Gond Kingdom of Devgad. A number of Gond *zamindars*, without caring for their future, had bravely rebelled against the British *raj*. The *zamindars* of Chandrapur, Venkatrav from Adapalli and Bapurav from Molampalli revolted. But Wardha was silent.²

By the Treaty of Devgaon in 1803, the territory to the west of Wardha river from its rise in the Injardi Hills of the Mahadeva Range, of the Satapuda Mountains, to its confluence with the Godavari near Sironcha in the present district of Chandrapur, was ceded to the British. They gave this to their friend the Nizam. From this time the four districts of Berar to the west of the Wardha river *viz.* Amravati, Akola, Yeotmal and Buldhana came to be governed by the Nizam till 1853. The hold of the Marathas over these districts established by the Sixty-Forty treaty came to an end.

In Berar the Nizam introduced the auction system for the collection of the land revenue in supersession of the age-old wise system of Malik Ambar. The revenue collection was given to the highest bidder, who appo-

¹ HFM. pp. 71, 72.

² HFM. p. 85.

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BERAR UNDER THE
NIZAM (1803-53).

inted his own agents throughout Berar. Any thing over and above the amount fixed in the auction was the profit of the bidder. In this system the Government was free from all administrative botheration as the responsibility was shifted to the highest bidder. But the incidence of this system was that the ryots were left to the mercy of the newly created class of the monopolists. Towards the end of the Nizam's rule over Berar in 1853, the monopolists had sufficiently abused their power bringing the Nizam's Government into disrepute. For this, the word *Mogalai* became synonymous with irresponsible government.

The revenue of Berar for a number of years was auctioned at Rs. 52 lacs, as a result of which Berar came to be called *Bavan Wardha*.

The Nizam appointed his own *Subhedar* over Berar in consultation with the British Resident at Hyderabad. Raja Mahipat Ram was the first *Subhedar* appointed by the Nizam. He was followed by Alam and later by Munir-ul-Mulk. During the *Subhedarship* of the last named actual power was in the hands of one Raja Chandulal (1818-43.) Though Chandulal was clever, corruption was rampant during his administration. Owing to mal-administration the Nizam's Government incurred heavy debts. Palmer and Company were the richest Bankers offering loans to the Nizam. It was Sir Charles Metcalf, the Resident, who freed the Nizam's Government from the debts by making available loan directly from the British Government.

Due to Nizam's mis-government petty rebellions, dacoities and harassment by the powerful were common in Berar. Sindkhed was a nest of robbers. In 1803 some bands of dacoits looted Barashitakali and Adgaon. The pargana of Phattekherda, for three months in 1813, was in the hands of two Maratha noblemen who had rebelled against the Government. In 1809 the roving Pendhari bands looted and burnt Ellichpur, Washim, Jalgaon, Pimpalgaon and Patur. Southern Berar was devastated by a tribe of Naiks. In 1818 their leader Navasaji Naik had grown bold enough to attack a force of the Nizam under the command of Major Pittman.

The Arabs and the Rohillas who were disbanded from the army of the Bhosles and the Shindes freely roved in Berar harassing the people. The Rohillas in particular were notorious for the cruelties they perpetrated upon the poor and helpless. In the revenue system by auction the Rohillas at the village level made money advances to the sub-agents of the principal bidder, responsible for the entire collection, and exacted money from the cultivators in excess of the advance. This ultimately ruined the ryots. Malik Ambar had established direct relationship between the peasantry and the Government by reducing the influence of the middlemen. His sound system was bartered away by the British for the help they had received from the Nizam who from first to last was disloyal to the land of his subjects.

When fresh auction for the land-revenue was made, the new bidder always found it difficult to appoint his own agents in place of the old ones. The old often would not give up their agency without a war.¹

In 1850, the Nizam owed to the British Government Rs. 70,000,00 for the maintenance of the subsidiary force. The mal-administration of the Nizam had already drawn the attention of the British Government for interference. In 1853 it was therefore decided that the British should take charge of the paraganas of Berar which in all yielded an income of Rs. 50

¹ KVI. pp. 219-36.

lacs, the amount which the Nizam owed them in that year. This Berar which the British took from the Nizam was smaller in area than the one which was ceded to them by Raghuji II in 1803, in the Treaty of Devgaon.

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During the Revolt of 1857 the British were engaged in a life and death struggle in India. The Nizam offered them every help. In return for his loyalty the British wrote off the debt he owed them and gave him the Berar *subha* once again. The actual administration however remained with the British.¹

BERAR UNDER THE
NIZAM (1803-53).

During the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon (in 1903) Berar was taken over by the British as the people were not willing to be under their old master. Nizam's original claim over the Berar was recognised and he was to receive for the same annually a sum of Rs. 25 lacs. On the 1st of January every year his flag was to be unfurled at Amravati and guns were to boom in recognition of his claim.²

This situation changed when the native States were merged with the neighbouring territories and the provinces were redrawn according to the decision of the States Reorganization Commission.

Throughout the mediaeval period Wardha was not subject to a single administrative system as it was under different rulers alien and native. After the fall of the Yadavas of Devagiri, Wardha-Nagpur territory was under the Khiljis and the Tughluqs. They were succeeded by the Bahamanis. Following the break up of the Bahamani Kingdom it was ruled by the Imadshahi dynasty with its capital at Ellichpur. Imad Shahi Kingdom was annexed by the powerful Nizam Shahi *Sultanate* of Ahmadnagar. When Akbar conquered the Nizam Shahi Kingdom Wardha and Nagpur became parts of the expanding Moghal empire. On the decline of the Moghal power the Marathas established their rule throughout Berar and Nagpur. Their rule lasted till their defeat by the British. Between the fall of the Yadavas and the rise of the Moghals the Gonds got an opportunity to extend their sway as far as the river Wardha from their original small Kingdom protected by hills and forests. Wardha for this reason had a Gondi interlude of a short duration.

ADMINISTRATION.
Introduction.

Throughout this long period from the fall of the Yadavas in 1318 to the fall of the Marathas in 1803, Wardha was administered by.—

- (1) Khiljis and Tughluqs.
- (2) Bahamanis.
- (3) Imad Shahi.
- (4) Nizam Shahi of Ahmadnagar.
- (5) Gondi Interlude.
- (6) Moghals.
- (7) Marathas.

We do not have much information regarding the administrative system of either the Khilji-Tughluq period or that of Imad Shahi. During the Bahamani supremacy it was Mahmud Gawan who first introduced his reforms in Berar alongwith the other parts of the Bahamani Kingdom.

Malik Ambar's revenue reforms in the Berar would always attract the attention of administrators for their soundness and basic approach to the problem of land revenue.

The Gondi interlude over Berar brings out their peculiarities.

¹ KVI. pp. 241-42.

² KVI. p. 243.

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ADMINISTRATION

Under The
Bahmanis.

Under the Imperial Moghals the administrative system in Berar had some elements common throughout the Empire. At the same time it had its own peculiarities which were the products of geography and history.

The Marathas after the conquest of Berar introduced their own system retaining the old elements useful to them. It was from the Wardha-Nagpur region that they governed neighbouring Chandrapur and the distant Orissa.

A brief account of the administrative systems of this period 1318-1803, together with the Maratha administration over Chandrapur and Orissa would be relevant to the discussion of Wardha which formed part of Nagpur.

The Bahamani rule over the Berar lasted from 1347 to 1490. In 1481 when Mahmud Gavan was assassinated, the Bahamani Kingdom had been showing signs of disintegration, and in 1527 the power of the Bahamanis was completely wiped out from the map of the Deccan and Berar. It was during this period that the *tarfdar* or *subhedar* of Berar, Fatehulla Imad-ul-mulk, sought the opportunity of establishing an independent Kingdom for himself. He founded an independent Kingdom at Ellichpur in 1490 styling himself as Imad Shah.

According to Mr. Sherwani, an authority on the history of the Bahamanis, at one time the Kingdom of the Bahamanis spread from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, east-west, and from Khandesh to the banks of the river Tungabhadra north-south. This naturally included the whole of the Deccan, Konkan, Goa and part of Telangana. Berar was at the heart of this territory. For administrative purpose the territory was at first divided into four *tarfs*, (1) Berar, (2) Daulatabad, (3) Gulburga and (4) Telangana.

Later, when the Kingdom had expanded to its farthest limits, Mahmud Gavan, the *vazir*, split it into eight units for administrative convenience. Berar was divided into two *tarfs* Gawil and Mahur. Gawil was in charge of Fatehulla Imad-ul-mulk and Mahur under Khudavand Habshi. Daulatabad was split up into Daulatabad and Junnar. Daulatabad was placed under Yusuf Adil Khan, and Junnar under Fakhr-ul-mulk. Junnar then included Indapur, Wai, Man, Daman, Bassein, Goa and Belgaon.

Gulburga was divided into Gulburga and Bijapur. Bijapur comprised the Bhima region together with Raichur and Mudgal. Mahmud Gavan kept this unit under his own control. Gulburga included Sagar, Naldurg and Sholapur, being in charge of an Abyssinian eunuch Dastur Dinar.

Telangana was cut into Rajamahendri and Warangal. Several places in each of these units were reserved for the privy purse of the *Sultan*. The *tarfdars* were appointed from the centre. In the new arrangement Mahmud Gavan aimed at reduction of the power of the *tarfdars* by halting the *tarfs* and keeping only one fort under a *tarfdar*. The rest of the forts were given to the charge of commanders directly appointed by the centre. Gavan raised the cash to be paid to the *mansabdars* so that they should not be tempted to receive bribes.

Mahmud Gavan tried his best to establish direct contact between the Government and the peasantry by eliminating the middlemen, though in this regard he does not seem to have attained full success. He must have found it difficult to check the hereditary *watandars* whose power and economic interest centred in land throughout the medieval period.

He ordered a systematic survey of the land cultivated and fallow *Kird* and *nakird* and fixed the boundaries of the villages and towns. Though details of his land revenue reforms are not available, they are said

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to have been followed to a great extent, later, by Todarmal. Actually, land survey, its qualitative classification, fixing of boundaries, drawing averages of the land yield for fixation of revenue were practised by the Hindu Kings since the time of Kautilya or before. Alien rulers like the Muslims had to redo all this as boundaries changed, lands fell out of cultivation and towns and villages came to be deserted in the oft repeated struggle for power.

No details of the administrative system of the Imad Shahi Kingdom which ruled over Berar from 1490 to 1572 are available. The Imad Shahi rulers probably followed the system of their predecessors. In 1572 the Imad Shahi Kingdom was annexed by that of the Nizam Shahi. Though Nizam Shahi was conquered by Akbar in 1596, it continued to resist the Imperial Moghals till the death of its able commander Malik Ambar, in 1626. By his diplomacy and guerilla war tactics he reestablished the Nizam Shahi rule over the Deccan and the Berar. True to the saying that a hero is a hero on all fronts, he stole time in the midst of political strife, to introduce administrative and revenue reforms in the Deccan and the Berar.

It would not be out of place here to discuss at some length the administrative system indigenous to the Deccan and the Berar existing much prior to the advent of the Muslims.

During the medieval Hindu period preceding the Islamic power, daily life of the people was controlled by (1) the political power *i.e.* the *Rajasatta*, (2) hereditary officers or *vatandars* *i.e.*, the *Deshakasatta*, (3) the caste system *i.e.*, the *Jatisatta* and (4) the commercial system *i.e.*, *Vyaparasatta*.

The political power by its very nature was supreme, yet could not interfere at will with the working of the rest. Within limits it had the power and therefore the authority to make changes it thought necessary. For this reason its characteristic has rightly been described in Sanskrit, '*raja kalasya karanam*,' meaning King is the cause of time—all change—though time is the cause of all change.

Next to the political power, *Rajasatta*, was the power of the local officers like the Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, Patils and the Kulkarnis. Since pre-Muslim times they were responsible for the administration of the locality. In a way therefore, they could be designated as local authority. In medieval times when land was the back-bone of the economic system, these hereditary officers or *vatandars* who were well-rooted in the land, had great control over the locality.¹

The principal duty of the Deshmukhs, Patils etc., was to bring the land under cultivation by offering all facilities to the peasants such as protection to their property and life, seeds, loans and remissions in times of famines. They had also to rehabilitate the country that was devastated by war.² They defended the country within their jurisdiction from external invasions. They knew the land and the people within their *paragana*. Like the lesser barons of Europe during the age of feudalism, the Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, Patils, Kulkarnis, Pandes etc., forming part of the local authority—the *Deshakasatta*—were responsible for the smooth administration of the daily life of the people of the locality. The basis of this administration was land. All these officers were hereditary, having love for land *i.e.*, *vatan*. No Government could think of administering the country without their cooperation. Land revenue was the mainstay of the Government of the day. To keep the flow of this income undisturbed peace and

¹ JAMRA pp. 163-64. The author discusses the origin and meaning of the word *Deshakasatta* (local authority). The word is traceable in historical papers dating back to A. D. 1478.

² *Ibid.* p. 167.

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order in the countryside were essential. This could be secured only if the local authorities, the Deshmukhs, Deshpandes etc., were taken into confidence. For the alien Muslim rulers it was all the more necessary to have the co-operation of the local authorities. As a result, from early medieval times to practically the end of the British rule these hereditary *Vatandars* or local authorities remained intact enjoying the confidence of both the people and the Government. Like the brook that flowed perpetually the *vatandars*, therefore, could sing,

Kings may come and Kings may go,
But we go on forever.

Knowing well the fleeting nature of the political power the people relied upon the Deshmukhs and the Deshpandes more, than on the Kings. They were respected by the people more than the officers of the central Government like the *subhedar*, the *havaladar*, the *mujumdar* or even the *Peshva*. The King envied the respect they commanded and the authority they wielded. *Chhatrapati* Shivaji, in the early part of his political career applied to the Delhi Emperor for Deshmukhship. Later, he styled himself as the Sar-Deshmukh i.e., the Deshmukh of Deshmukhs.¹ All the *Chhatrapatis* had their own Deshmukhi *vatans*. In all the historical documents of the Deshmukhs the emblem of their seal is a plough representing the constructive role they 'played in the agricultural economy of the day. The seals of the warlike classes on the other hand contain a dagger-*katara*.²

Next to the *Deshakasatta* was the authority of the caste. Marriage, profession or function, religious rites, petty disputes etc., were governed by the caste-rules.

Last but not least, trade and commerce were carried on by shetes, Mahajans, Vanjaris etc.

It is the *Deshakasatta* described at some length here that should merit our attention forming as it does the necessary background for the study of the reforms introduced either by Malik Ambar, or the Moghals, or the Marathas or the British in time sequence.

Malik Ambar's
Reforms.

Malik Ambar divided the Kingdom into suitable administrative units. The biggest was called a *sarkar* sometimes referred to as *mamale* or *sammat*. Next came the *paragana* and the *mahal*. A number of villages formed a mahal. The term tape which seems to be the corrupt form of *tarf* was originally bigger than a *sarkar* but in course of time came to be identified with a *paragana*. The sub-division of a *paragana* was termed a taluka or *karyat*.

The officers in charge of these administrative divisions were, *Havaladar* that of a *Sarkar* and *Mahaldar* that of a *mahal*. The *Havaladar* had under him a *Karkun* responsible for revenue administration and a *Thanedar* having a body of troops for the maintenance of peace and order. Each of these heads had under them *Mazumdars* for maintaining accounts, and a host of clerks who were known as *Huddars*. These officers had their own agents called *Mutaliks*. When on mission the *Mutaliks* were designated as *Vakils* or *Hejibs*.

All these officers were appointed from the centre and came under the non-*vatandari* category.

The hereditary officers or the *vatandars* were responsible for the day to day administration of the *paragana* and the *dehe* or *mauja* i.e., a village. Their relationship with the officers appointed by the centre was mainly

¹ JAMRA. pp. 165, 189.

² JAMRA p. 189.

in respect of revenue collection and law and order. In other respects they were left to themselves by the centre as its principal interest was revenue collection.

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The principal *vatani* officers in Berar were Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, Patil or *Mokaddam*, Kulkarni, Chaugule, Mahar, Shetes, Mahajans, Chaudharis and *Bidvais*. Under the Nizam Shahi Kingdom.

The Deshmukh was in charge of a *paragana* responsible for the collection of land revenue and maintenance of peace and order. He was to help agriculture by offering facilities to the cultivators. All important documents required his seal having the emblem of a plough. He settled petty disputes. *Malik Ambars Reforms.*

He had *vatani* lands for his services. Besides he received some percentage from the revenue collected for the Government. He also enjoyed a small share from octroi duty, ferry charges, fruits etc., from the *paragana*. He was the first citizen of the *paragana*.

The Deshpande of the *paragana* was next to the Deshmukh, and kept the entire account of the *paragana* revenue. He maintained a register of the land of the *paragana* showing the owners of the land and the revenue to be paid by them. The Deshpandes were mostly Brahmins. Some of them were Prabhus (Kayasthas). Sometimes a Deshpande was also called as Deshkulkarni. It is possible that this term preceded the Deshpande so commonly found in the Berar.

The important permanent officers in the village were the Patil or the *Mokaddam* and the Kulkarni. The Patil's duties were similar to those of the Deshmukh in the *paragana* i.e., collecting land revenue of the village, maintaining law and order, settling petty disputes etc. He enjoyed *inam* lands for this and small rights in the village. He was helped by the Kulkarni in account keeping.

The duty of the Chaugule in the village was to deposit the Government money safely in the treasury at the headquarters. His seal contained a plough and a dagger. The first represented his relation with land and the latter with that of the State whose main duty was protection.

At the lowest ladder in the village was the Mahar an untouchable by caste. He was the village watchman knowing well its boundaries. He had rent-free land and enjoyed certain perquisites. The use of dead animals was his special privilege. He served as the *aide-de-camp* of the Patil.

The other services of the village were rendered by washermen, barbers, guravs, carpenters, cobblers, potters, blacksmiths, mahars, joshis, mangs etc. They were collectively called the Balutedars receiving from the village land a certain share of the produce at the harvest time. Services not so important as these or non-essential were known as Alutes, and included the Ramoshis, Bhatas, Kolis, Goldsmiths etc.

The Balutedars received their share at the harvest time without fail, whereas the Alutedars were paid only when their services were utilised.

In the towns and market places (*Kasaba*) were Shetes, Mahajans, Chaudharis and *Bidvais*. The Shetes, the Shreshthins of ancient times organised trade and commerce. They managed the markets of the towns. Sheteship was hereditary having a number of rights and concessions. Shete was a respectable gentleman of a town. The Mahajan helped the Shete in keeping the account of the market. Other hereditary officers associated with the Shete were the Chaudhari and the *Bidvai*.

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Thus, the life of the villages and towns in the medieval age though based on caste and heredity continued harmoniously for centuries till it was disturbed by the impact of industrialism ushered in by the British. Professions based on caste brought in division of labour, eliminating the brain racking competition of modern times which the *demos* finds it difficult to stand. Division of labour by caste and co-operation were the main principles on which entire life depended.

Malik Ambar's
Reforms.

Malik Ambar abolished the *Nasq* or group assessment which existed in the Deccan. We have no means to ascertain how much of Berar was covered by this system before Malik Ambar. The new system which was introduced by Malik Ambar was based on *tankha* i.e., cash payment and *raqba* i.e., area. He got the land surveyed. It was classified according to its quality and yield. An estimate of the yield of each kind of land was prepared on which the share of Government was decided. Payment of the land revenue in cash was preferred to that in kind. For the payment in kind the rate was fixed at 2/5th of the total produce, where as for cash payment it was brought down to 1/3. The concession granted for cash payment shows the importance attached to money i.e., the value of money. While determining the cash payment attention was paid to the yield and the local prices. The cash payment was made permanent.

A considerable part of the land was treated as private property as a result of which the tiller took great interest in the piece he cultivated. The village land was treated as joint property of the township. The fallow land of the village was treated as common pasture. The village land was owned either privately or jointly. In the case of the latter the tenant had his own share in the produce. This helped the farmers in settling down on the land.

The settlement of the land revenue was made with the Patil or *Mokaddam*.

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Berar which formed part of the Nizam Shahi Kingdom of Ahmadnagar was ceded to emperor Akbar by Chandbibi in 1596, unable to stand against the imperial forces.

After this initial victory Prince Murad settled in Berar with Balapur as his headquarters. Near Balapur he founded a new city named Shahpur and constructed a beautiful palace for himself. He was at sixes and sevens with Khan Khanan, the commander of the army. Akbar, therefore, recalled Khan Khanan realising that one bad general is better than two good ones. Murad due to excessive drinking fell seriously ill and died. Before Murad's death Akbar had sent his trusted friend Abul Fazl to help him. Later, when Prince Daniel was given the charge of Berar and the Deccan, Khan Khanan was restored to royal favour and was sent along with Daniel.¹

The last attack on Ahmadnagar by the imperial forces began on 5th April 1600. Chandbibi was treacherously murdered. The fort held on for sometime but finally surrendered to the Moghal forces on 16th August 1600.

Akbar died in 1605. Malik Ambar till his death in 1626 recovered a substantial part of the Deccan from the Moghals but was unable to recover Berar which was ceded to the Moghals as early as 1596. His attacks on Berar, however, continued as suitable opportunities permitted him to do so.

¹ Ferishta, Muhammad Kasim Hindu Shah, *History of the Rise of the Mohammedan Power in India*, Translation by John Briggs. Vol. II. pp. 273, 276, 277.

Berar thus came under Moghal administration from 1596. Todarmal's famous system known as *bandobast* was made applicable to the Berar *Subha*.

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In the *Ain-i-Akbari*, Berar is called Durdatala derived from its ancient name Waradatata. It seems that while writing the name Warda in Persian و (waw) might have mistakenly been written for د (dal), or a similar mistake might have been committed by the translator by reading و for the original د.

The area of the Berar *subha* during Akbar's reign was 72,000 square miles. Its area to the south of the Satapuda was called Payaghat and the one near Mehakar and Vashim Balaghat. To its east was the fort of Vairagad, and further east Telangana. The six important forts of the *subha* were Gavilgad, Narnala, Pavanar, Ramgad, Manikdurg and Mahur. It was divided into thirteen *sarkars* having in all 242 *mahals*. The revenue as stated in the *Ain-i-Akbari* was 3.5 crore *Takkas* or 56 crore *Dams*.

The coins current were *Takka*, *Dam* and Rupee. One *Takka* was equal to 16 *Dams*, and one Berari *Takka* equalled eight *Takkas* of Delhi.

The *sarkars* and *mahals*¹:—

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Gavil, | 46 <i>mahals</i> , with Ellichpur as the important city. |
| 2. Khedala, | 35 <i>mahals</i> . |
| 3. Pavanar, | 5 „ |
| 4. Narnala, | 34 „ |
| 5. Kalamb, | 31 „ |
| 6. Washim, | 8 „ |
| 7. Mahur, | 20 „ |
| 8. Manikdurg, | 8 „ |
| 9. Pathri, | 18 „ |
| 10. Telangana, | 19 „ |
| 11. Ramgad, | 5 „ |
| 12. Baitulvadi, | 4 „ |
| 13. Patyale, | 9 „ |

Land revenue formed the major part of the total income of the *subha*. Other sources of income were *zakat*, customs, salt tax, *khums*, mint, currency, *jiziya*, escheats, presents, octroi, tolls and tributes.

Todarmal's *bandobast* is known as *zabat* or *dahasala*. Different interpretations of this system have been offered but the one given by Dr. R. P. Tripathi appears to be correct. According to him in this system the produce and prices of the last ten years from Government records and other sources were collected, and one tenth of the total was taken as the revenue for one year.² According to Moreland it was the average of the demand for ten years.

No details of the working of Todarmal's *bandobast* in Berar are available, as during Akbar's reign it was on trial there.

Next to Akbar it was Aurangzeb who paid attention to the administration of Berar. As a prince he was sent to the Deccan in the capacity of a Governor. When he assumed Emperorship he had to look to the

¹ Abul Fazl, *Ain-i-Akbari* Trans. Vol. I, Blochman, Vols. II and III, by H. S. Jarrett.

² Tripathi R. P. *Some Aspects of Muslim Administration*, 1959, pp. 321-22.

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problem of Berar. In the last phase of his career he came down to the Deccan to conquer the wily Marathas. As a result Aurangzeb knew the Berar and Deccan more intimately than any of his predecessors.

For the revenue administration of the Berar *subha*, Aurangzeb had the services of an experienced officer like Murshid-Quli-Khan. In virtue of his long experience he was appointed as the *Divan* of Balaghat. In 1653 the title of Khan was bestowed upon him, and his *mansab* raised to 500 horse.¹

Murshid first surveyed the culturable land separating it from the fallow. Cultivable land was then measured. The main features of his system were.—

1. The State's share was fixed at 1/2 of the yield in the case of rain water crops.
2. For irrigated crops it was 1/3. In the case of high price crops like sugar, poppy etc., the State's share varied from 1/4th to 1/9th.
3. For canal irrigated crops the State's share was not uniform.

Besides this Murshid encouraged cash payment. In this system the proportion of Rupees to the *Bighas* or area was fixed by taking into account.—

- (1) quality of the land and its yield;
- (2) market price of the produce;
- (3) area of the piece of land. This is known as *jarib*. This was introduced in the Berar and the Deccan.

To repopulate the deserted areas Murshid offered *taqavi*, for the purchase of seeds, bullocks, agricultural implements etc. He appointed *amins* and surveyors who were known for their integrity and efficiency. They were to survey the land and keep a record of the individual holdings.²

The principle involved in his system was that the revenue should be directly proportional to the labour involved in raising the crop.

During Aurangzeb's reign the revenue rate varied from 1/3rd to 1/2, the latter being the maximum.

From the account papers of the Deshpandes of Adgaon, Taluka Akot, District Akola we have the following classification of land:—

Kirda (cultivated) and *nakirda* (non-cultivated). *Kirda* was divided into *jiraita* (rain irrigated) and *bagaita* (irrigated by well water or canal water). Fruit land was called *baragudara*, and *pasturage* was *gayarana* or *gayacharai* or *chavarana*.

Yet another division of land was *Khalsa* (free hold) and *inama* (granted), *kali* (cultivable) and *pandhari* (for habitation i.e., housing). The administrative divisions from the *subha* downward were *sarkar*, *paragana* and *mauja*.

From the papers known as *Berija Dastura Lawajima* a number of taxes other than land revenue current in the Berar *Subha* of Aurangzeb's period are available. It would be interesting to enumerate them.—

1. *Rahdari*: Collected on goods in transit by road.
2. *Zakat*: Islamic tax, to be realised from the Muslims alone.

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¹ Shamsuddin Shah Nawaz Khan, *Masir-ul-Umra*, III, p. 493.

² Habib I. *The Agrarian System of Mughal India*, 1963, p. 254.

3. *Bisva Ubhamarg* : Tax collected from persons coming to the market in a town-*kasba*.
4. *Thaladana* : On goods exported from villages.
5. *Lakade Zakati* : On fuel coming to the market.
6. *Bhusi Bidal* : Tax on the bran of thrashed grain.
7. *Chungi Bazar* : Collected from dealers when they weighed their goods in the market. This was substantial source of revenue.
8. *Nihal* : Tax on fruit bearing trees. Common fruit trees in Berar taxed were, mango, tamarind (*chinch*), *jambhul*, *bhokar*, *moha* and *khajur*.
9. *Sing-singoti* : Collected on the sale of animals.
10. *Sarakiya Dar* : Tax on cotton and its seed. Different varieties of cotton seed were *lonari*, *jari* and *ut-katai*.
11. *Tobara* : On feeding bag of a horse brought to the market. It was two *takkas* per horse.
12. *Khavdi Rokha* : On the sell of articles such as horse, house, land etc.
13. *Tamboli* or *Parasodibari* : Collected from persons growing betel leaves.
14. *Nismati Bakala* : Collected from vegetable dealers.
15. *Patadama* : Tax on remarriage.
16. *Nagana Patti* or *takka* : Tax on marriage.
17. *Torana-takka* : Tax on the *torana* with which the door or gate way was decorated on all auspicious occasions, mostly by the Hindus.
18. *Rogana-ghana* : Tax collected from Oil crushers, per crusher.
19. *Telipetha* : From the Oil crushers.
20. *Pevakudava* : From underground grain storage when opened.
21. *Loni Lajima* : Tax on butter and ghee.
22. *Rangari* : Tax on dyers.
23. *Kalali* : Tax on wine brewers.
24. *Goyari* : Tax from persons looking after the cattle of the village.
25. *Kasai* : Tax on cow-butchers.
26. *Khatika* : Tax on butchers.

The income from these taxes did not necessarily go to the central treasury. A number of them were collected at the village level locally even when they were abolished by the central authority. They were known as *abvabs*.¹

The nomenclature of the permanent or hereditary *i.e.*, the *vatani*-officers at the *paragana* and village, under the Moghals in Berar, was more or less the same as during the Nizam Shahi rule.

The administration of the *subha* was a replica of the Central Government. The important officers were the *nazim*, popularly known as the *subhedar*, the *divan*, the *bakshi*, the *qazi*, the *sadar*, the bayutat and the censor. They were all attached to the *subhedar*.

¹ Jadunath Sarkar, *Mughal Administration*, 1963, pp. 80-90.

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The administration was carried on from the capital of the province. The Moghal officers never liked village life. Contact with the people of the rural area was maintained through the *faujdars* in the sub-divisions, officials of the revenue department collecting the revenue from the local hereditary officers, visits of the *zamindars* to the *subhedar's* court and tours of the *subhedar* himself.

Duties of the Subhedar : The *subhedar* under the Moghals was the same as the *tarfdar* of the Bahamanis. His duties were:—

(1) To maintain order, help smooth collection of revenue and execute royal decrees received from time to time.

(2) To keep the people happy and see that the strong do not oppress the weak.

(3) To recommend worthy officials for promotion; to punish rebellious *zamindars*, to suppress lawlessness, to send every month two dispatches to the court by *dak chauki*.

(4) To encourage cultivation, without sucking everything out of them.

(5) To entertain *shaikhs* and *qazis*, to support *darvishis*, give alms to *faqirs*.

The Divan He came next to the *subhedar* and was appointed by the imperial *Divan*. He was to keep a watch over the *subhedar*, and the *subhedar* over him. He was to report to the High *Divan* twice every month the happenings in the *subha* with a statement of the cash held by him. He was to appoint *kroris* and *tahsildars* as collectors of revenue who would encourage cultivation. He was to recover arrears of *taqavi* from the peasants through the lower officials.

The Faujdar.. He was to maintain peace and execute all functions in general. He had to keep in check the *Zamindars*, guard roads, protect revenue payers, not to allow blacksmiths to manufacture matchlocks, etc. In short he was a military officer posted in the country to suppress rebellions and all sorts of crime. The *Faujdar* was expected to be brave and polite.

The Kotwal. He was an urban officer, in charge of the city police. He was practically in charge of the city for various functions, He was the most important official of the city.

News Reporters The Central Government was kept informed of the happenings in the country through these, consisting of the *waqai-navis*, *sawanih-nigar* and *khufia-navis*. The information was collected and orally reported by the *harakarah* a spy.

The *khufia-navis* was a most trusted secret writer. All news was to be sent to the officer of court named *Daroga* of *Dak Chauki*. He was the head of the Intelligence Department and enjoyed great confidence in the reign of Aurangzeb.

The Muslim administration over the Berar as over the rest of India, from the days of the *Khiljis* to the fall of the Moghals, was military in its origin and character. The Muslims first came as conquerors and subsequently spread to the *thanas* i.e., the headquarters of the *subha*, *sarkar*, *paragana* and *kasba* as administrators. They acquired landed property mostly in their administrative capacity and became *zamindars*. But they rarely took to agriculture. The vast class of the *watandars* was Hindu. In Berar we rarely find a Muslim *Deshmukh* or *Deshpande* or a *Patil*. A few instances of Muslim *Deshmukhs* or *Patils* we have are of those who were converted to Islam either by force or some temptation.

But all such instances are exceptional. The Muslims who came to Vidarbha as conquerors were out of necessity absorbed in Government services both military and civil. Other professions by which they earned their livelihood were, trading and agency jobs. A number of them were employed in Government industries known as *Karakhanas*. As conquerors, *gazis*, they looked down upon the Hindus and despised them because they were non-believers *Kafirs*. As a result the rulers remained as aliens and were never reconciled with the ruled throughout the period of their supremacy over Berar, from 1318 A. D. to 1707.

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The territory called Devgad below the ghats included the present districts of Nagpur and Wardha during the Gondi period. Its westernmost boundary stretched up to the Wardha river. The administrative system in this region under the Gonds was semi-feudal. The Raj-Gonds ruled over this region till it was conquered by Bhosle Raghujī I. The entire country under the Raj-Gonds was divided among a number of subordinate local chiefs known as Rajas, Rais and Thakurs. They exercised considerable power within their jurisdiction recognising the authority of the Maharaja of Devgad in a general manner.¹

From Abul Faazl's account of the Gadha-Katanga Gondi Kingdom one gathers that a number of *paraganas* in the area were held by the Rajas. Obviously such *paraganas* in the days of Abul Fazl yet retained the traces of Gondi administration.

The system of administration by subordinate chiefs existed in the Gondavana till the Marathas overran it. Those areas of Gondavana which remained unaffected by either the Moghal or Maratha influence naturally retained their semi-feudal characteristics peculiar to the Gonds. The Government of Damoh, for instance, was entirely feudal, unaffected as it was by foreign influence for a long time. This country was divided into a number of chiefships each having the headman of the clan who enjoyed the entire revenue and rendered military service to the Government whenever called upon to do so. The chiefs in addition had to pay an annual tribute of a jar of butter or one or two bamboo walking sticks or the like.²

Similarly, the Gondi administrative system in the Narsingpur district was almost exclusively feudal. The district was divided among the feudatory chiefs who were bound to attend upon the overlord at the capital with a stipulated number of troops but were not required to pay revenue in money.

In the Chhattisgad area there existed greater chiefs and smaller chiefs prior to its conquest by the Bhosles.³

In Harrai in the Chhindavada district where Gondi administration continued for a long time the tribute (*takoli*) was settled in Chironji-nuts-and honey.⁴

Some useful details of Gondi administration in the Devgad above the ghats are presented here, for, what was existing there was most probably obtaining in the Devgad below the ghats i.e., the Nagpur-Wardha region in the pre-Bhosle period.

The local chiefs called Thakurs took cognizance of petty crimes and offences in their area. They could levy fines and confiscate the property of the offenders. For good Government the Thakurs were

¹ WRMSH. p. 182.

² WRMSH. p. 185.

³ WRMSH. p. 187.

⁴ WRMSH. p. 189.

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to protect the travellers passing through their country and were responsible for any harm done to them within their jurisdiction. Further, they were not to punish any person with death or mutilation or imprisonment beyond a certain number of days without reference to the Government.

Petty offences such as abusing, beating, stealing were decided according to the customary rules. Adultery, rape, fornication, disputes about marriage, breach of observance of caste rules etc. were settled according to the laws of the caste.

Dispute between any two Thakurs was to be judged by the overlord. Thus, within his own area the position of the Thakur was very strong. He was the head of the local minor clan, captain of the local levies and the representative of the authority of the Raja of Harrai immediately above him, and finally of the Maharaja of Devgad.

A comparatively small domain was held by the Maharaja, the surrounding area being under the local chiefs known as the Rais or Rajas. They were in complete subjugation to the Maharaja according to his military strength. They attended upon him with levies of local troops and definitely paid much more than a jar of butter or bamboo sticks. They had a free hand in internal matters. The major part of the estate was under the Thakurs who made contributions in cash and kind according to their means and provided a quota of troops for their service of the Raja.

This structure of the Kingdoms of the Raj-Gonds of Gadha and Devgad though common was subject to modifications elsewhere.

One of the striking features of Gondawana administration is the absence of hereditary officers like the Deshmukhs and the Deshpandes so common in Berar. The only hereditary officer in Gadha-Mandla was the registrar or accountant called *beohar* or sometimes *gumasta* who was always a Kayastha. *Beohar* is the corrupt form of Sanskrit word *vyavahara*. In the semi-feudal semi-tribal areas these hereditary officers were absent.¹

In Devgad and Chandrapur the original basis of Government is the same as in Gondawana. The Rajas were little more than feudal superiors of a number of petty chiefs. Their dependants contributed to them military service. The Rajas like other feudatories possessed a territorial domain in which they exercised direct authority.

With regard to the land revenue system of Devgad *i.e.* Nagpur and Wardha there were officers known as Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, *Hudars*, *Muharirs* and *Waradpandes*. The Marathas soon after the occupation of Nagpur, Wardha and Chandrapur removed the Deshmukhs and the Deshpandes and changed the name *Hudar* to *Kamavisdar*-general manager, and *Muharir* or accountant to *Phadnavis*. They, however, retained the office of the *Waradpande* who had his deputies all over the country to keep the account of actual cultivation, occupancy and rents of lands. The officer of the *Priti* under the Gonds corresponded to that of the *Phadnavis* of the Marathas.

This highly centralised administration through the Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, *Hudars* etc., in the Gondavana appears to be an anomaly. It was certainly common in Berar. But its presence in some parts of Devgad Kingdom would mean that it was found there by the Gond Rajas already existing when they conquered it. In other words the

¹ WRMSH. pp. 194-5.

system of administration by Deshmukhs and Deshpandes in some parts of Gondawana i.e., Devgad (Wardha and Nagpur) was the remnant of the previous *Khalsa* or centralised system, and was continued by the Gonds when they conquered it. The Marathas when they conquered the Gond Kingdoms of Devgad and Chanda, therefore, found in some parts the administration by Deshmukhs and Deshpandes not in fact indigenous to Gondawana. It may be noted here that in Devgad above the ghats the real home of the Devgad Maharajas which forms part of the present Chhindavada district, administration by Deshmukhs and Deshpandes was unknown. Again as late as 1801 A.D. the Pathan *Jagirdar* of Seoni maintained a feudal State owing allegiance to the Bhosles of Nagpur as his overlords.¹

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By about 1737 A. D. Raghuji I received one-third of the Devgad Kingdom from Rani Ratankuvar for the help he rendered her in the fratricidal war. Shortly after this he shifted his capital from Bham in Berar to Nagpur and in 1748 the whole of Devgad Kingdom (Wardha and Nagpur) came under his sway. He removed the sons of Rani Ratankuvar Akbar Shah and Burhan Shah to Nagpur under his care. Thus, in 1748 A. D. Raghuji assumed direct charge of the whole of Devgad Kingdom, though by a formal sanad the *chauthai* and *mokasa* of Devgad and Chandrapur of *Prant* Gondavana were granted to him by *Chhatrapati* Shahu much earlier.

Raghuji's new administrative set up in Nagpur forming part of Devgad below the ghats was more or less a prototype of the system common in other parts of the Maratha country.

When Raghuji I was offered the robes of *Sena-Saheb-Subha* he first proceeded to Berar and then to Nagpur, and was accompanied by a number of experienced officials of the *Rajamandala* recommended by Shahu. The officials going with Raghuji to Nagpur were assigned important posts.

1. Kanher Ram *Majumdar* was to be the *Diwan* of Raghuji.
2. Rakhamaji Ganesh Ranadive, Prabhu, was appointed as the Secretary-*Chitnavis*.
3. Narasingrav Chimaji Prabhu was to work as assistant to Rakhamaji Ganesh the *Chitnavis*.
4. Bhaskar Ram was placed in charge of the army.
5. Shankaraji Rakhamaji became the *Potnis* and was also in charge of the *Jamadarkhana* and the Stores.
6. Mahadaji Prabhu was to act as the *Phadnavis* i.e., the Secretary for finances.
- 7, 8. Vyankajipant and Raghopant were appointed as *Bakshi*. Pay master of the army.
9. Anantbhat Chitale became the *Shikkenavis* or Keeper of the seal.
10. Vedamurti Vishvambhar Vaidya was to help Rakhamaji Ganesh the *Chitnavis*.²

These posts assigned to different persons shed light on the principal structure of Nagpur administration. Shahu's intention in sending his own men with Raghuji was to help him to carry on the administration of Nagpur successfully and at the same time to keep an effective check over Raghuji. However, the aim of keeping central control cover the

¹ *WRMSH*. pp. 197-8.

² *KNBB*. pp. 43-44.

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distant noblemen was not so successful. It depended upon the personality of the *Chhatrapati*. After Shahu's death the central authority of the *Chhatrapati* remained only in name and the Maratha *Sardars* tried to be independent within their own territories. This is borne out by the serious differences which existed between the *Peshwas* and the Bhosles from the beginning to the end.

The *Diwan* was the chief minister of the Bhosles and represented them in all the matters of the State. He was sometimes addressed as the *Karabhari*. The word *Karabhari* in addition to being synonymous with *Diwan* means a manager. Its use in this sense shows how the *Diwan* or the *Karabhari* was all in all.

The *Chitnavis* was the General Secretary. This office continued to be in the family Rakhamaji Ganesh throughout the reign of the Bhosles.

The duties of the *Chitnavis* were :—

- (I) to carry on the private correspondence of the Raja;
- (II) to issue all kinds of orders *ajnapatra* and *takidpatra*;
- (III) to issue permits and tax-free passes and to prepare the same;
- (IV) to date all important letters.

In addition, the *Chitnavis* tendered advice to the Raja on all diplomatic matters. By his very office, Secretaryship, he was closely associated with the ruling Bhosle.

For the loyal services of Rakhamaji Ganes Raghuj I gave him Varambh in the Umred tahsil of Nagpur district as *inam* in perpetuity.¹

Bhaskar Ram was Raghuj's General. He distinguished himself in the Bengal expeditions of Raghuj I. He, however, does not seem to have held the entire army of Raghuj under his command. There were, for instance, other noblemen like Raghuj Karande, Anandrav Wagh, Babaji Ghadage, Zunzararav and Sambhaji Shirke having armies under their own command being directly responsible to Raghuj.

The *Potnis* was in charge of the treasury, royal jewellery and valuables, and stores. He was to credit to the treasury presents—*najarana*, tribute—*peshkash*—etc, and maintain the accounts.

The *Phadnavis* was the Secretary of the Finances, and the *Bakshi* the pay-master of the army. The *Shikkenavis* was the keeper of the seal of the Bhosles. He was to put the seal on all important State documents.

The office of the *Munshi*, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, seems to have been created by the later Bhosles. He was usually well-versed in Persian and transacted all the correspondence in that language.

Sometimes two offices were combined in one person as in the case of Bhavani Kalu who was in charge of the army but also acted as the *Diwan*.²

The *Subhedar* of the *subha* or the province held military as well as civil command within the *subha*. These officers held *jagirs* for their services.

The *Waradpande* was responsible for land revenue.

The Maratha noblemen were known as *Mankaris* and were directly responsible to the Raja. There were no hard and fast rules regarding the duties attached to a particular office. For instance Divakarpant Chorghade who was the *Divan*, also acted as the ambassador of the Bhosles to the East India Company. The *Subhedar* in a distant province like Katak, similarly, acted in various capacities as the man on the spot.

¹ From the Unpublished papers of Shrimant Raja Balasaheb Chitnavis of Nagpur.

² *KNPI*, p. 285.

The Bhosles held their *darbar*-court in an open varandah. They sat on the throne with the sword and the shield placed in front. Ministers and Military officers attended the *darbar*. All business which required the Rajas attention openly, was transacted here. The Raja was accessible to the people, heard their grievances and redressed the wrongs.

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The revenue office took cognizance of civil and criminal cases, while the patil or the village headman decided cases requiring minor magisterial powers. In important cases the appeal rested with the *Sena-Saheb-Subha*, who decided them in the open *darbar* after consulting the proper authorities.

The Bhosle administration was direct and efficient though inelegant. It was free from burdensome mannerism and less paper-ridden than that of the British.

The *Sena-Saheb-Subha* was not an absolute ruler. Constitutionally he was accountable to the *Chhatrapati* and the *Peshva*. The younger brothers of the *Sena-Saheb-Subha* were assigned territories wherein they were more or less independent. Mudhoji, the younger brother of Janoji Bhosle was given Chandrapur and the title of *Sena-Dhurandhar*. The two other younger brothers Bimbaji and Sabaji were posted at Chhattisgad and Darva respectively. Other relations of the Bhosles too were given important assignments.

The army of the Bhosles consisted of the foot-soldiers, the cavalry, artillery and elephants.

The details of the cavalry given by Forster, the first Resident of Nagpur (1788-1791), are as follows :—

2,000	<i>Bargir</i> (directly paid by the Bhosles for the maintenance of the horse).
4,700	Cavalry under the Shiledars.
300	Cavalry of the <i>Jagirdar</i> of Shivani.
2,000	Cavalry in Katak <i>subha</i> .
1,500	Cavalry in Gangthadi.

10,500 Total Cavalry of the Bhosles.

200 Elephants.

15 Cannon pieces manufactured in Nagpur, under the command of a Portuguese and a French.¹

The cavalry of the Bhosles was known for its speed and efficiency. After the death of Raghuji I the army of the Bhosles became heterogeneous in an increasing proportion. In the Battle of Sitabuldi Manbhat was in command of the Arab contingent.

The income of the Bhosles from different provinces during the Residency of Forster was :—

					Lakhs
Nagpur	..	..	..	..	18
Berar 1/2 income	..	..	..	..	10
Gangthadi	2
Katak	17
Ratanpur	3
Multai	2
Other items	7
Total	59

¹ KNPI, p. 289.

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Out of this income 16 lacs were spent in the following manner¹ :—

History. ADMINISTRATION. Under the Bhosles.			Lakhs.
	Burhan Shah the Gond Raja-for his maintenance	..	3
	<i>Jagirdar</i> of Shivani .. .. .	..	3
	For the expenditure of the army in Berar ..	..	3
	For the expenditure of the army in Katak ..	..	7
			<hr/> 16 <hr/>

In 1800 A. D. the Bhosles received highest revenue as the territory under them was at its maximum.

	Lakhs. Rs.
1. Devgad including Nagpur	30
2. Gadha-Mandla	14
3. Hushangabad, Shivani-Malva and Chauragad ..	7
4. Multai	2
5. 1/2 revenue of Berar and revenue of Gavilgad, Narnala etc.	30
6. Orissa and the feudatory States	17
7. Chandrapur or Chanda	5
8. Chhattisgad and the feudatory States	6
Total ..	<hr/> 111 ² <hr/>

The total income of the Bhosles given by Forster during his residency 1788-1791, is 59 lakhs. By 1800 when the territory under the *Sena-Saheb-Subhaship* of Raghuji II was largest in extent, the total revenue was 113 lacs. Thus, within a period of nine years, from the end of Forster's residency in 1791 to 1800 when the kingdom of the Bhosles reached its maximum limits, the revenue could not have risen from 59 lakhs to 113 lacs. Because, the territories annexed by Raghuji II were neither so large nor so rich as to raise the annual revenue from 59 to 113 lacs within a short span of nine years. Moreover, conquest and expansion of territory was the main achievement of Raghuji I. It is, therefore, obvious, that the revenue figure of Forster is not correct.

The *Paraganas*
and the Gond
officers.

The structure of Chandrapur administration under the Gonds was semi-feudal. The entire territory was apportioned among different petty or smaller chiefs who owed allegiance to their overlords or the Rajas. The Rajas were at first feudal superiors receiving only military service from the lesser chiefs. The Rajas, like their feudatories, had their own territorial domain in which alone they exercised direct authority. This system is traceable to ancient times and was definitely Gondi in character. The entire country was divided into *paraganas* each consisting of a number of villages. Each of them had *Zamindar* with the establishment of a *Deshmukh* and a *Deshpande*. The Marathas removed them retain only their *Kamavisdar* whose original denomination was *Hudar*. They also retained the accountant *Phadnavis* who was formerly known as *Muharir*, and the *Waradpande* or the recorder of the village accounts. The *Waradpande* had deputies all over the country to keep the *lagvan*

¹ KNPI. pp. 289, 302.

² From the Nagpur Residency Records we find that the Gangthadi region yielded an income of Rupees two lacs. Thus the total income was 111+2=113 lacs.

accounts of the actual position of cultivation, occupancy and rents of the lands. This office existed under the Gonds and was continued by the Marathas. The office of the *priiti* under the Gonds corresponded to that of the *Phadnavis* under the Marathas. But what is puzzling in this system obtaining in Devgad and Chandrapur is a net work of permanent and hereditary officials extending over the whole area in which the feudal chiefs have no place.¹

A closer study of the facts helps us to solve the apparent puzzle. According to Sir Richard Jenkins who had made a careful study of the revenue administration of the territory under the Bhosles, the tract from Wainganga eastwards was parcelled out amongst the Gond *Zamindars* at the time of Maratha conquest. These Gond *Zamindars* were warlike and of wild and irregular habits. The word *Zamindar* here connotes a local chief and not a local officer. The highly centralized administration through *Hudars*, *Deshmukhs*, *Deshpandes* etc., was originally not of the Gonds. This system is better known as *Khalsa*. It was found only in the area adjoining Berar, where it was introduced at an early date under Hindu rule. When the Raj-Gonds extended their sway over the low country i. e., from the Wainganga river eastward they found the *Khalsa* system prevailing in some parts of the newly acquired territory, and simply continued it. The *Khalsa* system though sufficiently old was later in time sequence than the semi-feudal system indigenous to Gondawana.

Another possible explanation of the prevalence of the *Khalsa* system in Chandrapur is that it was introduced there, at least in some parts, by the Muslims when they overran it. They applied the system to Chandrapur taking it from Berar which had fallen into their hands first. During the period between the fall of the Muslim power and the establishment of the Maratha rule over Chandrapur, the Gonds of Chandrapur were practically independent and it is quite possible that they continued the system *Khalsa* which had been introduced by the Muslims.

In this regard it may be noted that in Damoh, Narasingpur and Harrai which for a long time retained their typical Gondi character, before they were affected either by the Moghal or the Maratha influences, the administrative system native to the Gonds was prevailing. For instance in Damoh the petty chiefs enjoyed land revenue in lieu of the military service they rendered to the overlord. In addition they offered annually a jar of butter or a couple of bamboo sticks to their overlord as a token of their subordination to him. The Chandrapur Raj Gond too was offered jungle products and tiger skins by his subordinates every year when the court met.²

At the time of the Land Revenue settlement of Chandrapur (1869) majority of the *Zamindars* are recorded to have held positions as subordinates of the feudal type since the time of the Gonds.

Nilkanth Shah, the Gond king (1735-51), before he was subjugated by the Marathas, styled himself as Maharajadhiraj Shri Bhupati Rajeshri Nilkanthashahaji Raje. This clearly shows Maratha influence even before the conquest of Chandrapur by them.³

The Marathas conquered Chandrapur in 1751, and soon extended their administration over the whole territory. They retained the fiscal machinery and procedure of the Gonds. However, in practice, their method

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Khalsa system.

¹ Sir Richard Jenkins—*Report on the Territories of the Raja of Nagpur*, 1827, Ed. 1901, pp. 67, 71.

² *Gazetteer of India, Maharashtra State, Nagpur District* (Revised Edition), 1966, p. 59.

³ *R.C.I.* p. 153.

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proved to be exacting. They increased the demand on the village and what was taxable was made liable to assessment. The *Patels* who were Gonds were replaced by their favourites or by those who agreed to raise larger sums than in the previous regime. At the same time the Marathas have to be credited for observing the fundamental principle, namely, the ryot should not be asked to pay more than the assessment fixed by the State, and the Patel's duty was to look to his free land, his percentage on collections, his dues and increased cultivation for remuneration. Even during the British protectorate (1818-30) and the second Maratha administration (1830-53) the principle strictly followed was that the Patel was not to increase the assessment fixed by Government, and was to bring the waste and fallow lands under the plough.

While settling the assessment the Marathas did not rely upon the Deshmukhs, Deshpandes and the *Sir Mukadams*, probably because of their being in office since Gondi times. As a check upon these hereditary Officials the village papers were forwarded by the *Diwan* to the *Subhedar* or the head executive officer at Chandrapur. This officer after the rains sent an examiner called *Tankhiwale* with the papers to each village. The *Tankhiwale* going from village to village called the cultivators before him questioning them one by one as to the actual amount they had paid in the previous year. He then visited the cultivated area and noted if any field had been left out or could be assessed at a higher rate, at the same time carefully inspecting all the land in the possession of the *Patel* and his relatives. The original papers together with the *Tankhiwale's* notes were then submitted to the *Subhedar* who thereupon proceeded to fix the assessment for the ensuing year, sometimes in consultation with the *Paragana* officials but often without their advice. When a village had fallen waste it was settled for a term of five years on what was called *istawoa* or *sawai*. In the *istawoa* the demand for the first year was low and then increased at a fixed ratio say five rupees per year. In the *sawai* the rate of increase was one-fourth per year. In both the systems, after the expiry of the term, assessment was brought to the normal rate as under the *Patel's* jurisdiction.

Heavy *burguns* or extraordinary imposts were levied yearly on the *paraganas* distributed over the villages. These sources of emolument were utilised by all officials from the *Diwan* to the *Patel*, as each exacted from his subordinates something more than what he had to pay.

After the death of Janoji, the *Sena-Saheb-Subha*, Chandrapur was subject to frequent disturbances. In 1803 the *Pendharis* appeared and during the next fifteen years plundered the country creating consternation among the peasantry. A severe famine swept the country in 1804 when the rich sold their jewels to supply food to the poor. During Appasaheb's hostility with the British (1817-18), the city of Chandrapur was stormed, sacked and the cattle driven away. The net result was the impoverishment of the country.

Chandrapur as already observed was the capital of Mudhoji, Vyankoji *alias* Nanasaheb and Appasaheb. Their rule was harsh and they dismissed a good number Gond *Patels* appointing in their place their favourites and relations. However, absentee farmers were not so common at this time as in the second Maratha period. The net result was that a good area of land fell out of cultivation. Details regarding the revenue collections of this period are not available as the account papers together with the old Gond records were destroyed by Lingopant Dikshit. But according to the Resident Sir Richard Jenkins, the collections from the *Khalsa* portion during the ten years preceding the British protectorate averaged Rs. 3,34,227 per annum.

During the British protectorate (1818-30) the administration of Chandrapur along with the Nagpur territories was conducted by the Resident acting in the name of the Raja Raghuji III. He was assisted for the Chandrapur *subha* by Captain G. N. Crawford. He at once took stern action against the Gonds who were up in arms against the new British administration. He put down rebellion and plundering by the anti-British elements.

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As regards the land revenue policy he maintained the ancient system and did away with those Maratha practices which were coercive and had proved abusive to their power. The period of British protectorate was reckoned as one of peace and improvement. The *burguns* and petty imposts which were entered in the accounts as land revenue were abolished. Tanks were repaired and deserted villages repeople.

The allowance of the *Patels* ranged from 13 to 15 percent of the total village assessment. The system adopted by Captain Crawford was that of *istawoa* for assessment. Among the people it was known as the *tahoot bandobast*, *tahoot* meaning lease. The idea was that the sum represented what the *patel* could afford to pay from the annual increase to be expected by the improvement of the village. The Resident recorded that Captain Crawford's last or five years settlement resulted in the decrease of the revenue. However, on the whole the collections showed a rise. During the superintendentship of Crawford Lingopant Dikshit popularly known as Aba Saheb was appointed *Sadar Waradpande*. He wielded great influence with the Resident. It was he who destroyed the records which ran counter to his designs. He died in 1824.

Captain Crawford dismissed *Pandes* and made the *Patels* responsible for submitting the village papers. The system introduced during the period of the protectorate was not free from defects. But the much needed order and peace which he brought was gratefully remembered by the people.

In 1830 Nagpur territories were entrusted to Raghuji III and the Chandrapur administration was managed from Nagpur through a resident executive officer styled *subhedar* or *Subha*. His establishment consisted of the following officers:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Chitnavis</i> | 2. <i>Roznamachanavis</i> |
| 3. <i>Phadnavis</i> | 4. <i>Sadar Waradpande</i> |
| 5. <i>Khajanchi</i> | 6. <i>Ubhait</i> |
| 7. <i>Divani Shirastedar</i> | 8. <i>Faujdari Shirastedar</i> , and |
| 9. <i>Moharir</i> . | |

The bodies of horse and foot police were under a superior officer.

1. The *Chitnavis* read all reports petitions etc. to the *Subhedar*. He *Chitnavis* endorsed the *Subhedar's* orders thereon.

2. The *Roznamachanavis* worked under the *Chitnavis* and kept a regular diary of all that happened in the court and forwarded a copy of the same daily to the Raja at Nagpur.

3. The *Phadnavis* was the head of the revenue Department and no payment could be made from the *Sadar* Treasury without an order signed by him. The *Sadar Waradpande* was subordinate to him in charge of the village papers and the *Khajanchi* or Treasury.

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4. The *Ubhait* always attended upon the *Subhedar* and was incharge of the orderly *Chaparasis*. He noted everything that was done by the *Subhedar* and forwarded a daily report of the same to the *Sadar Ubhait* at Nagpur.

5. The *Diwani Shirastedar* was the head of the Civil Judicial Department, and the *Faujadari Shirastedar* that of the Criminal. The *Moharirs* were clerks. All these officials were appointed by the Raja generally on the recommendation of the heads of their respective departments at Nagpur. The *Subhedar* had no authority to punish them. Each had a good deal of power. The *Subhedar* knowing their influence over the Raja through their patrons was afraid of incurring their displeasure.

To a certain extent these officials served as a sort of check and counter check upon each other.

Paragana Officials. 6. The designation of the *Paragana* officer was changed from *Diwan* to *Kamavisdar*. The services of the *Deshmukh*, *Deshpande* and the *Sir Mukadam* which had become nominal for the last many years were dispensed with and a *Phadnavis* was appointed to supervise the revenue work. The official styled as *Karkun* came to be designated *Peshkar*. Thus the newly modelled establishment of a *Paragana* had—

1. *Kamavisdar*.
2. *Phadnavis*.
3. *Waradpande*.
4. *Peshkar*.
5. *Potdar*.
6. *Naj Pande*.

All these officers were appointed by the Raja and as a rule were deputed from Nagpur.

According to the report of Major Lucie Smith this system gave rise to nepotism. Persons having influence at Nagpur filled up posts throughout the district. The *Patels* were ousted. If they left their posts in good grace they were often rewarded with a rent-free land, but if they opposed, they were required to pay for their villages sums which they could not yield. *Patels* who had spent generations in the village were dismayed and desperately agreed to pay more. But in fact could not raise more money from the villages and in the end the official bidder stepped in. Thus a *Patel* who was rooted in the soil for generations, had founded a village, had constructed a tank for its prosperity was ruthlessly ejected to make room for a Nagpur or Chandrapur official.

The officials coming from Nagpur or Chandrapur being absentees could not manage the village as the resident *Patel* could. In consequence the receipts fell and an influential holder of the village pressed for the reduction of *jama* (collection) which was rarely refused. To make good this loss demands on the village were increased. But when the village could not yield more threat, fetters and imprisonment were used upon the peasantry. The *Patel* under the circumstances was forced to join the officials and help them in squeezing the village. He offered them bribes and completely neglected the village which had maintained him for generations. Thus the hen that laid the golden egg was killed. A chain of corrupt officials from top to bottom flourished. The *Patel* to maintain his position enforced exactions. When this was brought to the notice of the Raja he visited Chandrapur and learned how his officials were abusing power. On the first occasion he fined the *Subhedar* Krishnarav Anand and his accomplices by Rs. 1,19,072, and

on the second occasion he dismissed the Nagpur *Chitnavis*, his relatives and other officials. But it was too late for the Raja to rectify the wrong done.

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At this time one Shiubai Joshin who came forward as the defender of the people merits our attention. Widowed at an early age she took upon herself the task of giving vent to the public feelings, unable to bear the wrongs that were being done by the officials. She was known for honesty and character. She fearlessly approached the Raja and got wrongs redressed in many cases. The Nagpur officials feared her and later saw that the Raja would not meet her. But her efforts to help the public in getting their wrongs redressed are noteworthy. Her efforts fell short as hers was a lone voice against the corrupt system.

The land revenue steadily fell. Irreparable wrong was done to many and the people left demoralised towards the end of the career of Raghuji III.¹

After the annexation of the Kingdom of the Bhosles, Resident Mansel was appointed as the first Commissioner of Nagpur-Wardha region on 13 March 1854. The Central Provinces were formed into a new unit in 1861. They comprised Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Chhindawada, Raipur *i.e.*, Chhattisgad and Sironcha, together with their dependencies of Bastar and Kuronda. All these formed the Nagpur Territory. Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur, Mandla, Seoni, Baitul, Narsingpur and Hushangabad formed the Sagar-Narmada Territories. BRITISH PERIOD.

It is obvious that Nagpur then extended upto the Wardha River including the present district of Wardha. As already observed the territory upto the western bank of the Wardha River was granted by the British to their friend the Nizam in the Treaty of Devgaon in 1803. This region was annexed in 1853 by Dalhousie as the Nizam had failed to pay the amount for the maintenance of the Subsidiary force. Berar was then divided into the northern and the southern Berar. The southern Berar was returned to the Nizam for the help he rendered to the British in 1857-58.² This was rejoined to the Central Provinces in 1903. This arrangement remained unchanged till the redemarcation of the provinces by the States Reorganization Commission.

In the post-Mutiny period consternation spread throughout the country due to the repression of the British Government. A number of innocent persons were hanged after a summary trial. On many occasions villages were set on fire on the suspicion that some villager had participated in the Revolt. Such acts were intended to strike terror into the heart of the populace. Nagpur and Wardha were saved from these atrocities because of the loyalty of the Bhosle house under Bakabai, to the British Government. It is well-known that Bakabai discouraged any rising against the Company's Government within her jurisdiction. The repressive measures bred hatred in the hearts of the subjects for the rulers.

By the Arms Act of 1857 the people of Berar like their brethren in the entire country were deprived of their arms. It was renewed in 1860 and was finally enacted into the Arms Act of 1878. The new Act introduced licence system for fire arms throughout the country imposing heavy import duty. Penalties for the violation of the Act were heavy and were enforced very stringently.

¹ LSRLRSC. pp. 123-131.

² HFM. pp. 109-112.

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Armies were reorganized on tribal, sectarian, religious and communal basis. The caste and communal differences that existed were fully exploited by the British for stabilising their rule. Races were labled as martial and non-martial with a view to excluding those who had participated in the Revolt of 1857. In modern times it has been proved beyond doubt that any one who is physically fit is militant after due training.

The new police force in the Central Provinces including that of Berar was placed under the control of the Regular Police. The old local police having affinity for the villagers was done away with. Immediately after 1857 the aim of the British was to create an efficient administrative instrument isolated from the public and loyal to the Government.¹

As a further part of the policy of divide and rule, the Muslims came to be looked upon as the chosen people of the Government to suppress the patriotic activities of the Hindus. The efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad soon bore fruit. The Muslim population in the Central Provinces and the Berar was negligible. Yet more than fifty per cent of the offices and nearly the same percentage of posts in the police force were given to them.² The policy of the British to set the Hindus against the Muslims became a permanent feature of their administration till it finally resulted in the partition of the country. In this regard the blunt question put by the *Berar Mitra* in its issue of 8 July, 1879 is significant. It asked, "Why is it that only Musalmans are appointed *Tahasildars* these days."³

In 1861 the entire Nagpur Irregular force was recruited in the police. The police were trained to behave rudely with the public. The rank and file of the police was drawn from such section as had no character in the past. This naturally led to corruption and abuse of power in the police force. In this regard the remarks of Sir Richard Temple, the Chief Commissioner (1864-65) are worth noting. He says, "service in the police has always been unpopular with the natives of the superior stamp, and men of character avoided entering it. Men of ability rarely entered it except with the intention of making a colourful fortune within a short time, risking the chance of such detection as would lead to personal punishment, but quite prepared for dismissal."⁴

In the light of the analysis of the causes of the Revolt of 1857, Dalhousie's policy of annexation of the Native States was reversed. The States were protected and in course of time they were found to be the most loyal supporters of the British Government, till their merger in the post-Independence period. The *Zamindars* and the *Malguzars* in Nagpur and Wardha were given full proprietary rights in their villages. This was absolutely against the ancient Hindu tradition which did not recognize private ownership in land. In the pre-British period the landlords were revenue farmers or managers. When endowed with proprietary rights in land, a majority of them became subservient to the alien British Government, taking upon themselves the hated job of revenue collection. The revenue assessment of Wardha as of the other parts of the Berar was enhanced when it was taken from the Bhosles. Thus, the States—the Rajas—who were supposed to protect the interest of the subjects were alienated from the latter, and the newly created class of *Zamindars* came to be hated by the people.

¹ HFM. p. 124.

² HFM. p. 125.

³ HFM. p. 236.

⁴ HFM. p. 126.

To add to this, the activities of the Christian missionaries further divided the society both vertically and horizontally.

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Within less than a hundred years of British rule the native economy was killed in the interest of Britain. Nagpur-Wardha region fell a prey to this general economic devastation. Its cotton and silk industries which were built by the Bhosles having demand in Egypt and Europe suffered a death blow. Like all other Indian goods they could not stand competition from the machine made cloth imported duty free.¹

In 1861 it was decided to create a new district by dividing Nagpur, Wardha—a separate District. with a view to encouraging cotton industry of the western part of Nagpur suitable for its growth. Wardha valley growing cotton could not be conveniently supervised from Nagpur. Wardha as a separate district came into being in 1863. The seat of the newly formed district was first located at Kotha near Pulgaon, but in 1866 it was shifted to its present site. Wardha was named after the Wardha River. The entire region of the river was once called Wardhatata. The new district capital was built on the site of a hamlet known as Palakwadi. The old folk still use this name for Wardha.

The River Dham flowing four to five miles from the city feeds its water supply. Of the four districts of eastern Berar Wardha is the smallest.

Wardha was created in order to encourage its cotton industry. In course of time this original purpose was well fulfilled. Wardha proper has several gins. Its tahsils Arvi and Hinganghat too have gins and cotton mills.²

With the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway line joining Delhi with Madras, passing through Wardha, its importance grew.

Like the rest of Berar, Wardha reacted sharply to the oppressive Vernacular Press Act, the heavy debt of the Second Afghan War on Indian treasury and the lowering of the age limit for Indians appearing for the Indian Civil Service. The opening of the Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh created communal bitterness throughout Vidarbha. Wardha from 1885 to the end of Tilak Era.

When Vasudeo Balvant Phadke the first revolutionary was transported for life to distant Aden having failed to overthrow the British raj, the people of Wardha were moved. Wardha, like the whole of Berar, was quick in receiving new ideas from Pune. Both the provinces having common bonds of language and history came together in the wake of nationalism. On the pattern of the Sarvajanik Sabha of Pune the Loka Sabha was founded at Nagpur with its branches at Wardha and elsewhere. The educated well-to-do middle class formed the back-bone of all the political movements of Wardha in the early period. It is unjust to label it now as the white-collared or bourgeoisie. Historically viewed one must accept that national awakening in Berar and the western Maharashtra percolated down to the masses from the classes.

A number of persons from Berar represented in the Second Session of the Congress meeting at Calcutta. Most of them were either from Nagpur, Amravati or Akola.

¹ HFM. pp. 170-171.

² T. N. Joshi, *The Commercial And General Directory of C. P. and Berar*, 1949; pp. 142-3.

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Wardha from 1885
to the end of Tilak
Era.

Following the visit of Swami Dayanand Saraswati to Nagpur in 1884, the Gorakshana Sabha was founded in the city in 1888 with its branches in the rest of Berar. The Sabha soon assumed all India importance with the membership of prominent leaders like Lokamanya Tilak, Malaviya and D. M. Petit.¹

The Seventh Session of the All India National Congress was held in Nagpur in 1891. Out of the total 3812 members attending it, 480 were from Vidarbha. Among other things the meeting discussed the Second Afghan War and the Forest Laws. The latter had deprived the people of their common village pasture. Wardha then had good forest area. The Nagpur Session gave a new fillip to the national movement in Vidarbha.²

Towards the end of the nineteenth century the great plague followed by a severe famine ravaged the whole of Maharashtra. During the troubled years of plague Mr. Rand and Lt. Ayerst were murdered. Soon Lokamanya Tilak was sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment. Wardha was moved by this act of the Government. In the Congress Session held at Amravati, Dadasheb Khaparde referred to both the plague and the great famine. The meeting was attended by Wardha representatives.³

The *Berar Samachar* was actively propagating the *Swadeshi* movement in 1896-97. Wardha participated in the *Swadeshi* and boycott activities. When the Lokamanya toured Wardha for the Swaraj Fund the people offered their own contribution. The Swaraj Fund amounted to Rs. 1,10,000.⁴ Later the news of Lokamanya Tilak's deportation to Mandalay created sensation in Wardha and the boycott movement gathered momentum.

In 1918 Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were prevented from entering Delhi and the Punjab. This was considered as the measure of the Defence of India Act by the Government. In protest of this a meeting was held at Wardha.

With a view to spreading political awakening District Political meetings were regularly held at the District headquarters. In one such meeting held at Wardha in 1918, the people demanded Swaraj and National Education. Again in 1919 a meeting was held in protest of the Rowlatt Bill.⁵

Till the passing away of Lokamanya Tilak on 1st August 1920, Wardha was alive to all problems of national awakening and actively participated in them.

The Gandhian Era.

Between 1906 and 1914 Gandhiji had attracted the attention of Indian Political Leaders by his peaceful resistance to injustice in South Africa. He was successful in getting abolished the most hated Asiatic Act and the discriminatory treatment meted out to the Indian immigrants there. His activities in Africa were heartily blessed by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. On his return to India in 1914 he was hailed as the votary of *satya* and *ahimsa*. In spite of his bitter experience of the British rule in Africa he expressed full faith in the justice of England and advised his countrymen to offer unconditional help to the British during the First World War. But the hollowness of the proclamation during the War that responsible

¹ HFM. pp. 174-5.

² HFM. pp. 181-84.

³ HFM. p. 192.

⁴ HFM. p. 279.

⁵ HFM. p. 285.

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Government would be introduced in India, the disappointing Montford Reforms, the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy of 1919, in mounting succession, convinced him that the British Government was satanic. In the *Khilafat* Conference of November 1919 Gandhiji expounded his policy of non-co-operation with Government as a political weapon. This was largely supported in the Congress Session that followed.¹ However, Congress stalwarts like Lokamanya Tilak, C.R. Das and Moti Lal Nehru had misgivings regarding the Gandhian ways and programme. Mrs. Annie Besant was against his *Satyagraha* movement, and the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy resulted in her exit from the Congress and politics.²

With Tilak's death on 1st August, 1920, India lost a great scholar and fearless leader of exceptional abilities. The death of the "Father of Indian Unrest" was mourned throughout the country. Wardha people paid their homage to Tilak in a meeting. The era of vigorous extremists in the Congress may be said to have ended with the passing away of Lokamanya Tilak.

The special Congress Session which met at Calcutta in September 1920 marks a turning point in Indian Politics. Gandhiji's resolutions on Hindu-Muslim unity and the policy of non-violent non-co-operation for the attainment of *Swaraj* were passed by the Session, though Bipin Chandra Pal and C.R. Das strongly opposed them considering them to be disadvantageous to the country. The Nagpur Session of the Congress which met at the end of 1920 firmly established Gandhian leadership in India. His philosophy and method received a clear support. His progressive policy of non-co-operation and boycott actually outstripped the extremists.

On the eve of the Nagpur Session opposition members had expressed their disapproval of the policy and principle of non-co-operation. They thought the movement would do more harm than good to the country. Before the Congress Session met Dadasaheb Khaparde published a memorandum pointing out how Gandhiji's resolution sought to divert the energies of the Congress in attaining spiritual force and moral excellence to the neglect of immediate political objectives. He further thought that boycotting the Councils would result in the loss of contact with the *de facto* Government ultimately depriving the people of the practical training ground for political struggle. It would not be far from truth if one states that this opinion was largely shared by the intellectuals of Nagpur.

In addition to the non-violent non-co-operation programme for the attainment of *Swaraj*, the Nagpur Session passed resolutions regarding promotion of Khadi, unconditional support to Muslims in the *Khilafat* movement, removal of untouchability and creation of Tilak Swaraj Fund. *Swaraj* was to be attained within one year.

The Nagpur Congress gave tremendous fillip to the national movement in the Madhya Pradesh. As part of the peaceful programme the Non-Co-operators' Ashram and the Tilak Vidyalaya were established at Nagpur. To make prohibition effective volunteers picketed at the liquor shops on January 1921. The Police opened fire on the picketers in the city.³

After the Chauri Chaura incident in which the constables were cut to pieces by the angry mob, Gandhiji withdrew his mass civil disobedience movement which was to be launched all over the country. His

¹ HFM. p. 291.

² *Ibid.* p. 288.

³ HFM. pp. 303-308.

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The Gandhian Era.

promise of attaining *Swaraj* within a year fell through and a sort of lull spread over the entire programme of the Congress. It was in this atmosphere that the Swarajist Party was established following the Congress Session of Gaya of 1923. C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru who formed the Swarajist Party to carry Committee meeting of 26th October, 1925, declared that time had come for adopting a policy of Swarajists and created such a serious situation that a meeting of the All-India Swarajist Executive Committee was called at Nagpur and Pandit Motilal Nehru after heated discussions with Dr. Moonje remarked that, "Maharashtra was a diseased limb of the Swaraj Party and he was quite prepared to amputate it".¹ The result was that N. C. Kelkar and M. R. Jayakar resigned from the Party and Dr. Moonje followed suit. The Responsive Co-operationist group formed their own Party under the presidentship of M. R. Jayakar. Dr. Moonje-Aney of this faction broke off from Abhyankar-Wamanrao Joshi.

The Congress party which was developing cracks inside was destined to witness the worst kind of communal riots between 1923 and 1925. In 1923 Mustafa Kamal Pasha declared Turkey a Republic and in 1924 the *Khilafat* itself was abolished. The Indian Muslims were baffled. It knocked the bottom out of the Hindu-Muslim unity nurtured by the Congress all these years. The Muslims fell apart from the Congress increasingly.

In 1923 in the tense atmosphere of communalism the people of Berar under the leadership of Doctor Hedgewar, Doctor Paranjpe and Doctor Cholkar successfully carried the Dindi *Satyagraha*.² During the riots of the next year Doctor Moonje gave complete co-operation to Doctor Hedgewar, the founder of the Rashtriya Swayamsewaka Sangha. What was happening in Nagpur was a common phenomenon in many other cities of India. To quell the riots Gandhiji started a fast of 21 days on 18 September, 1924.³

It may be noted here that Doctor Hedgewar was once an active and prominent worker of the Congress Party. He was the chief associate of Doctor L. V. Paranjpe who founded the Bharat Swayamsewaka Mandala with a view to training the volunteers for the Nagpur Session of the Congress of 1920. During the Non-co-operation Movement, Doctor Moonje and Doctor Hedgewar carried a hurricane campaign against the Government in and out of Nagpur. Doctor Hedgewar was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. After his release he found that his heart was not in the Congress as the unconditional help to the Muslims in the *Khilafat* movement to the exclusion of *Goraksha* Cow protection in the Congress programme presented a real contrast.⁴ To him as to many others in Nagpur unconditional help to Muslims for the attainment of Hindu-Muslim unity was a theoretical or spiritual solution fraught with danger. It was this mental dichotomy that drove Doctor Hedgewar to found the Rashtriya Swayamsewaka Sangh and forced many a thinker of Nagpur to join the Hindu Maha Sahha.

¹ *Ibid.* pp. 341-342.

² *Dr. Hedgewar* by Palkar, pp. 123-129.

³ *HFM.* p. 362.

⁴ *Dr. Hedgewar* by Palkar p. 84. One Mr. Badhe wanted that the Congress meeting in Nagpur should take the question of *Goraksha* as it was national. Gandhiji told him that this could not be taken as it would touch the feelings of the Muslims, and asked Mr. Badhe to leave the meeting. On his refusal to do so the meeting was adjourned.

⁵ *Dr. Hedgewar* by N. H. Palkar pp. 136, 143, 147.

With Gandhiji's historic march from Sabarmati to Dandi the *Satyagraha* Movement spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. On 16th April 1930, the Nagpur War Council was formed with Shri Abhyankar as its president. Among the other Members of the Council were Jamanalal Bajaj of Wardha, Mahatma Bhagwandin, Doctor N. B. Khare, Punamchanda Raka and Nilakanthrao Deshmukh. In Berar Brijlal Biyani, Bapuji Aney and Veer Wamanrao Joshi led the movement.

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The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-32.

M.V. Abhyankar was arrested. Bapuji Aney was arrested for cutting grass in the Pusad forest. Mrs. Anusayabai Kale was arrested for picketing.¹ Nagpur people gave a good account of themselves in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

After the passing of the Act of 1935 the Congress decided to contest the elections. It had a clear majority in five provinces. When the new constitution came into force in the Madhya Pradesh a new ministry was formed with Doctor N.B. Khare as the Chief Minister on 14th July, 1937.² At the time of forming the Ministry Dr. Khare had to drop Shri P. D. Harkare from the list of Ministers at the instance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Because of serious differences between Doctor Khare and his Mahakosal colleagues and also because of his differences with the Congress High Command he had to resign his office of Chief Ministership. He later published his case in the papers under "My Defence"³. His case rather forms a sorry episode in the history of the Congress Party.

After the out-break of the Second World War the Congress Working Committee which met at Wardha from 8 September 1939 took the following momentous decisions:—

- (i) It condemned Nazism and Fascism,
- (ii) No foreign Government had the right to decide the issue of war and peace for India. It must be decided by the Indian people.
- (iii) The British Government should declare its war aims.
- (iv) Great Britain must establish democracy in India. A free India would willingly help free nations for mutual defence.
- (v) Any declaration of war aims must be given effect to immediately⁴.

On these fundamental questions no compromise was possible and the Congress Ministries from different provinces resigned. A deadlock became inevitable. Gandhiji started his individual satyagraha and Acharya Vinoba Bhave was the first volunteer to launch it on 17 October, 1941. In 1942 when the Quit-India call was given by the Congress, arrests, repression, underground activities and violence became a matter of daily occurrence. On the 12th August, the Police fired on the Nagpur mob, killing even women and children. At Ramtek in Nagpur district there was no government for some time. The atrocities at Ashti in Wardha and Chimur in Chandrapur are too wellknown during the freedom-struggle. Not less than nine persons succumbed to indiscriminate police firing at Ashti in the Wardha District.

In 1934 Gandhiji decided to stay permanently at Wardha. He had vowed that he would not return to the Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad until the attainment of *Swaraj*. This decision of Gandhiji made Wardha

Wardha, the centre of Gandhian Institutions.

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 385-389.

² *My Political Memoirs or Autobiography*, p. 8.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 10-15.

⁴ *HFM.* pp. 438-439.

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a place of pilgrimage both for politicians and philosophers. Since this time almost all political and social workers from the country who had attained some distinction visited Wardha either to seek advice or inspiration from Gandhiji. Foreigners too were attracted to Wardha as Gandhiji had chosen it as his permanent home.

Actually as early as 1921 Wardha became the seat of Gandhian institutions when Gandhiji sent Vinobaji Bhave to take charge of the Ashram there, at the request of Jamnalal Bajaj. Jamnalal Bajaj was a frequent visitor to the Gandhi Ashram at Sabarmati since its establishment in 1915. He had been requesting Gandhiji to shift his Ashram to Wardha for which he was prepared to offer all help. His honest desire was fulfilled when Gandhiji sent Vinobaji there to take charge of the Ashram.

Jamnalal Bajaj.

Prior to 1915 Jamnalal was greatly attracted by Gokhale, Pandit Malaviya and Lokamanya Tilak. As a young man he contributed a sum of Rs. 100 to Tilak's Kesari carefully saved from his pocket money. When the Marwadis of Bombay offered Tilak a purse Jamnalal came forward with his own liberal contribution. He was a keen observer of Tilak's Home Rule movement. Tilak too had noted Jamnalal's keen sense of patriotism and selflessness. But the contacts between the two did not develop further. Temperamentally he was suited to have a *Guru* like Gandhiji. When Gandhiji arrived on the political horizon of India after his return from Africa, Jamnalal was watching his political activities carefully. When he met Gandhiji in 1915 he felt that he had at last found a *guru* in whose search he had been since long. He at once decided to surrender himself unto Gandhiji. From hereon Gandhiji was to be his *guru* in matters secular as well as spiritual. He decided to dedicate his life and property for the propagation of Gandhian ideas. Not satisfied with being a mere ardent devotee of Gandhiji, he requested him in 1920, on the occasion of the All India Congress Session held at Nagpur that he should be adopted by Gandhiji as his son. Jamnalal became the fifth son of Gandhiji and completely identified himself with his guru's philosophy and ways of life.

Thus Jamnalal's life was transformed after he got a guru of his choice in 1915. He entered politics in 1917, and by his devotion and silent work soon merited the attention of the Congress leaders. He was elected chairman of the Reception Committee at the All India Congress Session held at Nagpur in 1920. He led the Nagpur Flag *Satyagraha* in 1923, and the next year he was elected the President of Nagpur Pradesh Congress Committee. In 1938 the Congress Working Committee informally decided to elect Jamnalal as the president of the Congress that was to be held at Haripura. But Jamnalal refused this offer, himself suggesting the name of Subhash Chandra Bose. On several occasions Jamnalal courted arrest and was put behind the prison bars by the British Government.

Politics was just one facet of the myriad activities in the life of Jamnalal Bajaj. It was not his first choice. His first choice was social service and through social service he aimed at his own spiritual uplift. In the traditional language of Hindu philosophy all his activities were directed towards God—realisation through service of humanity—*seva*. This explains why he could become the fifth son of Gandhiji.

Jamnalal was the President of the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelana held at Madras in 1937. For the propagation of Hindi he secured a grand sum of Rs. 50,000 from the Agarwal Mahasabha. The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha owes much to his initiative. He was mainly responsible for the activities of the Sasta Sahitya Mandal. One wonders

how all the work done by this great patriot for the propagation of Hindi in Dakshina Bharat suffered a terrible set-back when provinces came to be redrawn on the basis of language in the years following the attainment of freedom.

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The work done by Jamnalal for the uplift of the Harijans was without a parallel. The Lakshmi-Narayan temple at Wardha constructed by his grand-father was thrown open to the Harijans. A well in the Bachharaj Dharmshala compound was also thrown open for the use of the Harijans. Jamnalal was appointed chairman of the untouchability Removal Committee. He toured India requesting trustees of the shrines to allow Harijans to enter them. The far famed historic temple of Dattatreya at Elichpur was opened for the Harijans by the orthodox *pujaris*-temple keepers on the persuasion of Jamnalal.

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Jamnalal Bajaj.

As a silent constructive worker Jamnalal paid sufficient attention to the propagation of Khadi, development of Village Industries, uplift of women and their education, widow remarriage, abolition of *pardha*, *Goseva* and the like.

In short every Gandhian Institution that one finds today at Wardha has developed on the munificent grants given by Jamnalal Bajaj.

The present Sevagram which was originally Shegaon stands on land given as a gift by Jamnalal.

Though a multi millionaire Jamnalal hated mammon worship. He continued to acquire wealth by business on the advice of Gandhiji. He was a true Gandhian capitalist. With him the entire family became a family of patriots like the Nehrus. This great patriot-spiritualist and maker of modern Wardha breathed his last on 11 February, 1942.

The place of Vinobaji in making Wardha a place of pilgrimage is unique. He came to Wardha in 1921 to take charge of the Satyagraha Ashram at the behest of Gandhiji. Soon he became the preacher of the Bajaj family. Jamnalal's son, Kamal Nayan learnt at the feet of Vinobaji.

Vinobaji, a Celebrity of Wardha.

Being a lover of solitude and meditation he shifted his Ashram from Malvadi to Paunar near Wardha. He was the first soldier on the front of the individual *satyagraha* launched by Gandhiji in 1940. Vinobaji, one of the adopted sons of Gandhiji, is a born *yogi*. No one could form his estimate by the normal standards of judgement. In the words of Gandhiji, "He is one of the pearls in the Ashram. They do not come, like others, to be blessed by the Ashram, but to bless it."

By his unique *Bhudan* movement he has attracted the minds of great thinkers in this country and abroad. This celebrity of our country like his guru has rendered Wardha holy by his stay.¹

The attractions of present Wardha are, Sevagram, the Lakshmi-Narayan temple, Bajajwadi, Magan Museum, Jamnalal Bajaj Research Institute, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Dattapur Kushtadham two miles from Wardha, the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti and Gandhi Jnana-Mandir (Library).

The Congress is the strongest political party in Wardha having a good hold over the public. Among other parties may be mentioned the Jana Sangha, the Republican party, the Communists, Forward Block, the Naga-Vidarbha Andolana Samiti and the Jana Congress.

¹ Jamnalal Bajaj, T. V. Parwate, 1962.

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In the post-Independence period there has been rapid growth of educational institutions in Wardha.

After the Second World War came to a close, in the Central Provinces, the cabinet was sworn in with Ravi Shanker Shukla as the Chief Minister. The day of Independence dawned on 15 August 1947. In the Central Provinces, Mangaldas Pakvasa took oath as the first Governor of the Province in free India, with Ravi Shankar Shukla as the Chief Minister. The people of the Central Provinces celebrated the Independence day by hoisting the National flag on the ramparts of the famous Sitabuldi fort of Nagpur. From 1947 to 1956 when the States were reorganised Wardha district along with the other districts of Central Provinces and Berar continued to form part of the Madhya Pradesh. After reorganisation it was, along with the seven other districts of the then Madhya Pradesh, included in the bilingual State of Bombay. In 1960 with the formation of the State of Maharashtra, Wardha district along with the other seven districts of the Vidarbha Region became its part.

Since Independence the district has made commendable progress in economic, social and educational fields. This has been mainly the result of a liberal policy of socio-economic reforms followed by the government which is dedicated to the programme aimed at the implementation of the socialistic pattern of society. Over a period of years the population of the district has increased from 3,86,012 in 1901 to 6,34,277 in 1961. The population has mainly remained agricultural though agriculture is not today bound by the orthodoxy and conservatism that haunted it in the past. The farmer has become more conscious to the changing needs of time and the various measures undertaken by the government such as provision of irrigation facilities, supply of better seeds and chemical fertilizers, introduction of modern methods of production including tractors etc, have contributed immensely to the productivity of agriculture as could be seen from the following figures of production of principal crops in the district.

Name of the crop	सकयमेव जयते	
	Years (out-turn in Tons)	
	1957-58	1965-66
Rice	459	1,088
Wheat	15,923	8,903
Jowar	58,131	25,547
Bajri	73	446
Gram	1,521	814
Mug	2,229	1,110
Horse gram	228	366
Groundnut	878	1,092
Sesamum	2,080	1,648

In no lesser degree has the progressive legislation such as—

- (i) the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884,
- (ii) the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947,
- (iii) the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Act, 1958,
- (iv) the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1920,
- (v) the Madhya Pradesh Abolition and Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950,

(vi) the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954 and
 (vii) the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceilings on Holdings) Act, 1961, undertaken by the government contributed to the prosperity of agriculture in the district, which has been reflected in the increasing living standards of the people. As in agriculture so in industry the efforts of the government have been directed towards bringing about a balanced growth of the district economy by encouraging industrial development. The increase in the number of persons employed in industry and allied occupations over a period of time as shown below is not the only indication of the industrial growth of the district.

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	1951			1961		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Number of persons engaged in industries (excluding agricultural and allied services such as trade, transport, construction, etc).	19,758	18,425	1,333	22,566	18,720	3,846

The growing urbanization that has taken place during the last 25 years, the response that the government's policy of encouraging industrial growth by inaugurating industrial estates has received in the district as also the change in the nature and composition of industrial organization in the district are also the definite indicators of the same. That the government is conscious of the needs of the industry in the district in regard to its demand for capital and adequate labour force could be seen from the financial help extended by it through various institutions both at the district and State levels as also by various measures undertaken by it in regard to labour welfare in general and for improvement of labour conditions in regard to wages, hours of work etc., in particular, as for example—

- (i) Industrial Disputes Act, 1926
- (ii) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
- (iii) Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947
- (iv) Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- (v) Trade Unions Bill, 1950
- (vi) Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923)
- (vii) Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953
- (viii) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

This progress which the district economy has achieved has been made possible due to the ambitious five years plans the government has executed during the course of the last 20 years. Planned economy or attempt at deliberate economic growth which was unknown in the past has now become the watch word in practically every field of the socio-economic life of the district and immense progress in the economy of the district has been made during the five year plans.

This measure of progress which the district has achieved could not be possible without an enlightened public opinion. The policy of the State has been to encourage education and thereby create and perpetuate a sound public opinion. The progress the district has made in this

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field could be seen from the increase in the number of educational institutions and the students taking advantage of them.

Category of Educational Institutions		1957-58*		1967-68	
		No. of Educational Institutions	No. of Pupils	No. of Educational Institutions	No. of Pupils
Pre-primary .. ..	..	N.A.	N.A.	7	614
Primary Schools .. ..	..	530	43,623	845	85,454
Secondary Schools .. ..	..	24	12,000	98	40,116
Higher Education .. ..	..	1	461	9	4,257
Special Schools .. ..	..	1	....	14	922
District Total .. ..	..	556	56,084	973	1,31,363

*Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

This progress in educational field has created a mass of enlightened electorate and has set in motion a liberal spirit that has transcended the bounds of social division which for so long had retarded the progress towards social and economic reforms. Today no one no longer has a feeling of being persecuted or oppressed but everyone feels himself to be the part and parcel of the community of which he or she is a member. This liberalism has also destroyed the spirit of individualism and self interest and individuals today have cast away their feeling of apathy towards their fellow beings and are moved by a sense of brotherliness and fraternity. The role of the State is definitely significant in creating such a positive approach on the part of the individuals towards life in general and their problems in relation to State in particular. The importance of associating the people with the administration and the working of the district in particular and of the State in general was reflected in various measures undertaken by the State particularly the inauguration of the Zilla Parishad in the year 1962.

During the last 22 years after independence the country witnessed vast changes in the politico-economic fields. Thrice the country had to face foreign aggression. These phenomenon and their repercussions though in a small degree were reflected in the day-to-day life of the district. Though local problems never turned the minds of the people from wider problems of national importance they definitely influenced the people of the district. Local leadership developed on the same lines as the national one and people were taken away by varying senses of loyalties and alignments. Such local problems were either of a political social or religious nature for example—

(i) Problem of election, (ii) Low percentage of literacy, (iii) Insufficiency of factors of industrial production, (iv) Lack of sufficient transport facilities, (v) Problem of unemployment, (vi) Low standard of living, (vii) Scarcity of water-supply etc.

But the people as well as the leadership never made these issues preponderate over the national emergency. The people of the district responded magnanimously at the time of the Chinese and Pakistani invasions and showed the spirit of oneness that had permeated through them for generations. For creating such a feeling of oneness, union and solidarity amongst the people of the district, the State and local leadership was mainly responsible. However, the horizons are wide, the progress to be achieved is immeasurable and the obstacles are many but the people of the district with glorious traditions of the past are, definitely well-equipped to overcome these obstacles and to continue their onward march to further and better progress and growth.

CHAPTER 3—THE PEOPLE

IN THIS CHAPTER IT IS PROPOSED TO DESCRIBE THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE of the people in the district as is reflected in the customs and traditions they follow, the language they speak, the religious observances they adopt, the games they play and the amusements with which they entertain themselves, and the whole complex of their lives as members of a social organization. These social and cultural aspects cannot be treated apart from the economic ways of the society because economic stability is the very foundation of an enriched social life and still their separate treatment is necessary because it is ultimately the forms of social and cultural organizations that determine the structure of society. In dealing with the various aspects of the social and cultural life of the people in the district more reliance is placed upon the factual present rather than the indefinable past. With the changing patterns of socio-economic organization it has now become necessary to deal with people as members of a community rather than those of an isolated group. The social life of the people could best be understood in perspective and it is in this light that the cultural life of the people is described in what follows.

The Population of Wardha District, according to the Census of 1961, is 634,277 (Males. 322,894, Females. 311,383), and is distributed over its three tahsils as stated below:—

TABLE No. 1
POPULATION ACCORDING TO TAHSILS, WARDHA DISTRICT, 1961.

Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Popula- tion per sq. Mile	Population		
		sq. km.	sq. Miles		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arvi ..	Total ..	2,305·1	890·0	201	179,276	91,114	88,162
	Rural ..	2,294·6	886·0	178	157,798	80,211	77,587
	Urban ..	10·5	4·0	5,330	21,478	10,903	10,575
Wardha ..	Total ..	2,110·9	815·0	353	287,737	147,362	140,375
	Rural ..	2,079·8	803·0	244	196,090	98,947	97,143
	Urban ..	31·1	12·0	7,625	91,647	48,415	43,232
Hinganghat ..	Total ..	1,888·1	729·0	229	167,264	84,418	82,846
	Rural ..	1,881·7	726·5	179	130,374	65,475	64,899
	Urban ..	6·4	2·5	14,875	36,890	18,943	17,947
District ..	Total ..	6,304·1	2,434·0	261	634,277	322,894	311,383
	Rural ..	6,256·1	2,415·5	200	484,262	244,633	239,629
	Urban ..	48·0	18·5	8,096	150,015	78,261	71,754

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INTRODUCTION.

POPULATION.

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The People.

POPULATION.

As the above table shows, the total population of 634,277 spread over the district area of 2,434 sq. miles.* (6304.1 square kilometres) works out at about 261 persons to a sq. mile. Of these, 484,262 or 76.35 per cent are spread over the rural area of 2,415.5 sq. miles (6,256.1 sq. kilometres) and the remaining 150,015 or 23.65 per cent are spread over the urban area of 18.5 sq. miles (48.0 sq. kilometres)†.

Growth of Population, 1881-1901. About the growth of population since 1866, the old Wardha District Gazetteer published in 1906 has to say the following.—

“A census of the District has now been taken on five occasions in 1866, 1872, 1881, 1891, and 1901. No transfers of territory have been effected and its area has remained the same throughout, the small differences at successive enumerations being due to corrections in survey. In 1866 the population was 344,000, and in 1872 it increased to 355,000 or by a little over 3 per cent. Even this increase was attributed partly to immigration from Nagpur and Bhandara, the natural growth of population having been retarded by the scarcity of 1869. In 1881 the population was 387,000 persons showing an increase of 9 per cent on 1872. This increase was only half the average for British Districts, and it was mainly due to immigration, the growth in population deduced from vital statistics being less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the population enumerated 23 per cent were born outside the District. The year 1878 was very unhealthy and the death-rate was over 70 per mile. The District was apparently suffering from scarcity due to the partial failure of the spring crops, and there were very severe epidemics both of cholera and small-pox. The vital statistics of this year were as unfavourable as if there had been a severe famine, the birth-rate being only 32 per mile. The year 1872 was also unhealthy, the number of deaths exceeding that of births. In 1891 the population was 401,000 showing an increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on 1881, as against $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for British Districts as a whole. The increase deduced from vital statistics was, however $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and it was held that the figures of population had been affected by a temporary emigration to Berar for the spring harvest. The population of Arvi tahsil increased by over 8 per cent, that of Wardha by 2 per cent, and that of Hinganghat by under 1 per cent. The increase in the Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils was wholly due to the growth of the town population. Between 1881 and 1891 the decennial birth-rate was 38 per mile or the lowest in the province, while the death-rate was 32 or slightly less than the provincial average. In 1901 the population was 385,000 persons, having decreased by 16,000 persons or 4 per cent in the previous decade, as against the provincial figure¹ of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The results of the Census were, however, very different in the three tahsils, Wardha showing a decrease of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and Hinganghat of 15 per cent, while the population of Arvi gained by nearly 5 per cent. The tahsil figures of the two decades are thus of considerable interest as indicating a steady growth of prosperity and population in Arvi and a not less continuous decline in Hinganghat. The former tahsil grows the largest proportion of spring and the latter of autumn crops, while Arvi has until recently owing to its more undulating surface and large area of forest been less closely cultivated than Hinganghat. The better outturns given by the autumn crops during the last decade

*The district area according to the records of the Surveyor General of India, is 2429 sq. miles. [Census of India, 1961, Vol. X Maharashtra, Part II-A., p. 32].

†District Census Hand Book, Wardha District, 1961.

¹ For British Districts.

or more, and the large profits reaped from the cultivation of cotton may be assigned as partial causes for the prosperity of Arvi, though the latter did not begin to operate until nearly the close of the period under review. Over the whole District the number of deaths exceeded that of births in every year from 1894 to 1897. Cholera was prevalent in all these years, and in 1896 an epidemic of small-pox also occurred. Wardha was not severely affected by famine in 1897, and a considerable proportion of the death-rate of 60 per mile may be assigned to the immigration of starving wanderers. In 1900, however, the District suffered severely, and as it appears to be usual in areas which have not recently undergone a famine the mortality was very high, the rate for the year being 90 per mile on the deduced population. This was 22,000 while the census figures showed a decrease of population smaller by 6,500 than that deduced from vital statistics. The difference may be attributed to immigration from the adjoining famine-stricken Districts of the Central Provinces in 1897 and from Berar in 1900. During the last three years a rapid development of population has taken place. In 1902 the birth-rate was 60 per mile, in 1903, 50 and in 1904, 58. The total excess of births over deaths for the three years was 22,000, or 6,000 more than the decrease of population during the previous decade."

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Growth of
Population
1881-1901.

"The population of the district and decade variation rates since 1901 are as follows.—"

Variation in Popu-
lation, 1901-1961.*

Year			Population	Variation	Rate of Variation
1901	..	..	386,012	....	....
1911	..	..	460,775	+74,763	+19·37
1921	..	..	463,696	+2,921	+0·63
1931	..	..	516,266	+52,670	+11·34
1941	..	..	519,330	+3,064	+0·59
1951	..	..	538,903	+19,573	+3·77
1961	..	..	634,277	+95,374	+17·70

Recovery from the famine of 1900 and fairly good agricultural seasons in the decade 1901-11 might have contributed to a very high growth rate of 19·37 per cent in the district population which is the highest rate of growth observed in the population history of the district so far. Influenza epidemic of 1918-19 coupled with crop failure in some years of the decade 1911-21 arrested the growth of population to a great extent as is revealed by the very low growth rate of 0·63 per cent in the district population. Recovery from the influenza epidemic was largely responsible for a fairly high growth rate of 11·34 per cent in the decade 1921-31. The population can be said to have remained almost stagnant in the decade 1931-41. The growth rate of 0·59 per cent in the district population had been the least ever attained. In the decade 1941-51 the district population has increased by only 3·77 per cent. Malaria and other epidemic diseases including cholera, small-pox and plague which took a heavy toll of human life might be the reason for a low rate of growth in the district population in this decade. In the last decade

*The account that follows is based upon District Census Handbook, Wardha, 1961.

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Variation in Population,
1901-1961.

however the district population has shown a sudden rise and has attained the growth rate of 17·70 per cent. This significant increase in the growth rate during the decade 1951-61 appears to be the result of control of epidemics and other diseases since 1950. Malaria which used to be a major public health problem in the district has now been controlled by DDT spraying. Mass campaigns for B.C.G. and vaccination against small-pox have their share in improving the survival rate. The death rate has thus been reduced and resulted in the higher growth rate although the birth rate may not have increased appreciably.

The 1951-61 decade variation for the district and each of the tahsils is as follows.—

			Percentage Variation 1951-61
WARDHA DISTRICT			
1. Arvi Tahsil	..	..	.. +17·70
2. Wardha Tahsil	..	..	.. +24·16
3. Hinganghat Tahsil	..	..	.. +14·70
	..	..	.. +16·43

There are wide differences in the rates of variation of different tahsils. Arvi tahsil has recorded a growth rate of 24·16 per cent which is higher than the district average. Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils have growth rates of 14·70 and 16·43 per cent, respectively, which are below the district average.

The net percentage increase since 1901, 1921, and 1951 for the district and the State has been as follows.—

		Wardha District	Maharashtra
1901-1961	..	.. +64·32	+103·97
1921-1961	..	.. +36·79	+89·71
1951-1961	..	.. +17·70	+23·60

During the last sixty years the district population increased by 64·32 per cent while that of Maharashtra increased by nearly 104 per cent. Since 1921 the district population increased by 36·79 per cent as against 89·71 per cent for Maharashtra. The district growth rates have always been considerably lower than the corresponding growth rates for the State.”

Density of Population.

“ The densities of population for Maharashtra, Wardha district and its tahsils for 1951 and 1961 are as follows.—

State/District/Tahsil	Density per square mile		Percentage of district popula- tion in 1961.
	1951	1961	
Maharashtra	271	334	....
Wardha District	221	261	100·00
1. Arvi Tahsil	162	201	28·27
2. Wardha Tahsil	308	353	45·36
3. Hinganghat Tahsil	197	229	26·37

The density of the district population increased rather slowly from 191 persons per square mile in 1921 to 261 persons per square mile in 1961 as compared to a rapid increase in the density of Maharashtra from 176 persons in 1921 to 334 persons per square mile in 1961. It was only in the last decade that the district had a little higher density than that of the State.

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Within the district density varies from 201 persons per square mile in Arvi tahsil to 353 persons per square mile in Wardha tahsil. Hinganghat tahsil has a density of 229 persons per square mile. The high density in Wardha tahsil may be attributed to the existence of district headquarters in the tahsil which is comparatively a large urban centre. There seems to be a concentration of population in Wardha tahsil. With 33.48 per cent of the district area it accounts for 45.36 per cent of the district population. Arvi and Hinganghat tahsils form a larger percentage of district area but have a smaller percentage of district population."

Table No. 2 gives the statistics of urban population of the district at each census and its variation since 1901, alongwith the variation in population for each town in the district. Urban Population.



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POPULATION.
Urban Population.

TABLE No. 2

URBAN POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS AND ITS VARIATION SINCE 1901 ALONGWITH THE VARIATION IN POPULATION FOR EACH TOWN IN THE DISTRICT

District/Tahsil	Name of Town or Town-group-I	Year	Area		Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
			sq. miles	sq. km.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT URBAN POPULATION									
Wardha	..	1901			43,455	+17,210	+39.60	22,391	21,064
		1911			60,665	+10,411	+17.16	31,315	29,350
		1921			71,076	+10,411	+17.16	37,576	33,500
		1931			85,283	+14,207	+19.99	45,340	39,943
		1941			100,392	+15,109	+17.72	51,990	48,402
		1951			125,852	+25,460	+25.36	64,523	61,329
		1961	18.5	48.0	150,015	+24,163	+19.20	78,261	71,754
Hinganghat	..	1901			9,872	.....	+ .....	5,105	4,767
		1911			10,541	+ 669	+ 6.78	5,719	4,822
		1921			16,044	+ 5,503	+52.21	8,845	7,199
		1931			19,571	+ 3,527	+21.98	10,790	8,781
		1941			28,359	+ 8,788	+44.90	14,985	13,374
		1951			39,827	+11,468	+40.44	20,816	19,011
		1961	3.00	7.77	49,113	+ 9,286	+23.32	25,979	23,134
Hinganghat	..	1901			12,662	.....	+ .....	6,486	6,176
		1911			14,943	+2,281	+18.01	7,690	7,253
		1921			17,200	+2,257	+15.10	8,887	8,313
		1931			22,601	+5,401	+31.40	11,812	10,789
		1941			28,040	+5,439	+24.07	14,298	13,742
		1951			32,868	+4,828	+17.22	16,523	16,345
		1961	2.48	6.42	36,890	+4,022	+12.24	18,943	17,947

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Wardha	Pulgaon	..	1911	5,466	1,977	+	36.17	2,870	2,596
					1921	7,443	402	+	5.40	4,056	3,387
					1931	7,845	961	+	12.25	4,281	3,564
					1941	8,806	10,173	+	115.52	4,611	4,195
					1951	18,979	9,084	+	47.86	9,822	9,157
					1961	28,063				15,062	13,001
						5.29	13.70				
Arvi ..	..	..	Arvi	..	1901	10,676	1,226	+	11.48	5,681	4,995
					1911	11,902	1,346	+	11.31	6,134	5,768
					1921	13,248	3,045	+	22.98	6,918	6,330
					1931	16,293	65	-	0.40	8,823	7,470
					1941	16,228	1,995	+	12.29	8,474	7,754
					1951	18,223	3,255	+	17.86	9,267	8,956
					1961	21,478				10,903	10,575
						4.03	10.44				
Wardha ..	..	..	Devli	..	1901	5,008	567	+	11.32	2,455	2,553
					1911	5,575	416	+	7.46	2,808	2,767
					1921	5,991	218	+	3.64	3,222	2,769
					1931	6,209	437	+	7.04	3,112	3,097
					1941	6,646	135	+	2.03	3,325	3,321
					1951	6,781	1,064	+	15.69	3,438	3,343
					1961	7,845				3,992	3,853
						1.02	2.64				
—	..	..	Sindi	..	1911	5,981	537	-	8.98	2,950	3,031
					1921	5,444	1,439	+	26.43	2,734	2,710
					1931	6,883	1,027	-	14.92	3,529	3,354
					1941	5,856	408	-	6.97	2,963	2,893
					1951	5,448	1,178	+	21.62	2,734	2,714
					1961	6,626				3,382	3,244
						2.71	7.02				

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Urban Population.

"The number of towns, the rate of decade variation in urban population and the percentage of urban population to total population at each Census since 1901 for the district and the State are as follows:—

Year	Wardha District			Maharashtra		
	No. of Towns	Rate of variation in urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population	No. of Towns	Rate of Variation in urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population.
1901	5	....	11·26	219	....	16·59
1911	7	+39·60	13·17	232	+0·99	15·13
1921	7	+17·16	15·33	238	+18·72	18·50
1931	7	+19·99	16·52	258	+15·54	18·60
1941	7	+17·72	19·33	266	+27·11	21·11
1951	7	+25·36	23·35	383	+62·42	28·75
1961	6	+19·20	23·65	266	+21·32	28·22

Wardha district is comparatively less urbanised than Maharashtra State. The proportion of urban population decreased for the State in 1911, since then it gradually increased to an all time high value in 1951 with slight decrease in the following decade 1951-61. For the district, however, the trend of variation in the proportion of urban population is one of continuous increase. But for the addition of two new towns in 1911, the number of towns in the district remained constant till 1951. Because of the redefinition of urban areas in 1961 one town named Ashti was declassified as rural area in the district. No new town was added to the urban areas of the district in 1961.

The population of the declassified town was 3,726 or 2·96 per cent of the urban population in 1951. If population of that town is excluded from the 1951 urban population, the 1961 urban population would be higher by 22·84 per cent over 1951. The slightly lower increase of 19·20 per cent now seen in the table above is thus due solely to the change of definition of urban areas and the declassification of a town.

Wardha, the district headquarters, which is also a junction on Bombay-Calcutta route of the Central Railway, is an important urban area in the district. The percentage growth in the population of Wardha town is 397·50 per cent over 1901 and is 206·11 per cent over 1921. Hinganghat is another important town in the district. Its growth may partly be attributed to the cotton textile industry which provides a means of subsistence to a large number of workers. Its population has increased by 191·34 per cent over 1901 and by 114·48 per cent over 1921."

Rural Population.

"The rates of variation in rural population and the percentages of rural population to total population of the district and the State since 1901 are as follows:—

Year	Wardha District		Maharashtra	
	Rate of variation in rural population	Percentage of rural population to total population	Rate of variation in rural population	Percentage of rural population to total population
1901	..	88·74	..	83·41
1911	..	+16·80	+12·68	84·87
1921	..	-1·87	-6·77	81·50
1931	..	+9·77	+14·77	81·40
1941	..	-2·79	+8·54	78·89
1951	..	-1·41	+7·72	71·25
1961	..	+17·24	+24·51	71·78

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POPULATION.

The net increase in rural population of the district has been 41·37 per cent over that of 1901 and 23·34 per cent over that of 1921. The corresponding figures for the State are 75·53 per cent and 67·08 per cent, respectively.

The rates of variation in rural population have never followed any trend. The urban population of the district had grown faster at the expense of the rural population. As a result the rural population increased at lower rates of variation than the total population. The percentage of rural population to the total population has been decreasing continuously since 1901 for the district whereas for the State it decreased from 1911 to 1951 and again has increased in 1961. The rural population has actually suffered a loss in its numbers in the decades ending 1921, 1941 and 1951."

"The distribution of population by size of villages for the district and the State in 1961 is as follows :—

Size class	Wardha District		Maharashtra	
	Percentage of number of villages to total number of villages	Percentage of population to total rural population	Percentage of number of villages to total number of villages	Percentage of population to total rural population
Less than 500	65·64	288·2	47·72	15·02
500-999	23·15	32·67	28·55	25·71
1,000-1,999	8·64	22·69	16·62	28·55
2,000-4,999	2·47	14·48	6·18	22·40
5,000 and over	0·10	1·34	0·93	8·32

Villages with less than 1,000 population are 88·79 per cent of the total number of villages in the district and account for 61·49 per cent of the district rural population. For Maharashtra such villages form 76·27 per cent and account for 40·73 per cent of the total rural population. Villages with more than 1,000 population are 11·21 per cent of the total number of villages in the district and cover 38·51 per cent of the district rural population. The corresponding percentages for the State are 23·73 and 59·27, respectively. It is seen that the proportion of small villages (population less than 500) is much higher in the district in comparison with that of the State.

The area, number of inhabited villages, total rural population, average population per village, and the number of inhabited villages per 100 square miles of rural area are shown below for the State, district and each tahsil separately.

Average population per village in 1961 is 498 in the district against 792 in Maharashtra. An average village in the district thus has considerably less population than that of an average village in the State. Within the district the average population per village is 578 in Wardha tahsil which is above the district average while in Arvi and Hinganghat tahsils the average population per village is 468 and 440, respectively. The number of villages per 100 square miles of rural area is 40 in the district against 31 in Maharashtra. Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils have 42 and 41 villages per 100 square miles while Arvi tahsil has 38 villages per 100 square miles.

It may be added that the above discussion is based on villages with their administrative boundaries and does not take into account the existence of *wadis*, *padas* or hamlets within those boundaries."

Table No. 3 gives tahsil-wise distribution of villages and their population in the district in 1961.

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POPULATION.

Rural Population.

TABLE

TAHSIL-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES

District/Tahsil	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population				
		Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5		
DISTRICT TOTAL ..	972	484,262	244,633	239,629		
Arvi ..	337	157,798	80,211	77,587		
Wardha ..	339	196,090	98,947	97,143		
Hinganghat ..	296	130,374	65,475	64,899		
I.—Villages with less than 2,000 population						
District/Tahsil	500—999			1,000—1,999		
	Number	Population		Number	Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	12	13	14	15	16	17
DISTRICT TOTAL ..	225	80,029	78,170	84	55,407	54,465
Arvi ..	75	27,219	26,229	27	17,789	17,202
Wardha ..	87	31,048	30,498	37	24,346	24,012
Hinganghat ..	63	21,762	21,443	20	13,272	13,251

No. 3.

AND THEIR POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT

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I.—Villages with less than 2,000 Population					
Less than 200			200—499		
Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11
300	12,789	12,421	338	57,475	56,892
127	5,002	4,935	99	17,066	16,695
90	3,573	3,453	113	19,845	19,679
83	4,214	4,033	126	20,564	20,518

II—Villages with a Population of 2,000—9,999.						III—Villages with a Population of 10,000 and above.		
2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Num-ber	Population		Num-ber	Population		Num-ber	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
24	35,608	34,493	1	3,325	3,188
9	13,135	12,526
11	16,810	16,313	1	3,325	3,188
4	5,663	5,654

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"The 1961 Census showed the proportions of population enumerated at places of birth and other places as shown below:—

PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH

Migration.

	Total population	In place of enumeration	Elsewhere in the district	Outside the district but in Maharashtra	Outside Maharashtra
1	2	3	4	5	6
Persons ..	634,277	354,046	163,183	99,001	16,534
Males ..	322,894	218,021	58,941	36,330	8,956
Females ..	311,383	136,025	104,242	62,671	7,578
Percentage to total population—					
Persons ..	100·00	55·95	25·79	15·65	2·61
Males ..	100·00	67·66	18·29	11·27	2·78
Females ..	100·00	43·81	33·57	20·18	2·44

55·95 per cent of the population was enumerated at places of birth. This proportion for males is 67·66 per cent but for females it is only 43·81 per cent. The difference is due to women married at places other than their places of birth. This movement of females on marriage appears to be much more within the district as is revealed by a very high proportion of females among those born elsewhere in the district. Even among persons born in other districts of Maharashtra, marriage seems to be the contributory factor in rendering females a preponderance over males. In the migration stream from outside the State, males outnumber females.

The percentage distribution of male population born at the place of enumeration, born elsewhere within the district and born outside the district by nine categories of economic activity and of non-workers in 1961 is shown below.—

Categories of workers											Non- workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
District Total ..	20·04	18·67	1·54	2·67	3·41	0·79	2·72	1·31	6·53	42·32	
Born at place of enumeration.	23·13	17·69	1·31	2·34	2·08	0·39	1·92	0·64	3·12	47·38	
Elsewhere in the district	15·80	24·48	1·96	3·18	5·00	1·49	2·93	1·97	11·33	31·86	
Outside the district ..	10·65	15·83	2·10	3·63	7·79	1·79	6·36	3·71	16·66	31·48	

The proportion of non-workers is lower among those born at places other than the place of enumeration. Cultivators have a higher proportion for those born at the place of enumeration. Agricultural labourers exhibit a tendency to migrate within the district. The differences in the percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants are more significant in categories VII, VIII and IX. It is seen that migrants are generally engaged in non-agricultural activities."

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POPULATION.
Migration.

The sex ratios in the district by five year age groups for total, rural Sex Ratios. and urban areas in 1961 are as follows:—

Age-group	Sex Ratios		
	Total	Rural	Urban
All ages	964	980	917
0-4	985	993	957
5-9	1,004	1,004	1,004
10-14	961	995	877
15-19	777	805	712
20-24	1,255	1,330	1,048
25-29	1,060	1,072	1,021
30-34	886	866	962
35-39	835	847	796
40-44	872	908	766
45-49	862	870	834
50-54	876	883	853
55-59	800	802	793
60+	1,107	1,106	1,112

The rural-urban differentials of sex ratios are less in younger and older age-groups though rural sex ratio is almost always higher than the urban sex ratio. These differences are more significant in adult age-groups among which the age-group 20-24 has the highest sex ratio. The exceptionally high rural sex ratio in the age-group 20-24 may be due to the migration of males for jobs or for higher education in the adjacent district of Nagpur. This may even be true to some extent for urban males in age-groups 20-24 and 25-29. There is a sudden drop in the sex ratio of age-group 55-59 both for rural and urban areas. This may be due to mis-reporting of ages of women of that group in the higher age-group.

"The child woman ratios for 1951 and 1961 i.e., the number of children of 0-4 years age-group for every 1,000 women of 15-44 years age-group as well as for every 1,000 married women of 15-44 years age-group are shown

Child-Woman
Ratio.

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Ratio.

in the next column. The number of widows per 1,000 married women both in 15-44 years age-group is also shown for comparison.

		Number of children 0-4 years age- group per 1,000 women of 15-44 years age-group	Number of children 0-4 years age- group per 1,000 married women of 15-44 years age-group	Number of widows per 1,000 married women (both in 15-44 years age- group)
1951 District Total	..	674	793	109
1961 District Total	..	752	860	72
Rural	..	759	856	73
Urban	..	730	873	65

The child woman ratio for rural areas is higher than that for urban areas. When standardised for married women of 15-44 years age-group, it is higher in urban areas. This may indicate either a higher fertility or a higher survival rate in urban areas of the district. Over the decade, the ratio has increased from 674 to 752. It may be due both to a higher birth-rate and somewhat reduced infant mortality.

The number of widows per 1,000 married women in the age-group 15-44 has decreased from 109 in 1951 to 72 in 1961. The incidence of widowhood is higher in rural areas than in urban areas."

Marital Status. Table No. 4 shows the percentages of population for broad age-groups classified by marital status both for 1951 and 1961.

TABLE No. 4

MARITAL STATUS IN WARDHA DISTRICT IN 1951 AND 1961

Year	Age-group	Total	Marital Status							
			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1951	.. 0-14	100	99.15	94.06	0.83	5.88	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01
	15-34	100	38.48	6.14	58.66	88.16	1.90	4.84	0.96	0.86
	35-54	100	1.53	1.06	87.62	67.68	9.78	30.71	1.07	0.55
	55 +	100	0.87	0.19	69.80	22.75	29.00	76.15	0.33	0.91
	All ages	100	49.40	37.94	44.66	46.12	5.36	15.46	0.58	0.48
1961	.. 0-14	100	99.74	98.26	0.26	1.70	....	0.02	....	0.02
	15-34	100	41.75	6.32	55.72	89.53	1.46	2.71	1.07	1.44
	35-54	100	1.78	0.19	88.90	72.15	8.01	26.36	1.31	1.30
	55 +	100	0.96	0.11	75.10	23.55	23.03	75.84	0.91	0.50
	All ages	100	52.21	41.32	42.84	44.81	4.26	13.11	0.69	0.76

"During the decade 1951-61 the proportion of never married has increased both for males and females, while that of widowed decreased. The proportion of divorced and separated showed an increase but it is hardly of any numerical importance. All these changes contributed to lower the proportion of married both for males and females. The proportion of never married is higher for males. The rise in the age at marriage of the total population may be seen from the marital status distribution by age-groups shown above. The proportions of never married in age-groups 0-14 and 15-34 have increased both for males and females over the decade."

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Table No. 5 shows the distribution of population by marital status by five-year age-groups in the district in 1961.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS IN

POPULATION.
Marital Status.

Age group	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Never Married	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DISTRICT						
All ages	Total	634,277	322,894	311,383	168,510	128,571
	Rural	484,262	244,633	239,629	124,119	96,354
	Urban	150,015	78,261	71,754	44,391	32,217
0-9	Total	183,170	91,868	91,302	91,868	91,302
	Rural	140,698	70,410	70,288	70,410	70,288
	Urban	42,472	21,458	21,014	21,458	21,014
10-14	Total	67,111	34,216	32,895	33,851	30,696
	Rural	48,892	24,511	24,381	24,244	22,477
	Urban	18,219	9,705	8,514	9,607	8,219
15-19	Total	42,130	23,707	18,423	22,801	5,225
	Rural	29,810	16,511	13,299	15,794	2,855
	Urban	12,320	7,196	5,124	7,007	2,370
20-24	Total	55,138	24,452	30,686	14,101	685
	Rural	41,810	17,943	23,867	9,670	268
	Urban	13,328	6,509	6,819	4,431	417
25-29	Total	53,605	25,018	27,587	3,274	196
	Rural	41,637	20,096	21,541	2,086	112
	Urban	11,968	5,922	6,046	1,188	84
30-34	Total	45,835	24,298	21,537	911	95
	Rural	35,525	19,043	16,482	654	60
	Urban	10,310	5,255	5,055	257	35
35-39	Total	40,382	22,002	18,380	523	56
	Rural	31,109	16,840	14,269	361	33
	Urban	9,273	5,162	4,111	162	23
40-44	Total	33,145	17,705	15,440	329	32
	Rural	25,203	13,207	11,996	241	19
	Urban	7,942	4,498	3,444	88	13
45-49	Total	28,754	15,444	13,310	206	13
	Rural	22,342	11,947	10,395	143	7
	Urban	6,412	3,497	2,915	63	6
50-54	Total	25,000	13,325	11,675	160	13
	Rural	19,549	10,384	9,165	121	10
	Urban	5,451	2,941	2,510	39	3
55-59	Total	17,343	9,634	7,709	85	10
	Rural	13,875	7,700	6,175	57	8
	Urban	3,468	1,934	1,534	28	2
60-64	Total	17,115	8,478	8,637	87	9
	Rural	13,524	6,678	6,846	67	7
	Urban	3,591	1,800	1,791	20	2
65-69	Total	9,250	4,509	4,741	41	3
	Rural	7,331	3,582	3,749	24	2
	Urban	1,919	927	992	17	1
70 +	Total	15,754	6,999	8,755	70	10
	Rural	12,475	5,565	6,910	61	9
	Urban	3,279	1,434	1,845	9	1
Age not stated	Total	545	239	306	203	226
	Rural	482	216	266	186	199
	Urban	63	23	40	17	27

No. 5.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

WARDHA DISTRICT IN 1961.

POPULATION.
Marital Status.

Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL							
138,261	139,439	13,732	40,802	2,227	2,354	164	217
107,604	108,895	10,940	32,341	1,869	1,855	101	184
30,657	30,544	2,792	8,461	358	499	63	33
....
....
....
330	2,110	....	27	1	23	34	39
248	1,834	....	20	1	17	18	33
82	276	....	7	..	6	16	6
864	12,792	4	116	10	275	28	15
690	10,103	3	96	7	232	17	13
174	2,689	1	20	3	43	11	2
9,937	29,126	173	370	228	473	13	32
7,914	22,919	142	285	205	368	12	27
2,023	6,207	31	85	23	105	1	5
21,790	26,230	503	764	446	368	5	29
17,236	20,493	382	613	388	297	4	26
4,554	5,737	121	151	58	71	1	3
22,246	19,719	757	1,404	374	301	10	18
17,456	15,047	607	1,122	318	237	8	16
4,790	4,672	150	282	56	64	2	2
20,109	15,816	1,046	2,217	309	273	15	18
15,383	12,222	832	1,791	255	210	9	13
4,726	3,594	214	426	54	63	6	5
15,857	11,784	1,270	3,395	237	210	12	19
11,786	9,100	986	2,694	186	167	8	16
4,071	2,684	284	701	51	43	4	3
13,601	8,801	1,437	4,311	187	174	13	11
10,480	6,845	1,162	3,405	157	129	5	9
3,121	1,956	275	906	30	45	8	2
11,268	5,988	1,725	5,560	164	107	8	7
8,754	4,707	1,378	4,358	127	85	4	5
2,514	1,281	347	1,202	37	22	4	2
7,868	3,110	1,587	4,530	91	50	3	9
6,269	2,497	1,294	3,624	78	37	2	9
1,599	613	293	906	13	13	1	....
6,568	2,154	1,741	6,413	74	57	8	4
5,160	1,692	1,389	5,102	58	41	4	4
1,408	462	352	1,311	16	16	4	....
3,369	913	1,062	3,803	35	18	2	4
2,683	724	845	3,006	29	14	1	3
686	189	217	797	6	4	1	1
4,423	845	2,425	7,869	71	24	10	7
3,518	669	1,919	6,207	60	20	7	5
905	176	506	1,662	11	4	3	2
31	51	2	23	....	1	3	5
27	43	1	18	....	1	2	5
4	8	1	5	....	....	1	....

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
POPULATION.

Dependency Ratio.

"The ratio between dependants (age-groups 0-14 and 60+) and 100 of supporting (age-group 15-59) population has an economic significance. The dependency ratios and their two components of youth (0-14) and aged (60+) groups are shown below for 1951 and 1961 for the district and the State separately:—

Year	Wardha District			Maharashtra		
	Youth	Aged	Total	Youth	Aged	Total
1951 Total ..	67·4	12·3	79·7	69·9	9·3	79·2
1961 Total ..	73·3	12·3	85·6	75·2	9·7	84·9
Rural ..	72·7	12·8	85·5	80·6	10·8	91·4
Urban ..	75·4	10·9	86·3	63·1	7·3	70·4

The dependency ratio is slightly higher in Wardha district than that for Maharashtra though the difference between them is not salient. The dependency ratios for the State and the district are both higher in 1961 than those of 1951. For the State both the components of youth and aged have increased while for the district only youth dependency has increased during the decade, the other component being stagnant. The increase in dependency may be the result both of high fertility and declining mortality. The 1961 population in the district thus has a larger load of dependants than that of 1951. The dependency load is more in urban areas than in rural areas for the district while for the State it is *vice versa*."

Age Distribution.

"The proportions of population by broad age-groups in 1961 for the district and the State are shown below separately for males and females compared with the corresponding proportions for 1951 for the district—

Age-group	Percentages of population by age-groups					
	1951		1961		1961	
	District Total		District Total		Maharashtra Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
0-4 ..	13·77	14·88	15·51	15·84	14·65	15·39
5-14 ..	23·20	23·16	23·57	24·08	25·55	25·77
0-14 ..	36·97	38·04	39·08	39·92	40·20	41·16
15-34 ..	32·05	31·39	30·52	31·58	32·70	33·13
35-59 ..	24·72	23·12	24·21	21·38	22·09	20·16
15-59 ..	56·77	54·51	54·73	52·96	54·79	53·29
60 and over ..	6·26	7·45	6·19	7·12	5·01	5·55
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

During the last decade the proportion of children aged 0-4 has increased from 13·77 to 15·51 per cent for males and from 14·88 to 15·84 per cent for females. The same trend is observed both for males and females in the age-group 5-14. The resultant effect of these changes is seen in the marked increase in the proportion of both males and females of age-group 0-14. The proportions of males and females in the older age-group (60 and over) have decreased in the last decade, though not too much. All these changes contributed to lower the proportion of working age population both for males and females. Comparison with the age structure of the State reveals that the proportions of working age (15-59) persons in the district are in the neighbourhood of those in the State. Proportion of younger population is less and that of older population is more in the district than the corresponding proportions in the State."

"Percentage proportions of different types of households are as follows:—

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The People.

POPULATION.

Size of the Household.

	Total	Rural	Urban
Single member	9.40	9.06	10.53
2-3 members	27.80	27.90	27.48
4-6 members	45.21	46.59	40.54
7-9 members	14.45	13.64	17.21
10 members and more	3.14	2.81	4.24
All sizes	100.00	100.00	100.00

Among the different size groups, households with 4 to 6 members are more common (45.21 per cent) than others. The percentage distribution of rural and urban households by their size shows that single and small size households are more (38.01 per cent) in urban areas than in rural areas (36.96 per cent). The average size of the household is 4.5. It is 4.4 in rural areas and 4.6 in urban areas. The average size of the household is slightly higher in urban areas.

The percentage distribution of population of sample households by relationship for the district is shown below:—

Household Composition.

	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Heads of Households	39.32	4.80	39.99	4.76	37.20	4.91
2. Spouses of heads of households.	0.16	33.25	0.18	33.70	0.10	31.76
3. Married sons ..	5.40	..	5.79	..	4.16	..
4. Other married relations.	3.23	10.23	3.28	10.87	3.08	9.68
5. Never married, widowed or divorced relations.	51.18	51.13	50.32	50.45	54.23	53.38
6. Unrelated persons ..	0.71	0.23	0.54	0.22	1.23	0.27
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

39.32 per cent of the males are heads of households as against 4.84 per cent of the females. Married sons are 5.40 per cent of the total males. 51.18 per cent males and 51.13 per cent females which incidentally form the largest group are never married, widowed or divorced relations. Proportion of unrelated persons is 0.71 per cent for males and only 0.23 percent for females. 33.25 per cent females are spouses of heads of households. High proportion of females in other married relations includes the daughters-in-law and married daughters or married sisters of the heads. The heads of the households and their spouses have a higher proportion in rural areas. The proportion of married sons is low in urban areas. It may indicate that the joint family is being replaced by the biological family more in urban areas. Unrelated persons have a higher proportion in urban areas. Domestic servants are included in this category and they appear to be staying with the households more in urban areas than in rural areas."

Table No. 6 shows the proportion of sample households classified by size in 1961 in the district. Table No. 7 gives the distribution of sample households by the type of their composition in Wardha district in 1961.

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TABLE

The People.

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE IN WARDHA DISTRICT

POPULATION.

Total Rural Urban		Total No. of Households	Total Household population			
			Persons	Males	Females	
1		2	3	4	5	
District Total	1,40,571	6,29,772	3,20,048	3,09,724
District Rural	1,08,499	4,81,083	2,42,695	2,38,388
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry.	
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only.	
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation size of holding group.	
Less than 1 acre
1·0—2·4 acres
2·5—4·9 acres
5·0—7·4 acres
7·5—9·9 acres
10·0—12·4 acres
12·5—14·9 acres
15·0—29·9 acres
30·0—49·9 acres
50—acres
Unspecified
District Urban	32,072	1,48,689	77,353	71,336

No. 6

IN 1961.

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The People.

POPULATION.

Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Household Popula- tion			Size of Sample Households			Household Composition.
	Persons	Males	Females	Single Member Household			
				Households	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
28,100	125,978	63,899	62,079	2,641	1,645	996	
21,689	96,339	48,553	47,786	1,966	1,152	814	
9,633	36,767	18,580	18,187	1,421	824	597	
748	3,346	1,734	1,612	48	43	5	
11,308	56,226	28,239	27,987	497	285	212	
46	176	96	80	5	5	..	
634	2,610	1,339	1,271	57	37	20	
1,417	6,256	3,147	3,109	77	46	31	
1,597	7,065	3,549	3,516	98	54	44	
1,020	4,675	2,384	2,291	44	71	23	
1,369	6,711	3,378	3,333	55	23	32	
728	3,678	1,858	1,820	26	12	14	
2,947	15,607	7,804	7,803	73	42	31	
977	5,823	2,905	2,918	31	17	14	
569	3,608	1,772	1,836	29	27	2	
4	17	7	10	2	1	1	
6,411	29,639	15,346	14,293	675	493	182	

CHAPTER 3.

TABLE

The People.

POPULATION.

Household Compositi on	Total Rural Urban	Size of		
		2—3 members		
		Households	Males	Females
1		13	14	15
District Total		7,813	10,170	9,800
District Rural		6,051	7,812	7,728
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry.		3,122	3,948	4,003
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only.		206	281	249
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation. Size of holding group.		2,723	3,583	3,476
Less than 1 acre		17	22	20
1.0—2.4 acres		192	253	237
2.5—4.9 acres		417	529	527
5.0—7.4 acres		469	603	596
7.5—9.9 acres		293	385	379
10.0—12.4 acres		310	413	401
12.5—14.9 acres		186	253	237
15.0—29.9 acres		593	814	757
30.0—49.9 acres		159	204	206
50—acres		86	106	114
Unspecified		1	1	2
District Urban		1,762	2,358	2,072

No. 6—*contd.*

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The People.

POPULATION.

Sample Households

Household
Composition.

4—6 members			7—9 members			10 members and over		
House-holds	Males	Females	House-holds	Males	Females	House-holds	Males	Females
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
12,704	31,305	30,848	4,061	15,696	15,350	881	5,083	5,085
10,105	24,765	24,553	2,958	11,354	11,226	609	3,470	3,465
4,140	9,989	9,926	848	3,240	3,133	102	579	528
380	940	906	98	380	362	16	90	90
5,585	13,836	13,721	2,012	7,734	7,731	491	2,801	2,847
18	45	40	6	24	20	..	..	..
316	771	763	65	256	227	4	22	24
722	1,738	1,774	182	727	675	19	107	102
800	1,980	1,941	200	751	768	30	161	167
512	1,291	1,216	147	560	544	24	127	129
730	1,825	1,788	235	913	887	39	204	225
336	853	827	154	587	595	26	153	147
1,501	3,729	3,696	624	2,356	2,430	156	863	889
439	1,102	1,106	250	986	992	98	596	600
211	502	570	149	574	593	94	563	557
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	7
2,599	6,540	6,295	1,103	4,342	4,124	272	1,613	1,620

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD BY THE

POPULATION.

Household Composition.	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Sample Households.	Composition of				
			Total Sample House- hold Population			Head of Households	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Total	..	28,100	1,25,978	63,899	62,079	25,124	2,976
District Rural	..	21,689	96,339	48,553	47,786	19,415	2,274
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in house- hold industry.	..	9,633	36,767	18,580	18,187	8,241	1,392
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only.	..	748	3,346	1,734	1,612	723	25
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation.	..	11,308	56,226	28,239	27,987	10,451	857
Size of holding group.							
Less than 1 acre	..	46	176	96	80	42	4
1·0·2·4 acres	..	634	2,610	1,339	1,271	580	54
2·5·4·9 acres	..	1,417	6,256	3,147	3,109	1,296	121
5·0·7·4 acres	..	1,597	7,065	3,549	3,516	1,463	134
7·5·9·9 acres	..	1,020	4,675	2,384	2,291	933	87
10·0·12·4 acres	..	1,369	6,711	3,378	3,333	1,253	116
12·5·14·9 acres	..	728	3,678	1,858	1,820	678	50
15·0·29·9 acres	..	2,947	15,607	7,804	7,803	2,764	183
30·0·49·9 acres	..	977	5,823	2,905	2,918	911	66
50—acres	..	569	3,608	1,772	1,836	528	41
Unspecified	..	4	17	7	10	3	1
District Urban	..	6,411	29,639	15,346	14,293	5,709	702

No. 7.

CHAPTER 3.

TYPE OF THEIR COMPOSITION

The People.
POPULATION.

Households

Household
Composition.

Spouses of Heads of Households		Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations.		Unrelated Persons	
Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
101	20,643	3,453	2,065	6,576	32,705	31,740	451	144
86	16,103	2,814	1,592	4,193	24,383	24,110	263	106
45	6,463	683	444	1,412	9,013	8,876	154	44
2	591	78	51	162	874	827	6	7
39	9,049	2,053	1,097	3,619	14,496	14,407	103	55
..	34	2	1	6	51	36	..	..
6	471	56	27	93	666	645	4	6
3	1,079	132	89	285	1,616	1,621	11	3
7	1,234	190	93	332	1,790	1,810	6	6
4	825	123	80	234	1,238	1,142	6	3
7	1,104	236	117	420	1,758	1,692	7	1
1	590	150	79	248	945	924	5	8
9	2,436	670	316	1,133	4,023	4,039	22	12
1	821	306	177	527	1,490	1,500	20	4
1	453	187	118	337	916	993	22	12
..	2	1	..	2	3	5	..	..
15	4,540	639	473	1,383	8,322	7,630	188	38

CHAPTER 3.

" The distribution of religious population by rural and urban areas of the district in 1961 is as follows:—

The People.

POPULATION.

Distribution by Religion.

		Percentage to total population			Percentage of each religion in	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Buddhists	..	15.08	15.85	12.59	80.26	19.74
Christians	..	0.13	0.02	0.51	9.13	90.87
Hindus	..	80.62	81.67	77.20	77.35	22.65
Jains	..	0.58	0.15	1.97	19.62	80.38
Muslims	..	3.52	2.28	7.53	49.41	50.59
Others	..	0.07	0.03	0.20	35.56	64.44
All Religions	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	76.35	23.65

80.6 per cent of the population reported their religion as Hindu. Hindus are 81.7 per cent in rural areas and 77.2 per cent in urban areas. Buddhists account for 15.1 per cent in the district. They are 15.9 per cent in rural areas and account for only 12.6 per cent in urban areas. Muslims are 3.5 per cent of the total population in the district. They are only 2.3 per cent in rural areas but form as much as 7.5 per cent in urban areas. They are almost equally distributed in urban and rural areas in their population. Christians and to some extent Jains are concentrated in urban areas than in rural areas. Persons belonging to other religions are similarly concentrated in urban areas. The Buddhists are more numerous in rural areas than in urban areas. The Christians are the most urbanised group and the Buddhists are the least urbanised.

The comparative position of the religions in 1901 and 1961 is as follows:—

				Percentage to total population	
				1901	1961
1. Buddhists	..	..	..	....	15.08
2. Christians	..	..	..	0.04	0.13
3. Hindus	..	..	..	85.96	80.62
4. Jains	..	..	..	0.62	0.58
5. Muslims	..	..	..	3.81	3.52
6. Others	..	..	..	9.57	0.07
All Religions	..	..	..	100.00	100.00

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
POPULATION.Distribution by
Religion.

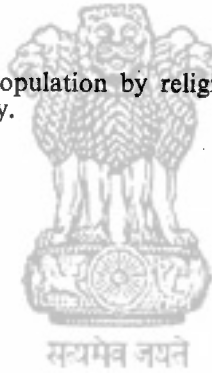
The proportion of Muslims has decreased from 3·81 in 1901 to 3·52 per cent in 1961. Percentage of Christians has increased from 0·04 in 1901 to 0·13 in 1961. The percentage of Jains has remained almost constant during the last sixty years. The proportion of Hindus has gone down from 85·96 in 1901 to 80·62 per cent in 1961 because some persons belonging to Hindu Scheduled Castes returned their religion as Buddhists or Nava-Bauddha. The combined proportion for Hindus and Buddhists has, however, increased by nearly 10 per cent over the last sixty years. The other religions reported 9·57 per cent in 1901 which comprised mostly Animists. They might have reported their religion as Hindu or Buddhist in 1961. If the combined proportion of others is taken with Buddhists and Hindus, it is almost constant in 1961. The 1901 percentages are pertaining to the then Wardha district.

Sex ratio for each religion is as follows:—

Buddhists 997, Christians 764, Hindus 962, Jains 1,015, Muslims 899. All Religions 964.

Higher sex ratio for Jains and Buddhists indicates that more of their males are going out of the district for job. Christians have the lowest sex ratio. It may be that the Christian males are immigrating to Wardha district for job."

Table No. 8 shows the population by religions for the district, each tahsil and towns separately.



CHAPTER 3.

TABLE

The People.

TAHSIL-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

POPULATION.

Distribution by
Religion.

District/Tahsil	Total Rural • Urban	Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
District Total	6,34,277	3,22,894	3,11,383
Rural	4,84,262	2,44,633	2,39,629
Urban	1,50,015	78,261	71,754
Arvi	Total .. 1,79,276	91,114	88,162
		Rural .. 1,57,798	80,211	77,587
		Urban .. 21,478	10,903	10,575
Wardha	Total .. 2,87,737	1,47,362	1,40,375
		Rural .. 1,96,090	98,947	97,143
		Urban .. 91,647	48,415	43,232
Hinganghat	Total .. 1,67,264	84,418	82,846
		Rural .. 1,30,374	65,475	64,899
		Urban .. 36,890	18,943	17,947
TOWNS				
Arvi	21,478	10,903	10,575
Wardha	49,113	25,979	23,134
Pulgaon	28,063	15,062	13,001
Sindi	6,626	3,382	3,244
Deoli	7,845	3,992	3,853
Hinganghat	36,890	18,943	17,947

No. 8.

BY RELIGION IN WARDHA DISTRICT IN 1961.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

POPULATION.
Distribution by
Religion.

Buddhists		Christians		Hindus		Jains	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
47,899	47,736	478	365	2,60,658	2,50,663	1,824	1,851
38,170	38,583	46	31	2,00,143	1,95,368	343	378
9,729	9,153	432	334	60,515	55,295	1,481	1,473
9,551	9,369	7	15	77,388	75,057	329	335
8,873	8,761	5	3	68,517	66,368	125	126
678	608	2	12	8,871	8,689	204	209
23,645	23,739	431	324	1,16,573	1,10,187	1,117	1,069
17,432	17,784	26	16	79,095	77,080	170	199
6,213	5,955	405	308	37,478	33,107	947	870
14,703	14,628	40	26	66,697	65,419	378	447
11,865	12,038	15	12	52,531	51,920	48	53
2,838	2,590	25	14	14,166	13,499	330	394
678	608	2	12	8,871	8,689	204	209
3,830	2,112	178	135	18,927	18,643	788	615
1,809	3,300	216	169	12,243	8,353	99	21
267	236	11	4	2,842	2,769	27	18
307	307	..	..	3,466	3,342	33	36
2,838	2,590	25	14	14,166	13,499	330	394

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

POPULATION.
Distribution by
Religion.

TABLE

District/Tahsil			Jews		Muslims	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1			14	15	16	17
District	..	..	2	2	11,757	10,568
	Rural	..	....	....	5,831	5,199
	Urban	..	2	2	5,926	5,369
Arvi	..	..	....	....	3,823	3,360
			....	....	2,691	2,319
			....	....	1,132	1,041
Wardha	..	..	2	2	5,404	4,934
			....	....	2,183	2,047
			2	2	3,221	2,887
Hinganghat	..	..	....	....	2,530	2,274
			....	....	957	833
			....	....	1,573	1,441
Arvi	..	..	....	....	1,132	1,041
Wardha	..	..	....	....	2,209	1,605
Pulgaon	..	..	....	2	600	902
Sindi	..	..	....	....	234	217
Deoli	..	..	....	....	178	163
Hinganghat	..	..	....	....	1,573	1,441

No. 8—*contd.*

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
POPULATION.
Distribution by
Religion.

Sikhs		Zoroastrians		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	19	20	21	22	23
248	175	3	6	25	17
74	53	1	....	25	17
174	122	2	6	....	....
16	16	....	....	....	10
....	....	....	....	....	10
16	16	....	....	....	....
165	109	3	4	22	7
18	10	1	....	22	7
145	99	2	4	....	..
67	50	....	2	3	....
56	43	....	....	3	....
11	7	....	2	....	....
16	16	....	....	....	....
41	21	2	3	....	....
95	73	....	1	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....
8	5	....	....	....	....
11	7	....	2	....	....

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
POPULATION.

“ Actually, 16 castes are notified as Scheduled Castes in the district but only 13 (including Mang Garudi) are reported in the district in 1961 Census.

The distribution of these thirteen castes by rural and urban areas of the district is as follows:—

Name of Scheduled Caste	Population		Percentage to total population of the district	Percentage of each Scheduled Caste population in	
	Males	Females		Rural Areas	Urban Areas
1	2	3	4	5	6
*All Scheduled Castes ..	7,758	7,385	2.39	63.32	36.68
1. Balahi	3	8	N	100.00	....
2. Basor	107	81	0.03	44.15	55.85
3. Bhangi	904	795	0.27	4.12	95.88
4. Chamar.. ..	1,991	1,798	0.60	72.68	27.32
5. Dhor	20	22	0.01	61.90	38.10
6. Dom	17	15	0.01	25.00	75.00
7. Ganda	48	44	0.01	100.00	....
8. Kaikadi	1	2	N	....	100.00
9. Katia	6	7	N	100.00	....
10. Khatik	561	543	0.17	41.39	58.61
11. Madgi	2	....	N	100.00	....
12. Mahar	513	479	0.16	47.68	52.32
13. Mang (including Mang Garudi)	3,575	3,575	1.13	78.17	21.83

*Inclusive of persons from the Scheduled Castes who have not reported their individual castes.

N=Negligible.

Mang (including Mang Garudi) is the predominant Scheduled Caste having the largest number of persons in the district. Chamar is the second largest group while Bhangi, Khatik and Mahar are the third, fourth and fifth, respectively. The remaining Scheduled Castes have together hardly 383 population which form less than 0.1 per cent of the total population of the district. Balahi, Kaikadi, Madgi and Katia castes have very meagre population in the district.

The comparative position of the Scheduled Castes population in 1951 and 1961 within the district is given below :—

			Percentage to total population in		
			Total Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
All Scheduled Castes—					
1951 .. ..	..	17.17	17.93	14.68	
1961 .. ..	..	2.39	1.98	3.70	

The reduction in percentage from 17·17 to 2·39 is the result of the conversions of a large number of persons from the Hindu Scheduled Castes to Buddhism. Such conversions to Buddhism have however, been chiefly from the Mahars who were formerly also numerous in the Scheduled Castes of the district. The combined proportion of the Scheduled Castes and Buddhists in 1961 is 17·47 per cent which is slightly larger than that of 1951."

CHAPTER 3.**The People.****POPULATION.****Distribution of
Scheduled Caste
Population.**

Table No. 9 shows the population and its distribution by workers and non-workers for each Scheduled Caste by sex for the district and each tahsil separately.



CHAPTER 3.

TABLE

The People
POPULATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS FOR EACH

Distribution of
Scheduled Caste
Population.

District/Tahsil		Total			Illiterate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1		2	3	4	5	6	
District	..						
Total	..	15,143	7,758	7,385	5,290	6,854	
Rural	..	9,588	4,890	4,698	3,673	4,486	
Urban	..	5,555	2,868	2,687	1,617	2,368	
<i>Tahsil-wise</i>							
Arvi	..	3,574	1,828	1,746	1,400	1,666	
Wardha	..	4,272	2,159	2,113	1,566	2,011	
Hinganghat	..	1,742	903	839	707	809	
WORKERS							
District/Tahsil		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.
1		17	18	19	20	21	22
District							
Total	..	738	243	366	63	32	7
Rural	..	597	176	85	15	21	4
Urban	..	159	67	281	48	11	3
<i>Tahsil-wise</i>							
Arvi	..	212	71	14	..	4	..
Wardha	..	211	70	58	7	16	4
Hinganghat	..	156	35	13	8	1	..

No. 9

SCHEDULED CASTE IN WARDHA DISTRICT IN 1961.

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The People.
POPULATION.Distribution of
Scheduled Caste
Population.

WORKERS									
Literate and educated persons.		Total Workers		I As Culti- vator		II As Agri- cultural Labourer		III In Mining Quarrying, Livestock, Hunting and Plantations Orchards and allied activities	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2,468	531	4,411	3,483	367	253	1,393	2,262	74	1
1,217	212	2,948	2,665	329	246	1,297	2,029	67	..
1,251	319	1,463	818	38	7	96	233	7	1
<i>Rural only.</i>									
428	80	1,087	1,038	169	144	487	747	25	..
593	102	1,302	1,163	122	72	586	921	21	..
196	30	559	464	38	30	224	361	21	..
<i>कामगार वर्ग</i>									
VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Stor- age and Commu- nications		IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
167	55	135	13	1,139	586	3,347	3,902		
64	6	14	..	492	189	1,842	2,033		
103	49	121	13	647	397	1,405	1,869		
<i>Rural only</i>									
15	2	4	..	157	74	741	708		
39	4	10	..	239	85	857	950		
10	..	..	..	96	30	344	375		

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

LANGUAGES.

Marathi.

The old Gazetteer of Wardha district gives the following information about languages in the district:—

“ The prevailing language of the District is Marathi which was returned at last Census by 79 per cent of the population, Wardha having a higher proportion of Marathi speakers than any other District in the Central Provinces. The Berari dialect of the language was returned by nearly all the speakers of Marathi at the Census, though Dr. Grierson considers that the river Wardha may be taken as the boundary between the Berari and Nagpuri dialects. Nagpuri is, however, practically the same as Berari, presenting only slight local variations which intensify east from the Wardha. ‘ Berari should ‘ historically represent the purest Marathi for Berar corresponds to the ancient Vidarbha or Maharashtra. The ‘ political centre of gravity, however, in after centuries moved ‘ to the west and with it the linguistic standard. Marathi ‘ has a copious literature of great popularity. The poets wrote in the true local vernacular. The country was not ‘ invaded by the Musalmans till a comparatively late period, ‘ and was more or less successful in repelling the invasion, so ‘ that the number of words borrowed from or through Persian is small. As Mr. Beames says, Marathi is one of those languages which may be called playful, it delights in all sorts of jingling formations, and has struck out a larger quantity of secondary and tertiary words, diminutives and the like, than any of the cognate tongues. The most celebrated Marathi writer was Tukaram or Tukoba, a contemporary of Shivaji who wrote in the first half of the seventeenth century. His “ *Abhangas* ” or loosely constructed hymns in honour of the god Vithoba are household words in the Maratha country.”¹

Table No. 10 shows the population by nine major languages for the district, each tahsil and town separately in 1961.



¹ The above description is from Dr. Grierson's Chapter on Languages, India Census Report, 1901, pp. 315—316,

TABLE No. 10



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

LANGUAGES.

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAJOR

District/Tahsil				Total		
				Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5
District Total	..	..	....	634,277	322,894	311,383
	Rural	..	....	484,262	244,633	239,629
	Urban	..	....	150,015	78,261	71,754
Arvi ..	..	..	Total	179,276	91,114	88,162
			Rural	157,798	80,211	77,587
			Urban	21,478	10,903	10,575
Wardha	..	..	Total	287,737	147,362	140,375
			Rural	196,090	98,947	97,143
			Urban	91,647	84,415	43,232
Hinganghat	..	..	Total	167,264	84,418	82,846
			Rural	130,374	65,475	64,899
			Urban	36,890	18,943	17,947
Arvi ..	..	..	....	21,478	10,903	10,575
Wardha	..	..	....	49,113	25,979	23,134
Pulgaon	..	..	....	28,063	15,062	13,001
Sindi ..	..	..	....	6,626	3,382	3,244
Deoli	..	..	....	7,845	3,992	3,853
Hinganghat	..	..	....	36,890	18,943	17,947

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

LANGUAGES.

No. 10

LANGUAGES IN WARDHA DISTRICT IN 1961

Banjari		Gondi		Gujarati		Hindi	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1,021	1,001	8,461	8,602	1,572	1,379	18,359	16,266
1,019	1,000	7,962	8,123	370	262	7,201	6,667
2	1	499	479	1,202	1,117	11,158	9,599
988	971	5,934	5,995	202	175	4,961	4,598
986	970	5,712	5,801	75	44	3,347	3,132
2	1	222	194	127	131	1,614	1,466
33	30	2,308	2,365	1,073	922	10,150	8,780
33	30	2,046	2,096	224	154	2,952	2,721
..	..	262	269	849	768	7,198	6,059
..	..	219	242	297	282	3,248	2,888
..	..	204	226	71	64	902	814
..	..	15	16	226	218	2,346	2,074
TOWNS							
2	1	222	194	127	131	1,614	1,466
..	..	221	219	689	651	4,096	3,601
..	..	38	43	122	87	2,643	2,054
..	..	3	7	19	11	260	221
..	..	..	..	19	19	199	182
..	..	15	16	226	218	2,346	2,074

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

LANGUAGES.

TABLE

District/Tahsil			Kolami		Marathi	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1			14	15	16	17
District Total	..	..	1,412	1,403	278,551	271,138
	Rural	..	1,412	1,403	222,140	218,210
	Urban	..	..	..	56,411	52,928
Arvi ..	Total	..	1,047	1,048	74,053	71,833
	Rural	..	1,047	1,048	66,624	64,457
	Urban	..	....	....	7,429	7,376
Wardha	Total	..	365	355	126,711	122,431
	Rural	..	365	355	91,946	90,582
	Urban	..	....	....	34,765	31,489
Hinganghat	Total	..	....	....	77,787	76,874
	Rural	..	....	....	63,570	63,171
	Urban	..	....	....	14,217	13,703
Arvi ..	..	..	....	....	7,429	7,376
Wardha	..	..	....	....	18,581	16,189
Pulgaon	..	..	....	....	9,633	9,322
Sindi ..	..	..	....	....	2,932	2,890
Deoli ..	..	..	....	....	3,619	3,448
Hinganghat	..	..	....	....	14,217	13,703

No. 10—*contd.*

CHAPTER 3.
The People.
LANGUAGES.

Sindhi		Telugu		Urdu		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,728	1,666	992	778	8,516	7,802	2,282	1,348
69	14	313	274	3,773	3,410	374	266
1,659	1,652	679	504	4,743	4,392	1,908	1,082
369	336	193	176	3,274	2,951	93	79
25	7	115	104	2,255	2,006	25	18
344	329	78	72	1,019	945	68	61
923	956	512	367	3,348	3,080	1,939	1,089
36	5	125	102	998	944	222	154
887	951	387	265	2,350	2,136	1,717	935
436	374	287	235	1,894	1,771	250	180
8	2	73	68	520	460	127	94
428	372	214	167	1,374	1,311	123	86
TOWNS							
344	329	78	72	1,019	945	68	61
702	776	174	110	1,216	1,117	300	470
180	175	210	154	851	748	1,385	418
5	..	3	....	137	100	23	15
..	..	..	1	146	171	9	32
428	372	214	167	1,374	1,311	123	86

CHAPTER 3.
The People

“The distribution of language by rural and urban areas of the district is as follows :—

LANGUAGES.	Language	Percent	to total population		Percentage of each language in	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban Areas
Banjari	..	0.32	.. 42	Negligible.	99.85	0.15
Gondi	..	2.68	3.32	0.65	94.27	5.73
Gujarati	..	0.47	0.13	1.55	21.42	78.58
Hindi	..	5.46	2.87	13.84	40.05	59.95
Kolami	..	0.44	0.58	..	100.00	..
Marathi	..	86.66	90.93	72.88	80.11	19.89
Sindhi	..	0.54	0.02	2.21	2.45	97.55
Telugu	..	0.28	0.12	0.79	33.16	66.84
Urdu	..	2.57	1.48	6.09	44.02	55.98
Others	..	0.57	0.13	1.99	17.63	82.37
All Languages	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	76.35	23.65

Marathi is the principal language and is the mothertongue of 86.66 per cent of the population. In rural areas Marathi speakers account for 90.93 per cent of the population. They form only 72.88 per cent in urban areas. Hindi has the second largest number of speakers. Its speakers account for 5.46 per cent of the district total population. It is spoken more in urban areas where its speakers constitute as much as 13.84 per cent as against 2.87 per cent for rural areas. Gondi has the third largest number of speakers. Its speakers form 2.69 per cent of the total population of the district. It is spoken more in rural areas where its speakers form as much as 3.32 per cent against only 0.65 per cent for urban areas of the district. Urdu speakers are 2.57 per cent of the district total population. It is spoken more in urban areas where its speakers account for 6.09 per cent of the urban population against only 1.48 per cent of the rural population. Banjari is spoken mostly in rural areas of the district. Kolami language is reported only in rural areas of the district. Gujarati has been reported by 0.47 per cent of the population. It is spoken more in urban areas of the district. Telugu speakers are concentrated more in urban areas of the district than in rural areas. Sindhi is similarly spoken in the urban areas of the district.

The comparative position of the languages in 1901, 1951 and 1961 is as follows :—

Language	Percentage to total population		
	1901	1951	1961
1. Banjari	..	0.34	0.32
2. Gondi	..	9.93	4.11
3. Gujarati	0.49
4. Hindi	..	12.34	7.19
5. Kolami	0.45
6. Marathi	..	76.33	83.39
7. Sindhi	0.61
8. Telugu	..	0.53	0.38
9. Urdu	2.44
10. Others	..	0.53	0.62
All Languages	..	100.00	100.00

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
LANGUAGES.

The proportion of Marathi speakers has increased from 76·33 in 1901 to 83·39 per cent in 1951 and has further increased to 86·66 per cent in 1961. Urdu has not been reported as a language in 1901. It might have been included in Hindi in 1901. The proportion of Urdu speakers has increased from 2·44 in 1951 to 2·57 per cent in 1961. The percentage of Hindi speakers has decreased from 12·34 in 1901 to 7·19 in 1951 and further to 5·46 in 1961. The proportion of Gujarati speakers has remained almost constant over the decade 1951-61. Gujarati was not reported in 1901. The percentage of Banjari speakers has decreased from 0·34 in 1901 to 0·32 in 1951 and has remained constant over a decade. The proportion of Gondi speakers has decreased from 9·93 in 1901 to 4·11 per cent in 1951 and further to only 2·69 per cent in 1961. Kolami was reported as a language in the district in 1951 and the proportion of Kolami speakers has remained almost constant over a decade. The percentage of Telugu speakers has decreased from 0·53 in 1901 to 0·38 in 1951 and further to 0·28 in 1961. Sindhi was reported first in 1951. The proportion of Sindhi speakers has decreased from 0·61 in 1951 to 0·54 per cent in 1961. The 1901 percentages are pertaining to the then Wardha district."

Except the small body of Jains in the district, the Hindus of the district belong to two main classes : (1) Brahmanic Hindus including Brahmins and those who belong to other castes but worship Brahmanic gods and employ Brahmins as their priests; (2) other castes and tribal Hindus who mainly worship non-Brahmanic gods and animistic deities. RELIGION.
Hinduism.

The religion of Brahmins is Hinduism of which they are the priests and exponents. Most Brahmins belong to a sect worshipping Shiva or Vishnu, Rama and Krishna, the incarnations of the latter or shakti, the female principle of energy of Shiva. There are some who also worship Ganesh. Brahminism.

The term animism is used to describe the religious beliefs of the Hindus of the lower castes. It denotes technically the collection of beliefs possessed by the Dravidian tribes who have not even nominally been admitted to the caste system or become Hindus. The general nature of animism may, perhaps, be explained as the belief that everything which has life or motion has also a soul or spirit and all natural phenomena are caused by direct personal agency. Instances of animistic beliefs may be found in the daily practices of the Hindus. Before climbing a tree, it is frequently the custom to pray for its pardon for the rough usage to which it is to be subjected. Stones and rocks of any peculiar shape, suggesting the intervention of personal agency in their construction are considered the abodes of spirits and are consequently revered. When women go out to the field, they take a little sugar and put it on an anthill to feed the ants. It is considered a virtuous act to satisfy the *atma* or the spirit which resides in all animals. The habit of worshipping the implements of the caste trade should be probably classified as Animism. Such practices belong as much to the Hindus as to the Dravidian tribes. Animism.

The Hindu community is found divided into various socially differentiated groups better known as castes. In consonance with changes in Government policy, the Census enumeration has ceased to take cognisance of these groups after Independence. However, of the numerous castes enumerated in the district in 1931 Census were Kunbis constituting 20 per cent of the population, Mahars or Mehras 15 per cent, Gondi and Telis 10 per cent each. The cultivating castes are Kunbis, Marathas, Malis, Ahirs, Telis, Bhoys and Dhangars. Gonds are practically the only forest tribe, though here are a few persons called locally Bopchis who are really Korkus. Kunbis are of Maratha extraction but the Bhoys have come to Wardha from Betul. There is a sprinkling of people of some other Hindustani and Telugu castes too. Castes.

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The People.
RELIGION.

Castes. Brahmans numbering a little over 10,000 or 3 per cent of the population are not thus strong numerically. They are nearly all of the Deshastha sub-caste and still talk of the Pune country as their original home. The local Deshasthas have now got fairly well mixed with marriage restrictions having much relaxed. The younger and educated Brahmans have shown a tendency to abandon their caste observances and adopt western habits and customs. Many Brahman families bear the surnames Pande and Deshpande, these being the names of the officials also under the Maratha administration who kept accounts of land revenue. The *Kamavisdar* or head officer of a pargana was usually a Brahman. But Brahmans have now lost all their ancient influence and most of them are now to be found in the professions and jobs whether under the Government or private service.

Rajputs. The number of Rajputs in the district is only about 3,000 but once they owned 60 villages. They are frequently referred to as the descendants of Rajput officer who also came to Nagpur to take service in the army of the Bhosles. As such they did not bring their families with them and began to marry women of other castes and thus a local sub-caste grew up whose members continued to marry among themselves and are called Pardeshis or foreigners by the Maratha people. Some Gaharwal Rajput families still retain their connection with the members of their sect in Northern India and arrange their marriages there. Otherwise the Wardha Rajputs are divided into Rupvanshi, Rajvanshi, Surajvanshi and Alkoli sects. Wardha Rajputs have adopted several Maratha customs in their marriage ceremony. They permit the marriage of first cousins which Rajputs in north India would consider as akin to incest. In the marriage ceremony, the girl is first married to a sword or dagger and then to the bridegroom. They pay a bride price as the number of marriageable girls is smaller than boys. In north India, they usually pay a price for the bridegroom, but in Wardha the custom is reversed. Men are tattooed with the figures of the sun from whom they trace their descent and women with representations of Krishna. Rajputs are usually cultivators but some are private servants and a few landowners.

Banias. The Banias or Wanis as they are locally called in Marathi, number about 6,000 or two per cent of the population. They may be divided as Lingayats and Marwaris. The latter are comparatively recent immigrants and have been attracted by the opening for capital following on the construction of railways and development of the cotton industry. Most of the ginning and pressing factories in the district belong to them. They now prefer this more profitable method of investing capital to ownership of villages. Lingayats are properly a sect devoted to Shiva worship but have now developed into a caste and their majority in the district are Banias or shop-keepers. They originally came from Hyderabad and speak Telugu. They permit remarriage of widows.

Kunbis. The kunbis are the regular agricultural caste of the district. Under Maratha and perhaps the Gond administration the Kunbis usually filled the office of Deshmukh or Collector of revenue for a circle of villages. The Patils or headmen of the villages were also Kunbis. Principal sub-castes in the district are Tiroles, Wandhekar, Khaire and Dhanoje. The Tiroles are the most numerous and are found in large numbers in all the three talukas. The families also held the hereditary office of Deshmukh

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

RELIGION.

Castes.

Kunbis.

which conferred a considerable local position and were usually Tiroles. They have developed into an aristocratic branch of the caste and marry among themselves. They do not allow remarriage of widows nor permit their women to accompany the marriage procession. Some of them say that they were originally Rajputs and derive their name Tirole from a place called Therol in Rajputana. Wandhekars rank next to Tiroles and some of them held the office of Deshmukh. Those who took to the occupation of tending *Dhan* or small stock are Dhanojes. They probably had some connection with the Dhangar or shepherd caste whose name is similarly derived. Their women wear coconut shell bangles as the Dhangar women do. The Kunbis eat fowls and take liquor but not in excess. They have great veneration for cattle and if the bone of a cow or ox is placed even by accident on a Kunbi's house, the owner is temporarily excluded from caste. The Kunbi is a firm believer in spirits and ghosts and always takes care to propitiate them in order to avoid their displeasure. When the annual season for the worship of ancestors comes round the month of Kunwar (September), he diligently calls on the crows who represent the spirits of ancestors, to come and eat the food which he places ready for them and if no crow turns up, he is disturbed having incurred the displeasure of the dead. The Kunbi as becomes a sturdy cultivator consumes large quantities of food and is specially fond of chillis. The following description of the Kunbi is worth reproduction.¹ "The Kunbi is a harmless inoffensive creature, simple in his habits, kindly by disposition and unambitious by nature. He is honest, ignorant of the ways of the world and satisfied with his lot, however, humble. His passions are not strong, he is apathetic and takes things easily, is never elated with success nor is he readily frustrated by misfortune. He is patient to a fault and shows great fortitude under trials. He is a thorough conservative and afraid of innovations. He cherishes a strong love for his *Watan* (hereditary holding and rights) and when even a trivial dispute arises in connection with these, he will fight it out to the very last. He will often suffer great wrongs with patience and resignation, but his indignation is aroused, if the least encroachment is made upon his personal *watandari* rights, though they may yield him no profit but happen on the contrary to be a tax upon his purse. If the regular place be not assigned to his bullocks when they walk in procession at the *Pola* feast or if he has been wrongfully preceded by another party in offering libations to the pile of fuel that is to be kindled at the Holi, the Kunbi at once imagines that a cruel wrong has been done him and his peace of mind is disturbed. The Kunbis' domestic life is happy and cheerful; he is an affectionate husband and a loving father. He is a stranger to the vice of drunkenness and in every respect his habits are strictly temperate. He is kind and hospitable towards the stranger and the beggar never pleads in vain at his door. We cannot, however, accord to the Kunbi the merit of energy. Industrious as he is, he rises early and retires late; in the hottest time of the year, he works in the field under the burning rays of the sun; at other seasons he has often to work in rain, drenched to the skin; he is to be seen in the field on a bitterly cold morning protected only by his coarse country blanket. Thus his life is one of continued toil and exposure. But while admitting all this, it cannot be denied that he works apathetically and without intelligent energy of any kind. The Kunbi women are very industrious and are perhaps more energetic than the men. Upon them devolves the performance of all the domestic duties and for a part of the day they are also employed on light field work and those of the poorer classes frequently also find time to gather a head load of either fuel or grass which they carry to their own or any other adjoining village for sale. From these hard-acquired

¹ *Berar Census Report 1881*, page 111 footnote quoting from a paper called *Notes on the agriculturists of Aurangabad*.

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earnings, they purchase salt, oil and other necessities for household use, and a little opium, a minute quantity of which they invariably administer to their children as a narcotic. Indeed, the Kunbi woman takes an honest pride in supplying opium to her children from her personal earnings. The women work as hard as the men and fortunate is the cultivator who is blessed with a number of female relatives in his family, for instead of being a burden, their industry is a steady source of income to him. With a heavy load on her head and an infant wrapped up and slung to her back, the Kunbi woman of the poorer class will sturdily tramp some six or seven miles to market, sell the produce of her field there and from the proceeds buy articles for household consumption; she will then trudge back home in time to prepare the evening meal for the family." With the development of the cotton industry, the Kunbi of Wardha has become much sharper and more capable of protecting his own interests and a decided improvement in his skill as cultivator has now taken place because of the spread of literacy and Government efforts to educate him.

Malis. The Malis are also an important cultivating caste. Mali and Marar are identical terms. The Malis chiefly raise vegetables and garden crops. The local sub-divisions of the caste are Ghase, Kosre, Jire, Baone and Phul malis. The Ghase sub-caste are the most numerous and distinguished by the fact that they grow and prepare turmeric which the other Malis decline to do. But they will not sell milk or curds, an occupation to which the Phulmalis, though the highest sub-caste have no objection. The Phulmalis derive their name from their occupation of growing and selling flowers. The Baones are so called because they are immigrants from the Berar plain which used to be popularly known as Bawan Berar because it furnished 52 lakhs of rupees of revenue as against six lakhs only obtained from the Jhadi or hilly country. The same name is found among the Kunbis, Mahars, Dhobis and other castes. The Jires are so named because they were formerly the only sub-caste who would grow cumin (jira) but this distinction no longer exists as other Malis except perhaps the Phulmalis now grow it. The Kosres may be immigrants from the country of Kosala, the old name of Chhattisga. Their women have a curious practice of wearing silver bracelets on one hand and glass ones on the other.

Marathas. The Marathas are a military caste who were formerly soldiers in the Bhosla army, for they have now settled down to other avocations and besides owning land and cultivating it, are largely engaged in personal service and in Government service. The Marathas are a fairly well-educated caste. They were probably formed into a caste from the peasants who took up arms and followed Shivaji and his successors. They are believed to have been originally Kunbis with whom they still take food, but owing to their having adopted military service and furnished some of the ruling Maratha families from their ranks, they have attained a somewhat higher position. The Marathas are divided into *shahannav kule* or 96 houses and the *Satghare* or seven houses. Each *kul* or house is exogamous and a member of it must not marry any one belonging to his own house. The seven houses are the highest social group and include the Bhosla family. They inter-marry with the 96 houses but the Bhosla family usually arrange their marriages with some one of the seven houses. Besides these, there are some local Sub-castes who occupy a somewhat lower position and do not marry members of the seven houses and 96 houses of the Marathas proper. The former allow the remarriage of widows while the latter do not. The Marathas proper also observe *parda* as regards their women and will go to the well and draw water themselves rather than their women to do so. Their women wear ornaments only of gold and glass and not of silver

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or any baser metal. The men assume the sacred thread at their marriage and wear it afterwards. Most of the Marathas, however, eat fowls and occasionally take liquor. The men wear a *pagri* or turban wound round with cloth twisted into little ropes. They also have large earrings of a thin hoop of gold with a pearl in the holes of the ears. Many Marathas wear beards, probably in imitation of the Rajputs.

The Ahirs or milkmen and graziers form about four to five per cent of the population. Locally the Ahirs are known as Gaoli and Gowari. The Gowaris have one branch called Gond. Gowari who are probably the descendants of Gonds who have taken to keeping cattle or of the union of Ahirs and Gonds. The Gowaris themselves say that the Gond Gowaris are the descendants of one of two brothers who accidentally ate the flesh of a cow. The Gowaris take food from the Gaolis but the latter will not accept it at their hands. The Gowaris do not employ Brahmans at their marriage and other ceremonies but an elder of the caste officiates. They allow widow marriage and if the husband is a bachelor he is first married to a swallow-wort plant or a copper ring. When a death occurs, the family of the deceased are not allowed to resume free intercourse with the caste people until the elders have taken the principal member to the bazar; there they purchase rice, vegetables and other food and then returning feed him at his house. If he is a cultivator he must also be taken to his field, where he is as, it were, inducted into it by a caste committee. After this the family may mix with the caste as before. It is considered a very great sin for a Gowari to have left a rope round a cow's neck when she dies. The women wear bracelets of metal on their right arm and glass bangles on the left one and they also put spangles on their foreheads, in contradistinction to other Maratha women who use *Kunku* or powder. The Gowaris are simple and poor and the saying is *Rahe ran men, khai pan men* or he lives in the forest and eats off plates of leaves. The only notable family of Gaolis are the Gaoli Deshmukhs of Girar.

The Bhoyars are a cultivating caste who have immigrated from the north through Betul which is their headquarters. They form about two per cent of the population and many of them are substantial tenants. They live principally in the Arvi taluka, the Karanja tract of which is locally known as Bhoypatti. They are of a light colour and have good features. They are strong and hardy, but they are locally considered to be somewhat more than ordinarily timid and considerable simpletons. According to their own story they are an off-shoot of Ponwar Rajputs and they speak a dialect somewhat akin to those of Rajputana, but if they were Rajputs, they have now abandoned all the customs and restrictions which distinguish high caste Hindus. They eat fowls. They do not employ Brahmans in their marriage ceremonies, their own elders serving as priests. But two days before a marriage, they take some rice and jowar to a Brahman and ask him to consecrate it. At the ceremony, these are mixed with turmeric and red powder and are placed on the heads of the couple and the marriage is complete. Their period of mourning always end on the next Monday or Thursday after the death. Thus a person dying on a Monday or a Thursday is mourned for only on the day on which he dies while one dying on a Friday is mourned for four days. They permit widow remarriage. The Bhoyars are considered to be good cultivators.

The Telis are the fourth caste in the district in point of numerical strength and about 10 per cent of the population. Their hereditary occupation is to press oil, but in Wardha, they have generally taken to cultivation. Most of them belong to the Deshmukh family of Ashti whose tenure dates from the time of the Moghals. The local sub-castes

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Telis.

of the Telis are Sao, Yerandi and Ghan. The word Sao or Sahu means a money-lender and the members of this sub-caste have taken to cultivation or moneylending and eschewed the oil-press. On this account they consider themselves to be superior to the others. A Brahman may go to a Sao Teli's house, but he will not enter that of an ordinary Teli. Their women wear silver bangles on the right arm and glass ones on the left. The Ghan Telis are so called because they use the Ghan or country oil-press and they are divided into the *Ekbaile* and *Dobaile* according as they use one or two bullocks respectively to turn it. These two groups take food with each other, but do not intermarry. The Yerandis, so named from the castor oil plant, form a separate sub-caste as being the only Telis who will press castor. The Telis permit widow marriage and have a curious custom for propitiating the first husband of the widow. Blood is drawn from a goat at the new bridegroom's house and the widow's great toe is immersed in it, this ceremony being supposed to have the effect of laying his spirit. The Teli is a great talker. "Where there is a Teli, there is sure to be contention." He is very close-fisted, but sometimes his cunning overreaches itself. "The Teli counts every drop of oil as it issues from the press, but sometimes he upsets the whole pot."

Dhangars.

The Dhangars or shepherd caste have numerous sub-divisions indicating that they have immigrated from different parts of the country as Bardi from Berar., Kanore from Karnatak, and so on. Dhangars take food from Kunbis and the Dhanoje Kunbis may have been originally Dhangars. Their occupation is to breed goats and sheep and weave coarse country blankets. They always keep dogs for the protection of their flocks. On the Diwali day, the Dhangars worship an anthill as they believe that the original goats and sheep came out of an anthill when it was ploughed over by a cultivator and that Mahadeo created the first Dhangar to tend them. They have the *gharjamai*, or *lamsena* custom by which the suitor for a girl serves her father for a period of from two to five years before he obtains her in marriage.

Gonds.

Gonds number 40,000 persons or 10 per cent of the population and are the most numerous caste next to Kunbis and Mehras. The Gonds have never held the large feudal estates in this district of which they were formerly in possession in most other parts of the Province and which have been perpetuated in the southern and eastern districts in the then existing zamindaris. They are scattered all over the district and have generally taken to settled cultivation. They are good farm-servants being honest and hard working. Many of them are employed in the cotton-ginning and pressing factories and mills and a few also as constables, jail warders and forest guards. Among themselves, the Gonds still retain according to the Census returns their own Dravidian languages, though for intercourse with Hindus, most of them must necessarily be acquainted with a broken form of Marathi. Some primitive customs also remain. In Arvi, it is said that a marriage is celebrated on the heap of refuse behind the house, the heads of the bridegroom and bride being knocked together to complete it. The women of the two parties stand holding a rope between them and sing against each other to see which can go on longest. Previous to the marriage, the bride is expected to weep for a day and night, this custom being intended to signify her unwillingness to leave her family and being probably a relic of the system of marriage by capture. The bride is bathed in turmeric and water a day or sometimes two days before the marriage and has to keep her wet garments on until the ceremony is performed. This custom may, perhaps, be expected to assist her in producing the conventional expression of distress. Both the bride and bridegroom go

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round to the houses of friends in their respective villages and are bathed in their clothes and given food. In the marriage ceremony as performed in Arvi, the couple go five times round a post of *saleh* timber placed in the street and then enter the marriage shed holding each other by the little finger. Each places an iron ring on the little finger of the other and the marriage is completed. The Gonds believe in the reappearance of the dead and if a mark such as discolouration of the skin appears on his hand, the Gond says that his ancestor has come back and gives a funeral feast to lay his spirit. The Ojachs are the priests of the Gonds while the Pardhans are their musicians and play at their weddings. They are considered lower than ordinary Gonds and will take food from them but not the Gonds from the Pardhans. They explain this by saying that they formerly had a Gond king and they clearly could not consider him impure. Whereas the Pardhans have never been rulers or owners of land and so have obtained no rise in their status. The Gonds are divided into two sections according as they worship six or seven Gods. They intermarry.

Castes.

Gonds.

The Kolams are a local subdivision of Gonds, apparently belonging to the Telugu country since they speak a dialect of Gondi mixed with that language. They have some distinctive customs. They live outside the village. Their marriages are attended by a regular struggle for the possession of the girl between the two parties. The Kolam's dwelling house is the most meagre and the whole family have to sleep together without privacy. The Kolams do not sell dead wood for fuel.

Kolams.

The Mehars or Mahars, also known as Dheds, are about 15 per cent of the population. Dhed is more or less a nickname, meaning according to one writer any lowly fellow. The Mahars were, there is little doubt, a forest tribe originally, like the Gonds but were reduced to complete subjection and like the Chamars allotted the position of village drudges by the Hindu immigrants. They live in a hamlet by themselves outside the village. They are tenants, labourers and village watchmen and also weave coarse country cloth. They are divided into a number of sub-castes of whom the Somavanshis or 'Children of the moon' are the highest. The Mahars eat fowls, pork and beef and remove the skins of dead cattle, but they may not touch a dead dog or cat on pain of temporary exclusion from the caste. They retain the custom by which the expectant bridegroom serves for his wife. At the marriage, the right foot of the bridegroom and the left one of his bride are placed together in a new basket. An elder of the caste joins their hands and throws rice over them and this completes the ceremony.

Mahars.

The Mangs are native musicians and make brooms, while their women act as midwives. They also castrate cattle and other Mangs are *saises* or grooms and jugglers. They have sub-caste called Pindari. Under former rulers, the Mangs were public executioners. The Mahars and Mangs have a long-standing feud and do not if they can help it, drink of the same well. In their marriages, the Mangs must always have a horse for the bridegroom to ride on and if they cannot borrow, they must postpone the marriage. The other castes are Basors or Bamboo workers, Kaikadis or basket-makers, Chamars, Dhobis, Kumbhars and Mehtars. The Chamars have two sub-divisions, the Dohars and ordinary Chamars. The Dohars cure the skins of dead animals while the Chamars work up the leather. The Dohars also make leather thongs which the Chamars sometimes refuse to do.

Mang and Chamar.

Dhimars are a little over two percent of the population. Their proper occupation is that of fishermen, but many have taken to cultivation; they generally grow melons on the banks of rivers. This is also the

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occupation of another small caste called Dangris, whose name is derived from Dangra, a water melon and who are apparently an offshoot of the Kunbi caste, from whom they take food. The Dangris are, however, lower than the Kunbis in accordance with the usual rule that castes that grow vegetables and fruit rank somewhat beneath ordinary cultivators. The district contains a considerable variety of the religious mendicant castes, such as Gondhali, Gurav, Jangam, Manbhav, Garpagari, Bharadi and Vaghya. Guravs are priests of village temples of Mahadeva and they take the offerings made to the deity which Brahmans refuse to accept. They also distribute trifoliate leaves of the *Bel* tree (*Aegle Marmelos*) on the day of *Shivaratri* and during the month of *shravan* (July-August) and for this they receive payments from the cultivators. They rank somewhat above Kunbis and style themselves Shaiva Brahmans. The Gondhalis dance the dance of the Devi. They play on the *Chondka*, an instrument consisting of a hollow drum, carrying a single piece of wire stretched on a stick and on *sambal*, a circular double drum with a body of iron, wood or earthenware. The Bharadis are the worshippers of Bhairava and they also carry a drum and wear a black thread round their necks. The Vaghyas are people who have been dedicated to Khandoba, before they were born, their mothers having previously been childless and having consequently vowed that if they should have a child they would give it to Khandoba. They carry a little bag round their necks containing turmeric; the bag is usually made of tiger-skin and it is from this practice that they derive their name Vaghya. The former custom was to vow that if a child was born the father or mother would be swung. An iron hook was inserted in the back of the person to be swung and he was tied to the village post and swung round five times. The turmeric kept in the bag was then applied to the wound which quickly healed. The poorer Vaghyas become religious mendicants and the richer ones worship Khandoba at home. But every Vaghya must beg of not less than five persons on every Sunday in his life. The Vaghyas must also make a pilgrimage to Jejuri near Pune, the headquarters of Khandoba. Another practice formerly followed with children who were Vaghyas was to take them up to a high tree near Mahadeva's cave near Panchmadhi. The child was thrown down from the top of the tree and if it lived, it was called a Raja of Mahadeva, while if it died happiness might confidently be expected for it in the next life. The Vaghyas beat a big drum at the festival of Khandoba. They put turmeric on their foreheads from the bag round their necks and when a person meets a Vaghya, the latter gives him a little pinch of the turmeric to put on his forehead. If the child who has been vowed to Khandoba in this manner turns out to be a girl, she is called Murali. The Garpagaris are really village servants and their function is to keep off hail, for which they were formerly rewarded with a contribution from the cultivators. Latterly, however, the people have begun to grow sceptical of the Garpagaris efficiency and they have fallen on evil days. Some of them have taken to cultivation and others make ropes and spin cotton *navar* thread. When a hail storm threatened, the Garpagari stood naked before Maruti's shrine with a sword in his hand with which he indicated to Maruti the direction in which the storm should be deflected, muttering prayers and incantations all the while. If it became more threatening, he worked himself into a frenzy and slashed his wrists with the sword, pouring out the blood before Maruti. Sometimes his wife and children stood naked with him before the shrine and he would wound them also and threaten Maruti that he would kill them unless the storm passed over so that their death would lie at

According to the 1961 Census the Jains numbered only 3,675 (1824 males and 1851 females) and Christians only 843 in the district. The number of Jains in rural areas was 721 while that in urban areas was 2954. Their number has decreased as from 1957.

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Jains and
Christians.

The Jains are divided into two principal sects: Digambars and Shvetambars. Digambars are the more numerous and a stricter sect, but their proportion is not higher than the Shvetambars in Wardha. The principal tenet of the Jains is to avoid the destruction of all animals including even insects. Jains are distinguished by their separate temples and methods of worship. They do not recognise the authority of the *Vedas* nor revere Shiva. In other respects they closely resemble other Hindus. Brahmans are often employed at their weddings, they revere the cow, worship sometimes in Hindu temples, go on pilgrimages to the Hindu sacred places and follow the Hindu law of inheritance. In Wardha, the Jains are nearly all Marwadi Banias and are engaged in trade and banking. Consequently they are much better off than other castes. Like Banias and other trading communities, the Jains do not encourage very much their children to go in for English education. Although widow remarriage is not permissible among them, reformers have now sprung up who advocate not only widow remarriage but even equality for women and removal of untouchability.

Of the 843 Christians in the district 478 are males and 365 are females. Their number too has decreased as from 1957. Some of them are Protestants and some Roman Catholics and they follow the lead of their respective fellow religionists as far as religious matters are concerned.

As a minority community enjoying mentionable though small enough numbers are the Muslims whose population has gone on increasing though not very fast, from Census to Census. Thus from 19,537 in 1957 they have gone up to 22,325 in 1961. Of them 11,757 are males and 16,568 are females. Of these 11,030 live in rural areas and 11,295 in urban areas.

The Muslims in the district have come from all directions, some from Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, some from Berar but probably the largest number from what was formerly the Hyderabad State. Only a few families can date their first settlement in the district as far back as the commencement of the 18th Century during and after the Maratha occupation. Like the Marathas many have lost their ancestral property and are found struggling to keep up appearance on attenuated pensions. But those less hampered by past glory are getting on better, some having taken to trade and others having acquired lands.

Though generally backward in education, Muslims as a class are more united than the Hindus. A number of them are employed in the police and army and in subordinate ranks of Government service. The community includes a number of artisan classes, chiefly Momins and Julahas who are weavers and Bahnas and Pinjaris who are cotton cleaners. The Pinjaris are greatly handicapped by the growth of the ginning factories and so have taken to cultivation and small shopkeeping. Others are Kachenras, glass bangle-makers; Kunjaras, green grocers; Kasais, butchers and the Rangaris, a caste of dyers who once used to dye with safflower. The Bohra and Khoja merchants are of the Shia sect and the Cutchhis and Memons from Gujarat who are also tradesmen are comparatively new comers to the district. Many of them do not bring their wives with them, though the tendency of late is to settle down in the district. These Muslim groups are known as converts from Hinduism

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and are therefore looked down upon by the proper or respectable Muslims such as the Shaikhs, Sayyads, Moghals and Pathans all of whom claim a foreign strain.

Muslims.

The term Sayyads properly means descendants of Ali, son-in-law and Fatimah, daughter of the Prophet. They use the title Sayyad or Mir before and sometimes Shah after their name while women employ the term Begum. The title Shaikh properly belongs only to the three branches of the Lurais tribe or that of Muhammad, the Siddikis, the Faruk and the Abbasis. Both these titles, however and especially Shaikh are now arrogated by many persons who cannot have any pretence to the above descent. The term Shaikh means an elder and is freely taken by persons of respectable position. Shaikhs commonly use either Shaikh or Muhammad as their first names. The Pathans were originally the descendants of Afghan immigrants. The men add Khan to their names and the women Khatun or Khatu. Moghals use the title Mirza before their names and add Baig after them; the women add the designation Khatun after their names. Formerly the Sayyads constituted the superior class of the Muslim gentry and never touched a plough themselves, like the Hindu Brahmans and Rajputs. The four divisions are not like the Hindu Castes as they are not endogamous, nor is there any distinction of occupation indifferently. As a matter of fact, the divisions, now, are little more than titular.

Caste deities.

Castes, have their caste deities. For example, the Ahirs, a caste of cowherds, milkmen and cattle breeders have among them special deities. Kharak Dev who is always located at the *Khirka* or place of assembly of the cattle, on going to or returning from the pasture. He appears to be the spirit of the *khirka* and is represented by a platform with an image of a horse on it and when cattle fall ill, the owners offer flour and butter to him. Similarly the Gowaris, the herdsmen or grazier caste worship *Dudhera*, a godling, for the protection of the cattle. He is represented by a clay horse placed near a white anthill. But the principal deities of the Gowaris are the Kode Kodvan or deified ancestors who are worshipped at the annual festivals and also at weddings. The Dhimars, a caste of fishermen and palanquin-bearers have, as of other castes, Dulha Dev, the deified bridegroom, as one of the principal deities whose image they fashion of *Kadamb* wood and besmear it with red lead. Those who are employed on ferryboats especially venerate Ghatoia Dev, the god of ferries and river crossings. Dhobis, the professional caste of fishermen also worship Ghatoia, the god of the *ghat* or landing place on the river to which they go to wash clothes. They bow to the stone on which they beat out clothes and make offerings to it of flowers, turmeric and cooked food on the *Dasara* festival.

Deities.

Among the village deities, the most common is Hanuman or as he is locally called Maroti. His image that of a monkey, coloured with vermilion with a club in one hand and a mountain in the other, is placed on the boundary of the village and is known as Vir-Maroti, the image of strength. His representation in another form with folded hands is known as Das-Maroti and it is placed in subordinate hamlets in front of a Rama temple as a devotee of Rama.

Mythologically Maruti is described with many epithets. Son of Anjani and Marut (God of wind); *avatar* (incarnation) of Shiva; god of strength; life-long *brahmachari* (celibate); devotee and henchman of Rama; and originator of *mantra-shastra* (science of magical formula). So gymnasts tie his image to wrists and also consecrate one in their gymnasiums; women desirous of getting progeny go to the temple of

Maroti and there burn lamps, made of wheat flour and filled with ghee; persons who are under the evil influence of the planet Saturn, worship the god on Saturdays and offer him oil and *shendur* (red-lead), place garlands of leaves and flowers of *rui* plant round his neck and also offer him *udid* and salt.

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Deities.

Skanda, son of Shiva is worshipped as Khandoba, attended by a dog. *Skanda*. Khandoba guards the country as Bhairav guards the village and is shown as a horseman with a sword in his right hand, his wife sitting beside him. He is the patron deity of the Maratha caste, who worship him every Sunday, by placing rice and flowers before him. The dog is held sacred by the Marathas whom they will never injure.

Temples built to Mahadeva in the form of *linga* are also popular in the district. He is represented by a conical stone which is the phallic sign and all that is required to be done is to sprinkle a few grains of rice and a *lota* of water over it. In summer, an earthen *ghada* (pot) is supported on a tripod over the stone and water is allowed to drip through a piece of cloth tied over a small hole at the bottom on the stone so that Mahadeva will be continually kept cool and will be pleased. Leaves of the bel tree are offered to Mahadeva, it being necessary always to present a shoot of three leaves. Gonds offer fowls to Mahadeva, though they are not allowed to do so in the temple itself. It may be conjectured that the attributes of the god in this part of the country are to some extent derived from Bura Dev, the great god of the Gonds. *Mahadeva*.

The goddess Kali, a form of Durga, is worshipped in the form of *Kali*. Maha-Mai, a local incarnation, the deity representing the deadly disease of small-pox. She is represented by a stone daubed with vermilion marks and on each side of her are *trishulas* (tridents) surmounted with flags. An iron chain is attached to the trident which is known as *Chabuk* or whip of the goddess. People possessed by evil spirits are beaten with this chain so that the spirits may be driven out of them. Worshipped as the goddess of the village, the deity probably merely represents the earth goddess from whom the crops and the people derive their sustenance. She is also worshipped as the goddess who causes and can avert small-pox and cholera and is considered to be incarnate in the body of any one who has small-pox. Those who enter the room in which a sufferer lies take off their shoes as a mark of respect for the deity. Cooked rice and curds are offered to the goddess when small-pox has subsided. Chickens and goats are also sometimes offered to her, Brahmans letting loose these animals after they have offered them, while other castes kill and eat them.

If a patient is severely attacked by small-pox a vow is made to offer *Sigdi Worship*. the *sigdi* worship. The *Sigdi* is an earthen vessel filled with burning charcoal. It is placed on the head of a married woman whose hands are tied in front of her as she goes in procession to the shrine, accompanied by other married women, bearing brass pots of water on their heads. The way before them is swept with branches of the *nim* tree which is sacred to the goddess. When the patient has recovered, he or she also walks in the procession. On arrival at the shrine, music is played and all neighbours come and put a little grain in the lap of the woman who has carried the *Sigdi*. Offerings are made to the goddess. A sacrificial goat is led before the image and bathed. If it shakes its body, when water is poured over it, it is considered that the goddess has accepted the offering. A clay horse is also offered, perhaps in substitution for the former sacrifice of a real one.

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Deities.

Narayan Dev.

Narayan Dev or the sun god is worshipped by Mahars, Dhimars and Mangs. Two young pigs are castrated and fed profusely till they are three years old. When the offering is to be made, the Mahars, Dhimars, Gonds, Govaris, Chambhars and Mangs are invited, they wash their hands and feet with water from the same pot and after the pigs have been sacrificed to Narayan Dev, consume it in company. As soon as the cock crows in the morning, the feast comes to an end and caste distinctions are resumed.

Muhammedanism.

Most of the Wardha Muslims are Sunnis and only the Bohras, Khojas and Cutchhis are Shias. The main difference between the Shias and Sunnis is that the former think that according to the *Korah*, the Caliphate or the spiritual leadership of the Muslims had to descend in the Prophet's family and therefore it necessarily devolved on Fatimah, the only one of his Children who survived him and her husband Ali, the fourth Caliph. They therefore reject the three Caliphs after Muhammad *i.e.* Abu Bakar, Omar and Osman. After Ali, they also hold, that the Caliphate descended in his family to his two sons Hassan and Hussain. The central incident of the Shia faith is the slaughter of Hussain with his family on the plain of Karbala in Persia, on the 10th day of the month of Muharrum in the 61st year of the Hijra or A. D. 680. This martyrdom of Hussain and his family at Karbala is annually celebrated for the first ten days of the month of Muharrum by the Shias. The Shias also reject the four great schools of tradition of the Sunnis and have separate traditional authorities of their own. They count the month to begin from the fading of the old moon instead of the new moon, pray three instead of five times a day and in praying hold their hands open by their sides instead of folding them below the breast.

The five standard observances of the Muhammedan religion are : (1) The Kalima or creed which consists of simply the sentence, there is but one God and Muhammad is his prophet which is frequently on the lips of devout Muslims, (2) Suta or the daily five prayers, the five periods for them being (a) morning before sunrise (b) midday after the sun has begun to decline (c) the afternoon about 4 (d) the evening immediately after sunset and (e) the evening, after the night has closed in. These prayers are repeated in Arabic and before saying them, the face, hands and feet should be washed and correctly speaking the teeth should be cleaned (3) Roza, or the thirty day fast of *Ramzan*, the ninth month of the Muslim year. During its continuance no food or water must be taken between sunrise and sunset and betel-leaf, tobacco and conjugal intercourse must be abjured for the whole period; (4) *Jakat*, the legal alms consisting of money, cattle, grain, fruit and merchandise, are to be given annually to pilgrims desiring to go to Mecca but have not the means, to poor religious and other beggars; debtors who have not the means to discharge their debts, champions of the cause of God and proselytes to Islam; (5) The *Haj* or pilgrimage to Mecca is incumbent on all Muslims, men and women who have sufficient means to meet the expenses of the journey and to maintain their families at home during their absence.

RITUALS AND
CEREMONIES.

Hindus.

For the Hindu, religion plays an important part in the context of his family life as also at every stage of the individual's life. Life for him is a round of rituals and ceremonies and most of the Hindu customs and traditions consist of ritualistic practices related to various religious observances known as *samskaras* or sacraments. According to the Hindu dharmashastra, the individual has to pass through many *samskaras* which are really *sharira samskaras*, because these are intended to sanctify

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the body (*sharira*) beginning from the moment the foetus is laid (*garbhadhana*) to the death (*antyeshti*) of a person. The number of these *samskaras* differs according to different authorities and some say there are 16 which are compulsory (*nitya*) and 24 which are optional (*naimittika*). These are usually conducted under the direction of Brahman priests who on their part say that they use Vedic texts for Brahmans and Puranic texts for others. Of late even the 16 of these sacraments are reduced to half a dozen in most of the Hindu communities and are observed in respect of birth, thread-girding, marriage, pregnancy and death. A *samskara* is usually preceded by a symbolic sacrifice (*homa*).

The *garbhadhana* or foetus-laying ceremony to be performed at the consummation of marriage, was of social significance when child-marriages were in vogue. At present the ritual is symbolically included in the marriage ceremony itself without any bustle or tom-tomming that was once a feature of social life particularly among the high castes. Pregnancy and Child-birth.

The *grihyasutras* prescribed for the benefit of the pregnant woman a number of observances of a magico-religious nature and believers in the efficacy of Vedic rites follow them to varying extent. The *pumsavana Samskara* or the 'male-making' rite may be performed during the third month of the wife's pregnancy, so that the deities governing the sex of the foetus would be propitiated and a male issue assured.

The *Jatakarma* ceremony may be performed at the birth of the child. Here the father has to touch and smell the child, utter benedictory *mantras* into its ears expressing his wish that it may be endowed with long life and intelligence. However, the first popular ritual in an infant's life is the *Panchavi* and *Shashthi* i.e., the ritual observed on the fifth and sixth day after birth. On the fifth day, a configuration of a betel-nut, rice, flowers, sandal-paste and a sickle or a sword arranged on a *pat* in the lying-in-room in the name of *Panchavi* or Mother Fifth is bowed to by the mother with a prayer to save the child from the attacks of evil spirits. On the sixth day, a blank sheet of paper and a reed pen and an ink-stand are set on a stool and worshipped as *Satvai* or Mother Sixth and a few friends are feasted. Though these worships have no Vedic basis, as a *Samskara*, they are observed among many castes including Brahmans.

The *namdheya* rite is performed on the 10th or 12th day after birth when the child is given a name. Popularly the ceremony is called *barse* and its observance varies according to caste. In higher castes, a Brahman is usually called in and he proposes certain names considered auspicious in view of the astrological circumstances of child-birth. The family selects one of these names but usually two names and sometimes more are given, one of which is kept for common use and the other for ceremonial use. The horoscope is usually cast and read, the name proclaimed, *pansupari* and sweets distributed and drums beaten. In some castes, a ceremonial 'cradling' is held in the evening by women of the house and the 'naming' celebrated. On this day the child receives gifts from relatives in the form of clothes, gold and cash. The *Karnavedha* (piercing of the ear-lobes) may take place the same morning or may be postponed to the sixth or twelfth month. If the male child is subject to avow, his right nostril is bored and a gold wire ring put into it. The twelfth day is also important in that on this day, the mother who since giving birth to the child was considered unclean, is proclaimed to be clean. On this day, the confinement room is thoroughly cleaned and this is the first day on which the male folk could go to see the mother and the child. Naming Ceremony.

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Annaprashana.

The naming ceremony as observed among the lower castes is much more simple, for example, among the Mangs the name is conferred by five old women who standing in a circle swing the child in their *saris* and repeat the name.

Among higher class Hindus, a ceremony called *annaprashana* celebrates the first feeding of the child. It may take place in the fifth or sixth month after birth but some castes perform the rite for a male child in the seventh month and for a female in the sixth. An auspicious day is chosen and relatives are invited who come with gifts for the child. Food which is usually *Khira* or rice boiled with milk and sugar is put in the mouth of the child with a golden ring or a silver spoon. In some castes, the maternal uncle of the child officiates at this function.

Javal. Then comes the hair-cutting ceremony, known as *javal*. As a *samskara* it is known as *Chuda-Karma* or the first tonsure of the hair for the sake of *dharma* and is performed in the first or third year or at any age according to the tradition of the family. At present the rite is gone through prior to *upanayana* among higher castes; lower castes are much more keen to observe it as a ceremony, thinking that the hair the child is born with is impure and must be removed with social celebration.

Threadgirding. The thread-girding ceremony or *munja* as it is popularly known is prescribed for all Hindus claiming a place in the first three *varnas*. The ceremony is also called *upanayana* or the introduction to knowledge since by it, the boy acquires the right to read the sacred books. Until the ceremony is performed, he is not really a member of the three higher castes (*dvija*).

For a boy (*Kumara*) the *upanayana* after eighth, eleventh and twelfth years from birth is considered the proper time for the ceremony. There are also rules regarding the *muhurtas* (auspicious times) to be determined according to the birth stars of the boy. The ceremony always takes place between morning and noon, never after midday.

Preparations may begin a few days before the thread girding day. Drummers and pipers to play at the ceremony are engaged. A booth is erected in which a *bahule* (decorated platform) is constructed. Invitation cards are sent to distant relations and friends. Kinsmen and intimates invite the boy to a congratulatory feast called *Kelavana* and present him with clothes and money. A formal invitation ceremony (*akshat*) is held a day or two before thread-girding when the local temple of Ganapati is visited and the God is prayed to be present at the thread ceremony; personal invitations are then given to the local friends and relatives.

In the early morning of the lucky day, musicians start playing on the drum and pipe. The *ghana* ceremony is gone through with the help of not less than five *suvasinis*.* Prior to the *upanayana* ceremony proper, the usual propitiatory rites are gone through with the same procedural details as before the performance of an auspicious *samskara*. These are Ganapati and *Matrika puja* (worship of Ganapati and *Matrika* deities), *punyahavachana* (the holy day blessing) and *Devaka pratishtha* (installation of Devaka). The ceremony of *Chaula* (shaving the boy's head), if it was not performed in childhood, is gone through and the boy is then bathed and taken to the dining hall. There, boys, called *batus* wearing the sacred thread but not married, are seated in a row and

*Suvasini—A term of courtesy for a woman whose husband is alive.

served with food. While they eat, the boy's mother sitting in front of the *batus* sets her son on her lap, feeds him and herself, eats from the same plate. This over, the boy is taken to the barber who shaves all the locks that were left on his head except the top-knot. The boy is then bathed and made ready for the *upanayana* ceremony.

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The boy and his parents enter the booth and take their seats on the three *pats* (wooden stools) arranged on the *bahule*. The father begins the ceremony by giving away some cash to make for the neglect in failing to perform the *samskaras* at their proper time. The father then sits on a *pat* with his face to the east, while the boy stands before him facing west and the priests hold between them a curtain marked with *Swastika* (lucky cross) in vermilion. The priests recite *mangalashthakas*, auspicious verses and the guests throw *akshatas* (rice mixed with *kumkum*) on the boy and his father. At the proper *muhurta* (lucky moment) the priests stop chanting, musicians redouble their notes, the curtain is pulled to the north and the boy lays his head on this father's feet. The father blesses him and seats him on his right. The guests are then regaled with *pan*, perfume and rose-water and sweet drink. It is now getting customary to make some present to the *batu* (boy) on this occasion.

The *upanayana* ritual begins immediately. A *vedi* (earthen altar) is traced in front of the father, blades of *darbha* grass spread over it and a *homagni* (sacrificial fire) is kindled on it. Offerings of *ajya* (ghee), sesamum and seven kinds of *samidhas* (sacred fuel sticks) are made to the fire. The boy then approaches with folded hands the *acharya* (head-priest) with a request to make him a *brahmachari* (Vedic student). The *acharya* grants his request. He daubs a cotton string in oil and turmeric, ties it round the boy's waist and white one round his shoulders. Another cotton string daubed with oil and turmeric and a bit of deer skin passed into it is placed over on the boy's left shoulder and below the right arm. He hands over to him the consecrated *Yajnopavita** (sacred thread) and a *danda* (staff) of *palas*. The boy is made to pass between the fire and his father and sip three *achamanas* and repeat *Vedic* texts. He then goes back between the fire and his father and takes his seat. The preceptor then gives the boy a coconut and taking him by the hand goes out of the booth and both bow to the sun. On their return to the seats, the preceptor takes the boy's right hand and asks him to state his name and to say whose *brahmachari* he has become. When the boy mentions his name and says he is his preceptor's *brahmachari*, the preceptor lets go the boy's hand, takes him round the *homa* and seating him by his side makes nine offerings to the fire. He then says to the boy : "You have now become a *brahmachari*; you must observe religious exactness; you must sip *achamana* before taking food; you must not sleep during the day; you must control your speech; you must keep alive the sacred fire and cleanse your mouth after taking food". The boy then sitting on the north of the fire bows to the preceptor and begs to be initiated into the mysteries of the sacred verse; the boy and the preceptor or father are covered with a shawl and the preceptor thrice, whispers the sacred *gaya-tri* into the boy's right ear first, syllable by syllable, next phrase by phrase and then the whole verse. The shawl is taken away, and all return to their seats and give blessings to the Vedic student and his father.

*The sacred thread is made by a Brahman who spins a thread as long as 96 times the breadth of four fingers and from cotton obtained from a cotton tree growing wild. The thread is first folded into three and again trebled and the folds held together by a knot, called *Brahmagranthi* or Brahma's knot. The thread hangs from the left shoulder, falling on to the right hip; sometimes when a man is married he wears a double thread of six strands, the second being for his wife and after his father dies, a treble one of nine strands.

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The preceptor then makes four offerings of *Samidha* to the fire and then the boy makes an offering of one *samidha*, and wipes his face thrice with words purporting. "I anoint myself with lustre and may *Agni* and *Indra* bestow on me insight, offspring and vigour." The preceptor concludes the sacrifice with the final oblations and sprinkles sacred water over the head of the boy and in all directions. Many presents are then made to the priests who bless the Vedic student and the father.

At noon the priest teaches the boy to recite the *madhyanha Sandhya* (mid-day prayer) and in the evening the *Sayam Sandhya* (evening prayer). The ceremony of *bhikshavala* (asking alms) is then held. The boy and his relatives go in a procession to the temple of *Ganapati* with music and company and on return the boy is seated near the altar. To his mother, who approaches him there, the boy says "*Bhavati, bhiksham dehi*" (Lady, be pleased to give alms) and holds a cloth wallet before her. The mother blesses him and puts in the wallet some sweet balls, rice and gold or silver coin. Other married women follow suit to each of whom the boy addresses in the same manner and each presents him some sweet balls and money. The contents of the wallet go to the priest who gives part of the sweetmeats to the boy and keeps the rest to himself.

The whole of the *upanayana* ceremony is usually wound up in a day, of late. Formerly, when it used to last for four days, each day, the boy was taught to offer his morning, midday and evening prayers and made to worship the sacred fire kindled on the first day. The last rite of the *upanayana* ceremony is *medhajanana*. A small square earthen mound is raised and a *palas* branch planted in it. The boy pours water round the plant and prays to *Medha*, the goddess of the mind, to give him knowledge and wealth. The boy is now a *brahmachari*, an unmarried Vedic student and from now on for some years should learn the *Vedas* at the feet of his *guru* and on completion of the studies should undergo the *Samavartana* (return) ceremony. But according to current practice, the *Samavartana* or *sodmunj* as it is called in Marathi, follows immediately after *upanayana*. The boy makes over to the priest the loin cloth, the staff, the deer skin etc. and puts on new clothes, a *jari* cap, a pair of shoes, takes an umbrella and sets out as if on a journey to Banaras. Usually, the boy's maternal uncle or some one like him, dissuades him from the journey and promises to give him his daughter in marriage so that the boy may end his *brahmacharyashrama* and become a *grihastha* (householder).

Marriage Ceremonies. Priests from both sides in common consultation fix the day and hour for the auspicious event and it is the priest belonging to the bride's family who generally officiates with his assistants.

The essential marriage rituals, which obtain among some Hindus are *Vagnishchaya*, *Simantapujana*, *Madhuparka*, *Antarpat*, *Sutraveshtana*, *Panigrahana*, *Lajahoma*, *Saptapadi* etc., and occasionally *Airanipradana*. In interpretation of these *Shastric* injunctions from the *grihyasutras*, the following ceremonies are gone through in a popular way :—

Akshat.—When the wedding day is fixed, invitations in the form of printed letters are sent round beginning with housegods. On an auspicious day, the relatives of the bride and bride-groom go together in procession to the temples of *Ganapati* and *Devi* to invite the god and the goddess and offer them coconuts, betel-nuts, *kumkum* etc. The priest accompanying the procession invokes the god to be present at the wedding and ward off all evil. After this, a married pair from each party go round inviting friends and relations.

In the evening previous to the marriage day, the ceremony of *Simant-apujana* or honouring the party of the bride-groom on the entrance to the town or village takes place. The parents of the bride with their relatives go to the bride-groom's house with gifts. First they worship there Ganapati (represented by an areca-nut), Varuna (represented by a water pot), a lamp and the earth. The feet of the bride-groom are then washed and a dress is offered to him. Next, the bride's mother washes the feet of the bride-groom's mother and fills her and her female relations' laps with wheat and pieces of dry coconut kernel. The assembled guests are presented with betel-leaves and betel-nuts and Brahmans with money gifts.

Vagnishchaya or the ceremony of oral promise takes place at night. The bride-groom's parents and relations go to the bride's house with a dress and ornaments for the bride. The fathers of the bride and the bride-groom exchange a coconut and embrace each other. The bride-groom's father presents the bride with the ornaments and dress brought for her. After the distribution of *pan-supari*, they disperse.

Halad or the turmeric ceremony: In the morning of the wedding day, the girl is anointed with turmeric paste at her house by some married ladies of both sides, the remaining portion of which is taken to the boy's house where he is anointed with it in the same way.

Devapratishtha or installation of deities: Before the ceremony begins, the bride with her parents is bathed in hot water by some unwidowed women. After changing clothes and bowing to the house-gods and elders, the bride's parents begin the ceremony which consists of the worship of the planets (represented by areca-nuts), Ganapati, Varuna and *Avighna Kalasha*. The last is an earthen jar daubed with white and red colours. It contains turmeric roots, areca-nuts, a copper coin and sweet-meats. Its mouth is covered by cotton thread passed round several times. It is prayed for warding off all evil. This ceremony takes place at the bride-groom's house also.

Gauri-pujana: It is performed by the bride alone. She worships in the house the goddess Parvati or Gauri and sits there till the wedding time, praying the goddess to grant her a happy wifehood and long life to her would be husband.

Rukhvat.—When the time for the wedding draws near, a party from the bride's side takes several dishes of sweet-meats to the bride-groom's house and serves them to the bride-groom and his relations. The bride-groom is honoured and presented with articles of dress by the bride's father. The priest then asks the bride-groom to bow to the housegods and the elders. Garlanded and dressed in new clothes, with a finger-mark of lamp black on his either cheek, the bride-groom rides a horse or is seated in a car. He is taken in a procession to the bride's house, the females walking just behind him and the males behind the females.

Mangalashtaka.—When the procession reaches the bride's house, cooked rice mixed with curds is waved on the bride-groom's face. Next, the bride's mother washes the feet of the bride-groom's mother who returns to her place as she has not to hear the marriage verses. The bride-groom is led to the marriage booth where the priests lay two *pats* and make the bride-groom and the bride stand on them facing each other. They are given a garland each. An *antarpāt* (curtain) marked with *swastika* is stretched between the pair so that they may not see each other. They are told to look at the *swastika* and pray to their family

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gods. *Mangalakshitas* (reddened unbroken rice) are distributed among the guests. The priests standing on either side of the curtain, start chanting *mangalashitakas* (auspicious verses),¹ and they and the assembled guests, relatives and friends throw the reddened rice at the pair. When the verses end, the curtain is withdrawn to the north amidst the clapping and beating of drums and blowing of the pipes. The eyes of the boy and the girl meet and the bride first puts the garland in her hand round the neck of the bride-groom and he round that of the bride. They then throw the mixture of rice grains etc., over each other's heads. Guests, relations and friends are then entertained. Each is given a flower boquet, a sprinkle of rose-water, a smear of *attar* and *pansupari*. They are regaled with spiced milk or sweet drinks. Money is distributed among Brahman priests.

Kanyadana.—An elaborate rite by which the parents of the bride hand over the bride to the bride-groom's care and request him to treat her well during her life-time, is gone through by repetition of Sanskrit *mantras*.

Marriage Sacrifice or Lajahoma.—The pair is led to the altar where fire is kindled. The priest asks them to worship the fire and throw parched rice and ghee into it. He asks them to take mutual oaths that they will remain each other's partners during their life-time for weal or woe. These oaths are taken in the presence of the fire, the earth, the priest and gods.

Saptapadi.—Seven small heaps of rice are made on the altar and an areca-nut placed on each of them. The priest recites *mantras* and the bride-groom lifts the bride's right foot and places it on the heaps in succession. When the seventh heap is crossed, the marriage is complete.

Sutradeshtana and Kankanabandhana.—The priest passes cotton thread round the pair twelve times, which is then taken off and divided into two parts. The pair is made to fasten these on each other's wrists.

Sadi or Robe Ceremony.—The bride is presented with a *Sadi* and *Choli* (bodice) and her lap filled with wheat, a coconut and some fruits by the priest and some unwidowed women.

Sunmukh.—The bride-groom's mother puts on the bride all the ornaments made for her and looks at her face. She presents the daughter-in-law with new clothes and puts sugar in her mouth.

Zal or Airani-pradana.—An *airani* or *zal* which is a wicker-work basket containing several gifts such as coconuts, areca-nuts, fruits, cooked food etc., is presented by the bride's father to the bride-groom's mother and other relatives. The basket is held on the head of the person to be honoured and while some water is poured on it, the priest, on behalf of the bride's father says: "We have given you the good-natured daughter, well-nourished and healthy and request you to treat her kindly."

Varat.—The procession both of the bride and bride-groom in which the latter takes the former to his house in a carriage with music and accompanied by males and females from both sides, is taken.

Lakshmi-pujan.—The goddess of wealth is worshipped by the pair at the bride-groom's house immediately after the *varat* procession reaches there.

Naming.—The maiden name of the bride is changed and she is given a new name by which she is known afterwards in her husband's family. Betel packets and sugar are distributed to the party assembled and money to Brahmans. A ritualistic closure to the marriage ceremony is put with

the rites whereby the deities that had been invited before the ceremony began are taken leave of and the marriage booth is dismantled. Social exchange of feasts ends the ceremony.

The Hindus who follow Vedic or Puranic rites usually cremate their dead. Backward communities such as Dhangars, Chambhars, Kolis, Vadars etc. either burn or bury; Mahars, Mangs etc., as a rule practise burial. The tribals have their funerary customs of their own. Except that they do not use *mantras*, the main funerary observances of lower class Hindus are the same as those of a Vedic cremation. *Sanyasis*, when they die, receive a ceremonial burial called *Samadhi*. Infants who have not cut their teeth and those persons who have died of small-pox or leprosy are buried. Where fuel is scarce and dear, the poorer sections of the community often bury. In other cases the dead are usually burnt. The bones and ashes of the dead are generally thrown into the sea or a river and sometimes a part of the bones is preserved in order that it may be consigned to the waters of a sacred river like the Ganga.

When a person is on the point of death, the nearest kinsman sits close to dying man and comforts him, assuring him that his family would be well taken care of. A small piece of gold is laid in his mouth and a few drops of Ganga water are poured into it. When life is extinct the body is removed from the bed or cot and laid with the head to the north on ground and washed with cowdung water; holy water is sprinkled on it and wreath of *Tulsi* leaves is put round its neck. The chief mourner has to undergo purificatory bath, while the priest chants some *mantras*. If the deceased is an ascendant, the chief mourner and other mourners of the same degree shave their heads (except the top-knot) and moustaches. Having done this, he offers oblations of rice (pindas) in honour of the dead. The corpse is bathed and wrapped up in a new *dhotar* or *lugade*, according as the dead person is a man or a woman. If the deceased is a female, with her husband living, she is arrayed in a yellow cloth and with some of the ornaments in her customary use, decked with flowers, rubbed with turmeric paste and *Kumkum* marks placed on her brow. These honours are not shown to a widow. All the relations present, men and women, bow to the dead. Finally, the corpse is put on a ladder-like bier of bamboo and borne by four persons on their shoulders to the cremation ground, the priest and the chief mourner, (who holds the sacred fire for burning the dead body) walking in front of the sacred fire. Women do not accompany a funeral procession. All persons attending the procession are bare-headed. Half way to the cremation ground, the oblation of rice is repeated and they are offered a third time on reaching the cremation ground. With the help of the live charcoal brought along a fire called *mantragni* is prepared, the corpse is laid on the pyre and the chief mourner then ignites it with the fire. Immediately after the body is burnt, the chief mourner goes round the pyre thrice with a trickling water pot (in which the fire was brought) and finally throws the pot backward over the shoulders spilling the water to cool the spirit of the dead which has been heated by the fire. He then pours water mixed with sesamum and rest of the mourners follow suit. The party then returns when the body is completely consumed. During the first ten days, all persons belonging to the *gotra* of the deceased observe mourning (*sutak*).

The *shraddha* and funeral obsequies are the only ceremonies performed for the salvation of the ancestors. A special ceremony called *Narayan Bali* may be performed for those that have died of accident, but in the case of one dying childless no departure from the ordinary rites takes place. The funeral obsequies are performed during the first thirteen

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days after death. Oblations of rice are offered every day, in consequence of which the soul of the deceased is supposed to attain a spiritual body, limb by limb, till on the 13th day, it is enabled to start on its further journey. Oblations are also offered on the 27th day and sometimes thereafter on the day of the death, once in every month for a year of which the six-monthly and the *bharani* oblations (*i.e.*, the *Shraddha* performed on the fifth of the dark half of *Bhadrapad*) are essential; and after a year has elapsed, the oblations of the first anniversary day are celebrated with great solemnity. The annual *shraddha* is performed on the day corresponding to the day of death in the latter half of the month of *Bhadrapad*. Where the deceased's family can afford it, a *shraddha* is also performed on the anniversary day known as the *Kshayatithi*. While performing the *shraddha* for one's deceased father, offerings are also made to other ancestors and to deceased collaterals. Women dying within the life-time of their husbands have special oblations offered to them during their husband's life-time. This takes place on the ninth day of the *pitripaksha* and is called the *Avidhava Navami* day.

Muslims. The rites and ceremonies observed by Muslims chiefly consist of those as relating to pregnancy, birth, naming, sacrifice, initiation, betrothal, marriage, and death.

Pregnancy. In the seventh or ninth month of pregnancy, a fertility rite may be performed as among Hindus. The woman is dressed in new clothes and her lap is filled with fruits and vegetables by her friends. In some localities, a ceremony to propitiate the spirits of ancestors is performed.

Child birth. A woman goes to her parent's home after the last pregnancy rite and stays there till her confinement is over. The rites performed by the midwife at birth resemble those of the Hindus. When the child is born, the *azan* or summons to prayer is uttered aloud in its right ear and the *takbir* or Muslim creed in its left. The child is named on the sixth or seventh day. The proper name for the male child is often formed by combining the prefix *abd* or servant, *gulam* or slave, or suffix *baksh* or given by to the numerous titles of God. *e.g.* Abd-ul-Aziz, Rahim, Razam; Gulam Hussain; Khuda-baksh, Hyder-baksh, etc.

Ukika Sacrifice. After child-birth, the mother must not pray or fast, touch the Koran or enter a mosque for forty days; on the expiry of this period, she is bathed and dressed in good clothes and her relatives bring presents to the child. On the fortieth day, the child is placed in a cradle for the first time. In some localities, a rite called *ukika* is performed after the birth of a child. It consists of a sacrifice, in the name of the child, of two he-goats for a boy and one for a girl. The goats must be above a year old and without spot or blemish. The meat must be separated from the bones so that not a bone is broken and the bones, skin, feet and head afterwards buried in the ground. When the flesh is served, the father offers a prayer to the "Almighty God."

Either on the same day as the *Ukika* sacrifice or soon afterwards, the child's hair is shaved and tied up in a piece of cloth and either buried or thrown into a river. Rich parents weigh the hair against silver and distribute the same to beggars.

Ear-boring. It was once customary among Muslims to bore the earlobes of a girl when she was one or two years old. The holes were bored along the edges of the ear step by step and even in the centre and by the time, she was two or three years old, she had 13 holes in the right ear and 12 in the left. Little silver rings and various kinds of ear-rings were inserted and worn in the holes. The practice is now on the wane among the better class Muslims.

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The child's birthday is known as *Salgirah* and is celebrated by a feast. When the child is four years, four months and four days old the ceremony of Bismillah or taking the name of God is held which is obligatory on all Muslims. Friends are invited and the child, dressed in a flowered robe (*sahra*), repeats the first chapters of the Koran after his or her tutor.

Muslims.
Salgirah.
Circumcision.

A boy is usually circumcised at the age of six or seven but as may be the custom among some classes of Shias and Arabs, the operation is performed a few days after birth. The barber operates and the child is usually, given a little *bhang* or other opiate. When a girl arrives at the age of puberty, she is secluded for seven days and for this period eats only butter and bread, sugar, fish, flesh, salt and acid food are prohibited. In the evening, she is given a warm water bath and among lower classes, an entertainment is given to friends.

Among Muslims, no specific religious ceremony is required nor are any rites essential for the contraction of a valid marriage. If both persons are legally competent and contract marriage with each other in the presence of two males or one male and two female witnesses, it is sufficient. The Shia law dispenses even with witnesses. As a rule, the Kazi performs the ceremony and reads four chapters of the Koran with the profession of belief, the bridegroom repeating them after him. The parties then express their mutual consent and the Kazi raising his hands recites a benediction. A dowry or *Meher* must be paid to the wife, which under the law, must not be less than ten silver *dir hams* or *draema*, but it is customary to fix it at Rs. 17 or Rs. 750. The wedding is, however, usually accompanied by feasts and celebrations not less elaborate or costly than those of Hindus.

Marriage.

Several Hindu ceremonies at the marriages of lower class Muslims, still persist; e.g., the anointing of the bride and the bridegroom with oil and turmeric, and setting out earthen vessels which are meant to afford a dwelling-place for the spirits of ancestors. Another essential rite is the rubbing of the hands and feet of the bridegroom with *Mehendi* or red henna.

सत्यमेव जयते

Muslims bury their dead and the same word *janazah* is used for the corpse, bier, and the funeral. When a man is on the point of death, a chapter of the Koran telling of the happiness awaiting the true believer in future life, is read and he is given a few drops of *sharbat*. After death, the body is carefully washed and wrapped in three or five clothes for a man or woman, respectively. Some camphor or other sweet-smelling stuff is placed on the bier. Women do not usually attend funerals and the friends and relations of the deceased walk behind the bier. To carry a bier is considered a very meritorious act and four of the relations, relieving each other in turn, bear it on their shoulders. Muslims allow no delay for carrying their dead to the place of internment and necessarily attend the funeral on foot. The funeral service is recited in a mosque or in some open space close to the grave yard. Usually, the family priest or the village Kazi recites the service. Coffins are used only by the rich. When the body has been lowered in the grave, each person takes up a clod and pronouncing over it a verse of the Koran places it gently over the corpse. When the grave is completely filled in, two stones are kept over it on either ends and two plants or branches of trees are planted. Then the *fatiha* i.e., the opening chapter of the Koran, is read. On the third, a feast is given in the morning and after that trays of flowers with a vessel containing scented oil are handed round and the guests pick flowers and dip them into the oil. They then proceed to the grave when the oil and flowers are poured over the grave. On the morning of the tenth, this

Funeral Rites.

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offering of flowers and scented oil is repeated. Other feasts are given on the 40th day. These observances though not prescribed by the Koran have been retained either from pre-Islamic times or adopted in imitation of the Hindus.

Muslims.

MARRIAGE AND
MORALS.

Hindus.

Hindu *Dharmashastra* considers that it is obligatory for every person to marry, as according to it *Vivaha* (marriage) is one of the *Sharirsamskaras* (sacraments sanctifying the body) through each of which every man and woman must pass at the proper age and time. But though marriage is thus universally prescribed for all Hindus, the institution as such is hedged in with several rules and restrictions which fall under two main heads *viz.*, endogamy and exogamy.

Endogamy.

A Hindu may not marry outside his caste or his particular sub-caste which according to social custom is considered endogamous. He is confined for the choice of a wife within this group. Thus the internal structure of the Kunbis, the great agricultural caste of the Maratha country, shows several endogamous sub-castes, recruited from different classes of the population. The Jhare or the *Kunbis* coming from the hilly areas are the oldest immigrants and have no doubt an admixture of Gond blood. The several sub-castes of Kunbis in Wardha district have been enumerated before and their special characteristics have also been described.

Exogamy.

The caste or sub-caste forms the outer circle within which a man must marry. Inside it are a set of further sub-divisions which prohibit the marriage of persons related through males. These are called exogamous groups or classes and their names among some castes is *gotra*. The theory is that all persons belonging to the same *gotra* are descended from the same male ancestor and so related. The system of exogamous *gotra* based as it is on descent from males suffices to prevent the unions of persons nearly related on the father's side, but not those on the mother's side, which are, therefore, regulated by another set of rules. In the twice born castes, marriage is usually avoided between persons related on the woman's side, within three or sometimes five degrees. The marriage of the children of two sisters is prohibited in northern castes and is rare in the southern. The marriage of the children of a brother and sister, called cross-cousin marriage which is common in southern castes is prohibited in most of the Hindustani castes. Among Maratha communities, Marathas, Kunbis, Malis, Mahars etc., the marriage of a brother's daughter with a sister's son is common. The other form of cross-cousin marriage *viz.*, the marriage of the brother's son with a sister's daughter is practised by some Gonds and some other less civilised tribes among whom it is spoken of as '*dudh lautna*' (giving back the milk). Among some castes of Telugu origin and among some Deshastha Brahmans, a brother has the first claim on his sister's daughter even as his own wife, an idea which would be looked upon with horror by the northern or Maratha Hindus. The marriage of two sisters at the same time was once permitted in some of the castes which were specially polygamous, but the elder sister might not be married after the younger. There seems to be a general rule that a man should marry a woman of his own generation.

Hypergamy.

Hypergamy relates to the social rule by which a woman should be married to a man who is either her equal or superior in rank. Such practice is still widely prevalent in northern India by which men of the higher sub-castes of a caste will take a daughter in marriage from lower castes but will not give their daughters in return. Thus Marathas in this district will take daughters of Kunbis for their sons, though they do not give their own daughters to the Kunbis.

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Hinduism permits polygamy.* The *smritis* not only prescribe that a man who has entered *grihashthashrama* must not remain single and should take another wife without delay to keep up religious rites, but also ask to take up another wife during the life time of the first one who has no son. Even then polygamy has been practised, through the ages, by only a few people. A Kunbi would take a second wife only if the first was childless or a bad character or unattractive. Polygamy is rare among the Banias or Brahmans and it is generally the rule that a man should obtain the consent of the first wife before taking a second one. The same is the practice among Kaikadis. In recent years, the spread of western education and assimilation of modern liberal ideas have made almost all communities among the Hindus monogamous. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has now completely reformed the law relating to Hindu marriage all over India and has made monogamy compulsory among all classes of Hindus.

Hindus.

Polygamy.

The re-marriage of widows was once strictly prohibited among Brahmans, it being reasoned that marriage was the only sacrament (*samskara*) for a woman and she could go through it only once. Even now, though legally permissible, widow marriages are not much in vogue in higher Hindu communities. Only a minority of the most advanced Brahmans would recognise widow remarriage and these were once generally excluded from the caste, though defaults in caste practices such as breaches of rules against consumption of prohibited kinds of meat and drinking even alcoholic liquor were winked at and not visited with proper penalty. Similarly divorce was not once recognised among Brahmans. Among Banias, remarriage of widows was nominally prohibited but frequently occurred. Remarried widows were relegated to the inferior social groups in a sub-caste. Divorce was also said to have been prohibited but it was probable that women put away for adultery were allowed to take refuge in such groups instead of being finally expelled. Many a caste in the district allowed both widow marriage and divorce. The Kunbis permit remarriage of widows with the exception of Deshmukh families. This has already been described. Divorce is permitted on sufficient grounds at the instance of either party, it being effected before the caste *panchayat*.

Widow Marriage
and Divorce.

In Hindu religious books are enumerated eight forms of marriage i.e. Dowry. methods of consecrating a marriage—union, of which in modern times, only two are in vogue viz., the *Brahma* and the *Asura*. Conforming with the *Brahma* form of marriage, generally among some castes a *hunda* (dowry—a property which a woman brings to her husband) is paid by the bride's parents to the bridegroom. Among some other castes, the bride's parents usually take *dej* (bridge-price) thereby conforming with the *Asura* form. The monetary aspect in the settlement of a marriage may take various forms e.g., among the Marathas, in a *Salankrita Kanyadan*, the bride's father, besides the ornaments he gives to his daughter, spends on many items of expenses on both the sides; in *Kanyadan*, the expenses of the bride's father are much restricted; in *Varapaksha-Vadhupaksha*, the parties bear their own expenses, stand each other's *manpan* and the groom's party gives a *rasbhog* (feast) to all the villagers; in the *hunda* form the girl's father pays the price of the bridegroom to the boy's father while in the *dej* form, as the proposal of the marriage comes from the boy's father, he has to pay a *dej* (bride-price) to the girl's father.

It may be mentioned here that the dowry demanded from the bride's father is under the guise of *vardakshina* or money the donee receives from the donor to fulfil the purpose of a *dana* (gift). In communities where for some reason or other, the supply of marriageable boys is much short

*The state of having more than one wife at a time is more aptly described by the term 'polygyny' than 'polygamy'.

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of the demand, dowry forms an important consideration in a marriage settlement. Education only lends appreciation to the boy's value in the matrimonial market and scarcity of suitable young men enforces spinsterhood on a large number of eligible girls whose parents are unable to pay the demanded dowry. Examples to the contrary are also found; boys remain unmarried in some communities because of the scarcity of marriageable girls; for besides presents to the girl in the shape of ornaments and clothes, large sums in the shape of purchase-money are demanded by the father.

Enactments. Social usage in relation to Hindu marriage has been considerably affected by various legal enactments passed, perhaps right from 1833, when the Act prohibiting *sati* was passed. A common form of civil marriage for all communities in India was provided by the Special Marriage Act, III of 1872 which made it possible for an Indian of whatever caste or creed to enter into a valid marriage with a person belonging to any caste or creed, provided the parties registered the contract of marriage declaring *inter alia* that they did not belong to any religion. This Act was amended by Act XXX of 1923 making it possible for Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains (but not for Christians, Jews, Muhammedans and Parsees) to declare their religion and yet get their marriages registered.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 as amended by Act 19 of 1946 prohibited marriages of boys under 18 years of age and girls under 14 years of age. The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act XXVIII of 1946 validated marriages between parties (a) belonging to the same *gotra* or (b) belonging to different sub-divisions of the same caste.

The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 abrogates and modifies all the past laws. It has made Hindu marriage strictly adult and monogamous. It has done away with the caste and *gotra* restrictions which limited the field of marriage. It has also laid down definite conditions under which a degree of nullity and further of dissolution of marriage could be obtained.

As marriage from the Hindu point of view created an indissoluble tie between husband and wife, divorce was not known to the general Hindu law. Neither party to a marriage could, therefore, divorce the other unless divorce was allowed by custom. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869 provided *inter alia* for dissolution of marriage but it applied only to cases where "the petitioner or respondent professed the Christian religion" (Section 2 of the Act). However, according to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 reliefs by way of judicial separation, declaration of nullity of marriage and divorce are recognised. (Sections 10 to 13).

FEASTS AND
FESTIVALS.

Hindus.

Hindu life is replete with celebrations of all kinds. There are holidays and other religious festivals and birthday anniversaries of mythological heroes, which are observed every year. There are, also, other occasional ceremonies evoking special forms of worship and sacrificial offerings. They include ceremonies to obtain or to avert rain, hail-storms or floods and to prevent epidemics or cattle diseases etc. So also many ceremonies and good works by which *punya* (spiritual merit) may be acquired are those such as performance of *yatra*, *homa*, *Ram-lila*, *Rasas*, the construction of temples, digging of wells or tanks, plantation of mango-groves and so on, while there are many propitiatory ceremonies like *Satya-narayana* and *Satyavinayaka*, *Anantapuja* in which the aid of specific deities and spirits is solicited for the successful performance of rites of marriage, birth and death.

*Peculiarities of Hindu marriage customs according to castes are given in the section on 'Castes.'

Every year, a Hindu generally goes through the following cycle of feasts and festivals.

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The People. FEASTS AND FESTIVALS.

Gudhi-padva : The first day of *Chaitra* is called *Gudhi-padva*, it being the New Year day of the Hindus observing the Shalivahana *Shaka* (era). With this day begins the new season, the spring. It is ushered in by house-holders by setting up in front of the house, a *gudhi*, i.e., a bamboo pole, capped with a small silver or brass pot and a new piece of cloth hanging to it as a flag and offering it a routine worship. Eating a mixture of *nim* leaves, *gul* and cumin seeds is a special observance for the day. The day is considered auspicious for building or entering a new house, putting a child to school or starting any new business.

Hindus.

Gudhi-Padva.

Ramanavami : On the bright ninth of the same month is celebrated the birthday of Rama, the seventh incarnation of Vishnu, the hero of the *Ramayana* and ideal ruler of men. People flock in holiday dress to Shri Rama's temple where a silk doll is made to represent Rama and all the ceremonials connected with child-birth are gone through. Exactly at 12 noon, the *Haridasa* announces the birth by tossing *gulal* (red powder) and the babe is then cradled. *Arati*, distribution of *Sunthavada* (mixture of ginger and sugar), *tirth-prasada*, *kirtana* and *bhajana* in praise of Rama are the usual functions held at the festival.

Rama-navami.

On the full-moon day of *Chaitra*, exactly at sunrise, a festival is arranged in the temple of Hanuman, to celebrate his birth.

Hanuman Jayanti.

The *Ekadashi*, eleventh day, occurring in the bright half of *Ashadha* and *Kartika* are considered very sacred. They mark the beginning and the end of *Chaturmasa* (four holy months) and are observed as fast and prayer days by a very large section of Hindus. Followers of the *Varkari* sect make it a point to visit the temple of Vithoba of Pandharpur on those days.

Maha-ekadashi.

Gokulashtami : On the dark eighth of *Shravana* falls the *Gokulashtami* festival in honour of Shri Krishna's birthday. Exact midnight of this day was the time of the birth of Lord Krishna and the next day, the babe, was taken to Gokul. The way the occasion is celebrated varies from place to place. Usually, the people fast on the *ashtami* day, worship a clay image of the babe at midnight and celebrate the birth with the distribution of *sunthavada*. They break their fast that night with feasting. The more strict people may postpone it to the next day of *dahikala* or Gokul-day when a boisterous play-ritual of breaking the *handi* is celebrated in a temple.

Gokulashtami.

The principal festival of the Kunbis and other agricultural castes is the *pola*, falling at about the middle of the rainy season (*Shravan vad* 30) when they have a procession of plough-bullocks. An old bullock goes first and on his horns is tied a *makhar*, a wooden frame with pegs to which torches are affixed. They make a rope of mango leaves stretched between two posts and the *makhar* bullock is made to break this and stampede back to the village followed by all the other cattle. It is said that the *makhar* bullock will die within three years. Behind come the bullocks of the proprietors and then those of the tenants in the order not so much of their wealth as of their standing in the village and of the traditional position held by their families. A Kunbi feels very bitterly, if he is not given the rank that he considers proper in the procession. Bullock and cart races are also held on the day, the winners receiving salutary prizes.

Pola.

Ganesh chaturthi : On the bright fourth of *Bhadrapada* falls the birthday of Ganesh, the God of Learning. A painted clay figure of the elephant-headed god is specially purchased for the day from the image-vendors

Ganesh chaturthi.

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and worshipped with offerings of *modakas* (sweet balls). A special feature of the festival is that in towns, apart from the function in the family, the worship is celebrated on a community scale by public contribution and with the added attraction of religious and semi-social programmes held each day during the festival which lasts for five or seven or ten days. Out of a superstition still current, a person avoids looking at the moon on the *Chaturthi*-day, otherwise he might get involved, in a baseless theft charge.

Gauri-pujan. Conjoined to the Ganapati festival, women hold a celebration in honour of Parvati or Gauri, mother of Ganesh. The first day is *Gauri-avahana*, the invitation to Gauri, the second one is *Gauri-pujan*, the worship of the goddess, and the last day is *Gauri-Visarjan*, the immersion day.

Dasara. *Dasara* : In the month of *Ashwina* falls the great festival of *Navaratra* (nine nights) culminating in *Dasara*, so called from *dasha* (ten) and *ahara* (days), it being a ten-day festival in honour of the Goddess, Durga. It is also called by Hindus as *Vijayadashmi*, the day of victory gained by Rama over his enemy, Ravana, the demon king of Lanka (Ceylon). It is also the day on which the Goddess Kali vanquished the buffalo-demon, Mahishasura and in some places, it was once customary to sacrifice a buffalo on the day. The offering of goats is usual and those who cannot or will not make any animal sacrifice adopt a substitute in the shape of a white pumpkin supported on four sticks resembling the legs of the goat. The first nine days are known as *Navaratra* (nine nights) on the first day being performed *Ghatasthapana* or the invocation of the goddess to be present in (*ghata*) jar. On the tenth day, every householder worships his caste insignia represented by tools and implements. A Teli will worship his *ghana* (oil machine), a Kayastha his *kalamdan* (inkstand and pen), a blacksmith his anvil and hammer, a Brahman his holy books and so on. They have sumptuous meals at noon, and towards the evening, they don holiday attire and gather together to worship *shami* (*presepis specigara*) or in its absence, the *apta* (*Bauhinia racemosa*) tree. On this day, the leaves of *apta* are supposed to symbolise gold and they are exchanged while greeting one another. The *Dasara* day is considered highly auspicious for the undertaking of any new work or business.

Diwali. *Diwali* : Twenty days after *Dasara* comes *Diwali*, when Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, is worshipped. She is supposed to pass over the land, distributing her gifts of riches; all, therefore, illuminate their houses and shops in order that they may not be overlooked. The lights are often tastefully and beautifully arranged and the festival is one of the prettiest of the whole year. Two days after *Diwali* comes Yama *dwitiya* when Yama, the God of Death, was entertained by his sister by the river Yamuna (Jamna) in the Uttar Pradesh. On this day brothers visit their sisters and are entertained by them. In the evening the sisters return the visit to perform the ceremony of *arati* and receive a gift.

Holi. The year closes with *Holi* when the Demoness Holika is propitiated. This very popular and gay festival is the occasion for a great deal of mirth, innocent revelry including the splashing of colour. The *Holi puja* is accompanied by —bonfires, symbolic of the destruction of evil, amidst joyous shouts. A coconut is hung from a pole in the middle of the fire and when it falls people secure the burnt core and eat it and smear themselves with the ashes of the fire. Next day follows a period of licence and enjoyment in which people throw mud and coloured water at one another and indulge in obscene expressions and couplets. There is

a brisk buying of 'Battasa', garlands, a favourite sweet of the day. Folk songs and group dances in the street express the people's rejoicing. A male dancing in female attire is a common sight.

A number of ceremonies of the nature of *Vratas* (vows) and propitiatory rites occur throughout the year.

In the month of *Chaitra*, starting from the bright third and on a convenient day *suvasinis* hold in their homes, the ceremony of *Haldi-kunku*. The full moon day of *Jyeshtha* known as *Vatapaurnima* is observed by married women as a day of prayer so that their husband's lives may be prolonged; a banyan tree or its branch is worshipped and *vayans* (special offerings) are distributed to Brahmans and *suvasinis*. Some observe a *vrata* (vow) for three days during which they live on fruits, tubers and milk only. During *Chaturmasa* (four months of the rainy season) some women observe *Sola Somwar Vrata* (vow observed on sixteen successive Mondays) at the end of which, they hold a grand worship of Shiva and Parvati and feast seventeen *dampatis* (couples). Similarly, married girls vow to offer *Shiva-mutha* (handful of corn) to God Shiva on every Monday of *Shravana*; for the first five years of their married life, girls worship *Mangala Gauri* on every Tuesday of *Shravana*. Fridays of the same month which go by the name of *Sampad Shukrawars* (prosperous Fridays) are observed by women with a worship of Goddess Lakshmi drawn on a small earthen pot. On the third and fifth of bright *Bhadrapada* come *Haritalika* and *Rishipanchami* which are observed as days of fast by Brahman women. The first is kept by married women and young girls in honour of *Haratalika* (Goddess Parvati) who is said to have successfully resisted her father's wish to marry her to God Vishnu and married God Shiva whom she loved. The second is observed by elderly women in honour of *Rishis* (seers) to make amends for sins committed without knowledge. On this day they do not eat anything that is grown by the labour of cattle or any other animal but eat only hand-grown fruits and vegetables. *Vasubaras* which falls on the 12th of dark *Ashwina* is observed by some women who have children; they fast for the day and at night after worshipping a cow, give a calf in charity. The day previous to *Sankranti* in the month of *Pausha* is called *Bhogi*, on which a special dish called *Khichadi* is offered to gods and eaten. On the *Sankranti* day *Sugada* (auspicious jars) are presented to Brahmans and the following day known as *Kinkranti* is celebrated by newly married girls with *lutane*, a free distribution to *Suvasinis* of auspicious articles. *Akshaya tritiya* which is the third day in the month of *Vaishakha* is the last day on which delayed *Haldi-kunku* ceremony might be held.

The principal Muslim festivals are the *Muharram* and the two *Ids*. The month of *Muharram* is the first month of the Muslim year and the first ten days of it are observed as mourning for the death of Hussain and his family. This is observed indifferently by Sunnis and Shias and the proceedings with the Sunnis, at any rate, are now rather the character of festival rather than a time of sorrow. Models of the tombs of Hussain, called *tazias* or *tabuts* are made of bamboo and paste-board and decorated with tinsel. These are taken in procession and deposited in a river on the last and great day of *Muharram*. Women who have made vows for the recovery of their children from an illness, dress them in green and send them to beg; and men and boys, having themselves painted as tigers go about mimicking as a tiger for what they can get from the spectators. At the *Muharram* models of horseshoes made after the cast shoe of Kasim's *horse are carried fixed on poles in a procession.

* During the tragedy of Karbala, Kasim, a young nephew of Hussain was married to his little daughter Sakinah, Kasim being very shortly afterwards killed.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

FEASTS AND FESTIVALS.

Hindus.
Vratas.

Muslims.
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Men who feel so impelled and think that they will be possessed by the spirit of Kasim make these horse-shoes and carry them. Frequently, they believe themselves possessed by the spirit, exhibiting the usual symptoms of a kind of frenzy and women apply to them for children or for having evil spirits cast out.

Muslims.
Ramzan-Id.

The *Id-ul-Fitr*, commonly known as *Ramzan-Id* or the breaking of the fast, is held on the first day of the tenth month, *Shavval*. Throughout the preceding month of *Ramzan*, a general fast is observed. On this day the people assemble dressed in their best clothes and proceed to the *Id-gah*, a building erected outside the town. They escort the Kazi or other Muslim of high position to the *Id-gah* who then offers prayers. A sermon in Arabic in praise of the *Id* is read by the Kazi standing on a pulpit, wooden staff in hand in imitation of the Prophet. When the prayers and sermon are over, the people return to their houses and spend the rest of the day in feasting and merriment.

Bakr-Id. The *Id-ul-Azha* or *Id-ul-Zoha*, the feast of sacrifice, also called the *Bakr-Id*, is held on the tenth day of the last month *Zil-Hijjah*. On this day, as on the other *Id*, the people assemble for prayers at the *Id-gah*. On returning home, the head of the family takes a sheep, cow (or camel) to the entrance of his house and sacrifices it, repeating the formula, "In the name of God, God is Great" as he cuts its throat. The flesh is divided, two-thirds being kept by the family and one-third given to the poor in the name of God.

SOCIAL LIFE.
Property and
Inheritance.

In respect of inheritance the Hindus are governed by the Hindu law and the Muhammedans by the Muhammedan law. Prior to the passing of the Hindu Succession Act in 1956 the Mitakshara School of Hindu law applied to this district according to which the succession was mostly agnate in the line, its general principle being that property devolved on the sons on the death of the father. According to Manu, the great law giver, "to the nearest *sapinda* the inheritance next belonged." As soon as the last owner of the property passed away the property devolved upon his *nearest sapinda*, or the person connected nearest. By stressing agnate succession, inheritance according to Hindu law became essentially patriarchal. Widows and son's widows were entitled to maintenance and daughters to maintenance before marriage and to expenses incurred at their marriage, out of the joint family funds.

In the past a person lost his right to property if he changed his religion but as early as 1850 this was rectified by the Caste Disabilities Removal Act. Similarly if a widow remarried, she lost her rights but with the passing of the Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act in 1856 this disability was removed. However, a woman could own the personal property (*streedhan*) given to her at marriage. The agnate succession was also modified by the passing of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act of 1937 under which in certain cases, the widow became entitled to the same share as a son and in the case of a joint family the widow took the place of her deceased husband.

Legislation in recent years has included measures of reform affecting the law of inheritance among all classes of Hindus. The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 aims at simplifying the Hindu Law of Succession. The Act removes the inequality between man and woman in regard to right of property. It does away with the distinction between Mitakshara and Dayabhag Law of Succession. However, special provision is made for regulating succession to the property of intestates. The Act has made the following changes, which are revolutionary in the old Hindu Law. (1) All property held by a Hindu woman is now her absolute

property and there are no restrictions on her rights. (2) The heirs of a deceased Hindu are entitled to get a share even in the undivided interest in the coparcenary property. A Hindu can make a will even of his individual interest in the coparcenary property. In its clarification it could be said that before the passing of this Act, except *streedhan*, a woman was not supposed to be the last owner of the property, nor a married daughter could claim right in her father's property. But now a daughter has as good a claim over her father's property as the son, provided her father does not debar her by law. Secondly a widow has only life interest in the property and she was not legally entitled to dispose of her property as she liked. That disqualification is now removed.

Among the Muhammedans, the father has the absolute right in the property and he can debar any of the sons from inheritance if he was not satisfied with him. According to Muhammedan Law the daughter has as good a claim over her father's property as the son and there is a fixed ratio of the right of the son and the daughter.

The patterns of houses and housing have undergone considerable changes particularly in the urban areas. The old type of houses of the rich living in joint families consisted of a front and a back part separated by a small open court on each side of which was a passage and in the upper storey, an open terrace connecting front and back parts of the houses. Such a plan of the house was once popular because when children would grow up and sons had families of their own, they could share the same house and yet to some extent each family could live apart.

Houses belonging to the old aristocracy were built round a *chaul* (quadrangle) with stone or burnt brick walls, tiled roofs and verandahs. These houses were generally one or two-storeyed; the entrance door which was often spacious and imposing had a small gateway called *dindi*. Inside, surrounding the *chaul* were broad *osaris* or verandahs with a *devdi*, watchroom and an office-room. On crossing the *chaul* a few steps lead to the *oti* or verandah, for the house was always raised on a *jote* (plinth) two or three feet high. In the verandah, strangers were received and children played and women spent their leisurely time. The ground floor had four or seven rooms, a central hall, and a back verandah opening into the rear yard. There were rooms for keeping clothes and ornaments, a kitchen and a worship room. The storey had four rooms or two halls. In the rear of the house were cattle-shed, a bathing-room and a privy located in a distant corner, flower and plantain trees and *tulas* (holy basil) planted in a masonry pillar post and rooms for servants and retainers.

The more modest houses were generally those with walls constructed of dressed or unworked stone burnt or sun-dried bricks and tiled or with flat roofs. They occurred both in towns and villages. A house of this class consisted of an *osari* (front verandah) which was used as an office or place of business, *maighar* or the central room for dining and sitting, *devghar* or a room for worshipping gods, a kitchen and a room to spare. There was generally a cattle-shed either in the front or at the back, a separate privy and a *nhani* or bathing shed.

Houses occupied by cultivators in villages were built with unburnt brick walls, tiled or *dhaba* (flat earthen) roofs and had two or three rooms. They had also large cattlesheds. Poorer landholders, labourers and Harijans often lived in single roomed houses with mud and stone or mud-wattled reed walls with *dhaba* or tin or corrugated iron sheet roofs.

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Old houses were built with the idea of providing shelter and safety, while modern designs and constructions are particular about the principles of convenience, economy, health and sanitation with the necessary safety. The richer class of people are now having independent cottages and bungalows with accommodation generally consisting of a verandah, a drawing-room or sitting room, two or three extra rooms to be used as bed-rooms, guest-room or study-room, a kitchen, a parlour, pantry or store-room and an independent bath and W.C. There is a small garden around and a garage. The rooms are so arranged as to have an independent access for each. The walls are of stone or brick masonry in lime or cement mortar and plastered in lime or cement mortar. The doors are parallel or glazed and have brass fixtures. Enough windows are there to allow free passage for air and light. The floors are paved with stone or concrete and are free from dampness, drainage and sanitation being carefully looked after. The roof is either covered with Mangalore tiles or terraced in reinforced concrete. The rooms are generally colour washed or distempered in different shades of light colour. The drawing hall or the sitting room is generally provided with five or six cane or wooden chairs or sofa and two side chairs duly upholstered, one or two easy chairs, one big central table, two or three small teapots and the floor or the part round about the table covered with a carpet. The dining hall is equipped with a dining table and chairs and a side table. The bed-room is furnished with one or two wooden or iron bedsteads, a ward robe or an almirah and a dressing table with a mirror. Built in cupboards, shelves, pegs and sanitary fittings are provided where necessary. A cottage has only a ground floor and a bungalow has generally a floor in addition.

In the pattern of houses in villages, there has not been much change. Richer people going in for the use of cement and concrete adopt the models that are in vogue in towns, retaining certain rural features. The poor continue to live in small huts as in the past.

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The dress ensemble of the Hindus of Wardha district is a blending of different items of dress shared in common with people all over India. At present many of the articles of dress wear patronised particularly by the educated young urbanites are items after the western pattern. However, many items of dress current among the people in general could be said to have been indigenously evolved.

The stitched garment for the baby is *balute* consisting of a triangular piece of cloth tied round its waist so as to cover the buttocks and front. This is followed by a *topre* which is really a baby cap covering the ears and *kunchi* which is a cap and frock sewn together. *Angi* is a general term indicating a sewn garment for the upper body in which could be included *jhable* (frock), *bandi* or *peti* (jacket) worn by the child. When the child grows two or three years old, a round or folded cap for the head, *Sadara* or *pairan* (shirt) for the upper part, *Chaddi* or short pants for the lower part are stitched for the use of boys and *parkar* (petticoat) *Chaddi* (panties), *polka* (bodice) and *jhaga* (frock) are stitched for the use of girls.

The ordinary dress of the upper class Hindus for a man indoors is a *dhotar* (waistcloth) and a *sadara* or *pairan* (shirt). Out of door, it consists of: First, a head-dress which is a folded cap of cotton, silk or woollen fabric, or a freshly folded turban known as *rumal*, *patka* or *pheta*. The pre-formed turban known as *pagdi* is now rarely to be seen. Second, a waist-coat or a jacket known as *bandi* which may be used over a shirt or a *sadara*. Third a coat, a short one after the western style or a long one (*dagla*) after what is known as the "Parsee" fashion

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Fourth, a shoulder cloth or *uparane* specially woven or of a light muslin cloth about three yards long by a yard broad thrown round the shoulders. The wear of *uparane* has gone out of vogue mostly among the urbanites. Fifth, a waist-cloth or *dhotar* of fine cotton cloth with borders on both sides and about 50 inches wide and four or four and a half yards long. Once Nagpur hand-made *dhotis* were famous for their durability. The Maratha Brahmans known to be very particular about the securing of their *dhoti* which always had to have five tucks, three into the waist-band at the two sides and in front while the loose ends were tucked in front and behind. Sixth, country-made *joda* or shoes. In towns boots and shoes made after the western fashion or at Kanpur and other centres have now been generally adopted and with these socks are worn, but their use is confined to a small number of highly paid Government servants, pleaders, and young merchants. For the use of the common people, sandals and *chappals* of various patterns are current.

A well-to-do educated urbanite may use all the items of the western dress ensemble including the 'bush-shirt' and 'bush-coat' of recent origin. Indoors, he may be found using a striped *payjama* and a half shirt or *pairan*. His outdoor dress varies between three types: (1) A *lenga* (loose trousers) and a long shirt of the 'Nehru' type or a pair of short pants and a shirt, the flaps of the shirt either being allowed to hang loose on the shorts or tucked inside them. (2) A pair of trousers in combination with a shirt or a half shirt, a bush-coat or a bush-shirt; the sleeves of the shirt may be rolled up in a band above the elbow. (3) full western suit including trousers, shirt, perhaps a waistcoat and a neck-tie. For ceremonial occasions he may prefer to dress in the Indian style in a spacious looking long coat, called *achkan* and *chudidar pyjama* or *survar*, slightly gathered at the ankle-end with bracelet like horizontal folds. A folded woollen or silk cap and *chadhav* or a pumpshoe complete the ensemble. Among the urbanite young men, the use of *dhotar* is practically getting extinct; it is in evidence among the middle-aged. The *shendi* or scalp-lock has long been discarded and they cut their hair short in the western style.

The dress of the ordinary cultivator is most common-place and consists only of a *dhotar* (loin cloth), another cloth thrown over the shoulders and upper part of the body, which except for this is mostly bare and a third rough cloth wound loosely round the head as a turban. All these originally white soon assume a very dingy hue. The every day attire of a cultivator is thus, colourless one, but the gala dress for holiday may consist of red *pagdi* (pre-formed turban, a *mundase* or a freshly folded turban, a coloured or white coat and a white *dhotar* (loin cloth) with a red silk border, if he can afford it. The coat known as *angarkha* reaching the knee, with flaps folding over the breast and tied with strings is now out of fashion and the *bandi* or a shortcoat coming only to the hips is more popular with cultivators.

In the cold weather, the coat is often stuffed with cotton and dyed dark green or dark blue. A *sadara* may be worn under the coat; but cultivators usually have only one garment, now-a-days, often a sleeveless coat with buttons in front. Some prefer to work in the fields with a jacket known as *bandi* and a *sadara* may be worn over it.

Artisans who work at home wear only a *dhotar* (waist cloth) or a pair of short pants and a vest or a jacket. When they go out they wear the ordinary dress of a middle class Hindu.

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Though among Hindus there is no special holiday dress, all who can afford it put on richer and better clothes than those ordinarily worn on festivals or on days of family rejoicing. Except among higher classes, the dress does not vary at different times of the year. In the cold season, well-to-do Hindus wear a woollen coat instead of a cotton one and may wrap shawls over the coat. A well-to-do cultivator or artisan wears a blanket instead of a shawl. Now-a-days, many persons wear, out of doors, a 'Nehru shirt' with, or without a *kabja* (waist-coat) and a 'Gandhi cap.'

Shoes are usually worn in the hot and cotton-growing areas, but are less common elsewhere. Women go bare-footed, but sometimes they wear chappals.

A Hindu woman's dress is the full Maratha *sadi* of nine yards and short-sleeved *choli* covering only about half the length of the back and tied in front just beneath the breasts in the middle by a knot made with the edges of the two panels. The nine-yard *sadi* is generally worn by elderly ladies and is known as *lugade* in Marathi. It is forty-two to forty-five inches in width and it has two length-wise borders called *kanth* or *kinar* and also two breadth-wise borders, *padars*, at the two ends, of which one is more decorated than the other. The mode of wearing the *lugade* by Maratha Brahmins and other classes is with the hind pleats tucked into the waist at the back centre and the decorated end (*padar*) thrown over the left shoulder. Maratha ladies allow it to hang from the waist down straight and round like a skirt and draw its end which covers the bosom and back over the head. *Sadis* of five or six yards in length have now become fashionable among young ladies in the urban centres. These are worn cylindrically over a *parkar* or *ghagra* also called petticoat. The old-fashioned *choli* is also discarded by them and the use of brassiers, blouses, *polkas* and *jhumpers* has become quite common. A reversion to new type of *cholis* in the form of blouses with low-cut necks and close fitting sleeves up to the elbow is also noticed among them now-a-days.

Women of the working classes, to allow freedom of movement for both their hands, draw the loose end of the *sadi* fluttering on the back from the left shoulder, tightly in front from underneath the right arm and tuck it in the wrap of the *sadi* at the waist. They do not also allow the manifold pleats to dangle low at the ankles, but tuck them tightly at the back.

Ornaments are regarded more as a means for the safekeeping of money than for decoration or aids to beauty, particularly in rural areas. People do not like to spend much on the gold-smith's labour or skill which fetches no value on the reconversion of the ornaments into cash. As a result, except for the patronage of a few princes of old or rich persons, ornaments are but specimens of clumsy form and workmanship. Gold ornaments are simply hammered or punched into shape or rudely engraved and are practically never cast or moulded. They are often made hollow from this plate or leaf, the interior being filled with lac. So also is the case with silver which is also rarely cast.

Ornaments differ in type used by men and women and boys and girls. They are worn on the head, in the ears, in the nose, on the neck, across the shoulders, on the arms, wrists and fingers, round the waist, on the legs and on the toes. They differ according to caste and community and also as used by men, women, boys and girls.

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With Hindus gold is a very sacred metal; and gold ornaments must not on this account be worn below the waist. To do so is considered an indignity to the holy metal. Brahman and Maratha women will not have ornaments for the head and arms of any baser metal than gold. Other castes should, if they can afford it, wear gold on the head only. Gold and silver ornaments are also considered to have a protective magical effect, like that attributed to charms and amulets. In the making of ornaments, the recent tendency is to substitute gold, silver and precious stones by alloys, culture pearls and synthetic stones.

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Men now rarely use any ornaments. However, a *Sowkar* may display *Male*. a *bhikbali*, a gold wire ring set with pearls and a pendant of emerald hanging by the upper lobe of his ear. He may also use gold *salakadis* or a *pochi* on the wrist and a *goph* or a chainwork with a locket round the neck. If fairly off, a Baniya's everyday ornaments may be a silver girdle and a gold armband worn above the elbow, a pearl earring, a gold or pearl necklace, and finger rings. Well-to-do cultivators have gold rings in the ear, *kadas* of solid silver on the wrists or a *danda kade* of silver worn above the elbow. A silver chain work girdle known as *kargota* is used round the waist by many.

Fashions in the ornaments of ladies have considerably changed during *Female*. the last sixty years, the general tendency being to avoid gold ornaments of heavy weight.

Head ornaments of any kind used by ladies are not now much in evidence. However, some hair ornaments such as *mud*, *agraphul*, *ket-kikevda*, *veni*, *rakhadi*, *chandra-surya*, *nag-gonde*, and *gonde-phule* all made of gold are still to be found in old rich families among elderly women. *Bindi-bijora* and *bhang-tila*, a decorative ornament for the whole head is to be found among Rajputs and Marwadis. Flower-shaped ornaments such as *gulabache phul*, *chaphe kali* as braid-ornaments are current.

Ear ornaments: Such as *chaukdi* and *kudi*, preferably of pearls and precious stones are in vogue. *Bugadya*, *Balya*, *Kap* are in the use of old women. Ear-rings of various types are now getting into fashion.

Nose ornaments: Nose-rings such as *nath* and *besar* as ceremonial ornaments worn by married ladies in the left nostril are current. *Nath* of the rich is studded with pearls and gems, that of the poor is made of gold; *besar* is smaller in size. Other types of nose-rings are *morni*, *mugvat*, *phuli*, *kanta*, *chamki* and *bulak*.

Necklaces such as *Mangalsutras* of various types, the black beads being strung together by different patterns of gold chain-work with gold beads and cups in the middle and used symbolically by married ladies are now-a-days worn by them as ornaments. Other types of necklaces in current use are: *bakulihar*, *bormal*, *chandrahar*, *chaplahar*, *ekdani*, *Jondhalipota*, *kolhapuri-saj*, *mohanmal*, *putalyanchi-mal* and *pohehar*; *sari thushi*, *vajratik* are getting rare now-a-days; *petya*, *pota*, *laphpha*, *tanmani* and *pendan* are made of pearls and are to be found among the rich.

Hand ornaments such as *kankane* (bangles) of patterns known as *bilor*, *diamond*, *double-diamond*, *hodighat*, *paricha-pailu*, *tinpailu* and *Calcutta pattern*, *Delhi pattern* and *Madras pattern* are current; *Patlya* (wristlets) known as *jalichya*, *minachya*, *pailuchya* and *todichya* all made of gold are current. Costlier bangles studded with pearls, diamonds and precious stones are in the use of the rich.

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Armlets such as *bajuband* or *vakis* of the types known as *hatrichya*, *rudragath*, *tulabandi* made of gold or silver are still in wear.

Foot or leg ornaments usually made of silver and as worn by some classes are *tode*, *tordya*, *samkhlya* and *vale*. *Masolya*, *jodvi*, *phirvi* *salle* are silver toe rings and used by ladies on marriage day and always by Hindus. many, particularly among some classes.

Child ornaments such as *bindlya*, *mangatya*, *kaditode* which are wristlets and *goph*, *hasali*, *sakhali*, *taiti* which are necklaces are made either of gold or silver. *Sakhli* and *sarpoli* are used round the waist and *ghungurvale* and *vale* are worn on the ankles.

Muslims. Poor and ordinary Muhammedans dress much like the Hindus. But the most distinctive feature of the dress of the well-to-do and strict is that men always wear trousers or *pyjamas* of cotton, silk or chintz cloth, usually white. The *tumans* or *ghagras* though still worn are fast passing out of fashion. The commonest is *survar* or tight trousers. The trousers are secured by a string round the waist. A Muslim usually never wears the Hindu *dhoti* or loin-cloth. He has a white, sleeved muslin shirt, usually without a colour, the ends of which hang down outside the trousers. Over these the well-to-do have a waistcoat of velvet, brocade or broadcloth. Those who have imbibed the western habit would wear the English underclothing and the frockcoat, but some whose tastes are not entirely vitiated by western models adopt the flowing skirted coat called the *sherwani* and the *achkan*. In the house he wears a small cap and on going out puts on a turban or loose headcloth or as was the fashion for a time the small red fez with a tassel. The removal of the shoes either on entering a house or mosque is not prescribed by Muhammedan law, though it has become customary in imitation of the Hindus.

A rich Muhammedan woman has a long shirt of muslin or net in different colours, embroidered on the neck and shoulders with gold lace and draping down to the ankles. Under it she wears silk *pyjamas* and over it an *angia* bodice of broad-cloth or of silk, brocade or cloth of gold, bordered with gold and silver lace. On the head she has a shawl or square kerchief bordered with lace. A poor woman has simply a bodice and *pyjamas*, with a cloth round the waist to cover their ends. Women as a rule wear shoes, even though they do not go out and they have a profusion of ornaments of much the same character as worn by the Hindus. However, the pronounced tendency is to reject solid gold for pearls and other precious stones. The wearing of heavy ornaments in the nose and ears is becoming less common. The boring of the nostril and cartilage and the ear-lobes once held imperative, is now-a-days looked upon with disfavour.

FOOD. The Kunbis and other cultivating classes eat three times a day, at Hindus, about eight in the morning, at midday and after dark. The morning meal is commonly eaten in the field and the other two at home.* At midday, the cultivator comes home from work, baths and takes his meal, having a rest for about two hours in all. After finishing work he again comes home and has his evening meal and then after a rest, at about ten O'clock he again goes to the fields if the crops are on the ground and sleeps on the *mala* or small elevated platform erected in the field to watch and protect the grain from birds and wild animals. Jowar is the staple food of this class and is eaten both raw and cooked. The tender pods of jowar may be gnawed in raw condition. It is a

*An artisan takes his breakfast at home and carries his lunch with him where he works.

common custom to invite friends to a picnic in the fields when the crop is ripe to eat *hurda* or the pods of jowar roasted in hot ashes. For cooking purposes jowar is ground in an ordinary handmill and then passed through a sieve which separates the finer from the coarser particles. The finer flour is made into dough with hot water and baked into thick *bhakaris* or flat unleavened cakes weighing more than half a pound each. The coarse flour is boiled in water like rice. The boiled pulse of *arhar* (*cajunus indicus*) is commonly eaten with jowar and the *bhakaris* are dipped in oil or ghee. The sameness of this diet is varied by a number of green vegetables which are usually boiled and then mixed into a salad with ground-nut or sesamum oil and flavoured with salt and powdered chillis. Another way of cooking jowar is to boil its granules with buttermilk into a substance resembling porridge. It is either chopped and boiled or eaten raw. *Chatni* made of crushed onion, salt and chilli may be substituted. To improve the flavour of some dishes, especially those made of pulses and vegetables, they are processed with *phodni*, a peculiar method of spicing.

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Except Brahmans, Jains and Lingayats who are enjoined not to partake of any animal food, other caste Hindus occasionally take animal food except beef.

The dietary of the well-to-do urbanites and higher caste Hindus is much more elaborate and systematised. Besides the usual cereals, pulses, vegetables and oils, a vegetarian includes in his diet dairy products like milk, butter, curd, butter milk, *ghee* (clarified butter) and *vanaspati* (hydrogenated oils) on a liberal scale. The morning tea with a light breakfast is followed by two meals one between nine and eleven in the morning and the other between seven and nine in the evening.

Generally, a Maratha Brahman eats, wearing only a clean *dhoti*. The rule among them is that a special cloth of silk or wool or such pure material should be worn for the purpose of taking food, but this has now almost gone out of fashion except among priestly families or on festive occasions. In orthodox families, food is eaten in the cooking place, washed with cowdung and separate little squares marked for each person. Inside this is kept a little *pat* or wooden seat about three inches high to sit upon. Rice, wheat, jowar, pulse and vegetables are generally the materials of both meals, wheat and jowar being preferred at the second or evening meal. Curds are always eaten. *Besan* or gram-flour fried with onion, chillis, cloves and other spices and oil is a favourite dish. With rice is taken some ghee, *varan* or liquid split pulse and boiled with onions, spices, salt and tamarind. Curds, milk and butter milk (*tak*) are indispensable with some castes, particularly Brahmans. Savouries like *chatnis*, *rayatas*, *koshimbirs*, *lonche*, *papad* and *sandge* are the usual adjuncts to a meal among the well-to-do.

The dinner is served in three courses, the first of boiled rice and pulse with a spoonful or two of ghee, the second of *poli* or *chapati*, sugar, ghee with salads and the third with boiled rice and butter milk or curds. The vegetables are served with each course. The plate is not changed during the dinner. In each course, the chief dish is served in the centre of the plate, the vegetables and curries (in cups) are arranged on the right and on the left, the salads, a piece of lemon and some salt.

In the case of Muslims, the diet does not differ very much except that they are inclined to take mutton or beef at least once a week if they can.

The stimulants and narcotics in use in the district in the pre-prohibition days were fermented and distilled drinks. They were distilled from dates and raisins. But the chief alcoholic drink in use was the liquor made from

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flowers of *mahuva* (*Bassia Latifolia*) trees. To improve its colour or flavour, different varieties of fruits, flowers or herbs were sometimes added. Liquor was generally drunk in taverns and licensed booths. Except some castes of Hindus others occasionally drank. At public dinners of some caste country liquor was served to both men and women at the close of the entertainment.

Three preparations from hemp, or *ambadi* (*cannabis indica*) that is *bhāng*, *yakut* and *ganja* were in use. *Bhāng* is made from the leaves, flowers and seeds of the plant, first baked over fire and then ground very fine. The intoxicating power depends to a considerable extent on the fineness of the powder. According to the taste and means of the consumer, dry rose leaves, almonds, cardamoms, pepper and other spices are pounded together and mixed with the powder. The whole is again ground with water or milk, sweetened with sugar and strained through a cloth. This done, the preparation becomes ready for being drunk. It is chiefly popular among some classes of Hindus. In the hot season and throughout the year on holidays and festivals, *bhāng* is generally drunk but only very few people take it regularly. In small quantities it is cooling and slightly intoxicating causing at the same time a keen feeling for hunger.

The dried hemp plant which has flowered and from which the resin has not been removed is called *ganja*. As a rule *ganja* smokers are to be found at shrines or temples, religious mendicants and the lower order of Brahmans being the addicts. The plant washed four or five times, dried and mixed with tobacco is smoked in whiffs about every half hour by the addicts. Its effects are sudden and strong. Opium either used as a drug or as a narcotic is administered in several ways. It is rolled into a pill and swallowed or dissolved in water and drunk or smoked in a special preparation. The Rajputs held it once in high esteem and as a seal of hospitality and a great healer of dispute. It is offered as dissolved in water in cups as a token of goodwill to guests who drink it in small quantity.

Of the non-prohibited articles, tobacco, betel and areca-nut, tea and coffee and such drinks are extensively indulged in all over the district.

Tobacco is consumed in three ways : it is chewed; it is smoked; it is taken in the form of snuff. The practice of chewing tobacco either plain or with betel leaves and areca-nut is common among Hindus, both men and women; and among Muslims particularly women. Tobacco is smoked in pipes, or in cigarettes or *bidis*. Two kinds of pipes are in general use, the long-stemmed *hukka* or hubble-bubble in which smoke is cooled as it is inhaled through water and the short almost stemless bowl or *chilim* where the smoke is sucked through a wet cloth wrapped at its bottom. Tobacco to be smoked in the *hukka* is known as *gudakhu* which is specially processed with molasses and water and is principally used by the richer people. Except some Brahmans all classes of people among Hindus smoke tobacco; women seldom smoke a pipe but many among the labouring and cultivating classes use *bidis*.

Tea from Assam, Darjeeling and Nilgiri tea gardens and blends and varieties of black tea and their mixtures are in common use.

Tea drinking has become very common in the middle class and artisan classes including mechanics, drivers and other manual workers. It has become a habit with the cultivating classes too. Tea with milk and sugar is taken early in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon. The elite drink it as a hot brew or infusion poured into a cup from a tea pot adding milk and sugar to taste. The commoner usually has it as a composite drink, while some have it as a decoction of tea powder, mixing pepper and

dry ginger or cinnamon in it to cure indigestion. Coffee has not made much headway, its use being confined to a small percentage of middle class families in urban areas. It is more favourite drink of South Indians. Cold drinks or *sharbats* are used casually and more on ceremonial occasions in the middle classes. Aerated waters are confined to towns people of which there are many varieties now-a-days.

The habit of smoking is spreading among the younger people who seem to prefer the cigarettes when they can afford it. While chewing tobacco, the addicts mix it with lime to make it more astringent and stimulating. The snuff-taking habit seems to be prevailing among respectable professional people. Chewing *pan* (leaves of betel vine) with *supari* (areca-nut); *catechu* and lime is very common among all classes. Along with their *pan*, the rich chew cardamoms, meg-nut and other spices also.

In the towns, the people have plays at the theatres off and on, but more regularly the cinema shows. In the rural areas too travelling cinemas and films have penetrated. But so far as the great majority of the cultivating classes are concerned, their life does not contain much recreation. Since he has never experienced it and he spends all his time among people who live precisely in the same fashion as himself, there is no reason for supposing that the cultivator finds his existence to be dull or empty. Amusements of a kind, all the same, he has. Many villages have a small *akhada* or wrestling-house, the floor of which is spread over with soft loose earth in which young men and boys wrestle in the evenings, usually discontinuing the pastime after they are thirty years old. The cattle-races on the *Pola* day have already been mentioned. On festivals, the villagers have a dance, the performers taking arms and moving backwards and forwards while one sings a song and others follow him beating small sticks called *Tiprya* as accompaniment and adopting their movements to the rhythm. Another comic dance is performed for women. A man dresses in a woman's clothes and pretends to be a young girl dancing and at the same time giving a humorous narration of a girl's life, marriage and motherhood. In the evening, the men sometimes collect at the Maroti's, Mahadeva's or Ganapati's temple and sing *bhajans* or sacred songs to the accompaniment of drums and *cymbals*. Some of them are so stirred by the singing that they get up and dance and jump about. *Kirtan* is a sort of discourse or sermon which is delivered in a temple on festival days. Everybody attends it and the *haridas* or preacher delivers a discourse which may be instructive or humorous, interspersing it with quotations and verses. This sort of discourse may go on for hours at the end of which a lamp is waved before the god and the people clap their hands and depart. Occasionally, the villagers act a piece which may be written by a local schoolmaster and is sometimes satirical, taking off the local officials. Clay marks are sometimes used. Travelling dramatic companies visit Wardha and people go there from the villages to see their performances. Cheap hand organs and harmoniums are purchased by those who are well-to-do and accompaniments to songs are sang on them. The radio has now not only gone to the towns but also to the villages. The newspaper reading habit too is widely spreading even in villages, and monthly periodicals in Marathi are read with taste and alacrity. In the villages in the far interior, a school-master keeps himself in touch with the outsideworld through newspapers and regales gatherings of villagers with news and stories therefrom.

A favourite game of the boys is *chendu*. The boy who is hitting at a ball of rag with a stick while others stand round has to go and field if the ball is caught and he is put out. Girls have a game called *bahuli* which is played in the month of *Shravan*. Two cloth dolls are made, male and female, and their marriage is celebrated, a feast being afterwards given.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

STIMULANTS AND
NARCOTICS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHAPTER 3.

The People,

AMUSEMENTS.

Education, particularly, primary education has now made much progress in the district and people have seen the benefit of sending not only boys but also girls to school. All the three tahsils of Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat have libraries, reading-rooms, secondary schools and in Wardha even colleges. English games like cricket, football and tennis are played in towns. Cycling has advanced very much and motoring too is making progress.

Swimming is a favourite pastime among the young. So is kite-flying in the open season among the old and the young. The game of *patang ladhne* consists in trying to cut the strings of each other's kites. When the string of a kite is cut and it falls to the ground, it becomes the property of the first person who can pick it up. For this purpose, special kite-thread rubbed with paste mixed with glass dust is used to make it hard and sharp.

Pilgrimages. A pilgrimage to some holy shrine is a common event in the life of a Hindu. The Wardha people either go to Ramtek in the month of *Kartik* (November) or to Mahadeva's hill at Panchmadhi in *Paush* (January). Some people go to the tomb of Baba Farid at Girar in the month of *Chaitra* (April). An auspicious day for starting is fixed by the Brahman and it is usually a Monday, Wednesday or Saturday. Certain events are considered unlucky for the start on a pilgrimage or any other important journey. If a cat crosses the way, the journey must be given up for that day. To see a widow or a one-eyed man is considered very unlucky. On the other hand to see a corpse being carried past, as one has started or is about to start is auspicious as it should insure complete success. It is similarly lucky to see a woman bringing pots full of water or a sweeper. The reason for the sight of a sweeper being lucky is believed to lie in an old story of some king of Delhi who was importuned by many claimants for some important post and at last he resolved in despair that he would give it to the first person he saw after waking the next morning. The first person he saw naturally was the sweeper who was cleaning the room and who therefore got the appointment. Aged persons generally go on pilgrimages as it is believed that this will obtain the remission of their past sins and widows also frequently go, being induced to go probably by the hard life they lead at home. Younger members of the family frequently accompany the elders to take care of them, should they fall ill or die. To die on a pilgrimage to a holy place, is, however, considered very meritorious. Not a few go on pilgrimage to Shegaon, Kashi, Prayag, Gaya or Pandharpur with this avowed intent.

When the pilgrims return, they halt near the temple of Maroti outside the village and cook their food, offering a coconut to Maroti as a thanks giving for their safe return. Their relations, on hearing of their arrival go out to meet them with music and the party then return to the village singing songs in praise of the God whose shrine they had visited. A pilgrimage in the pre-railroad days was a very hazardous and arduous task than it now is. Sometimes a party would never return at all or if it returned not without the loss of some of its members, the routes of the sacred places being strewn with the bodies of pilgrims who had succumbed to cholera or to the dangers of the road. After the return of the pilgrims, a day is fixed for the distribution of the *tirth* or holy water brought in a sealed copper vessel from the place of pilgrimage. The friends of the family are assembled and a Brahman makes offerings of water and repeats sacred verses. The water is then distributed, a few drops going to each guest, who sips the water with great reverence holding it in his right palm. All these events are very inspiring and spiritually entertaining to the village people.

CHAPTER 4—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AS ELSEWHERE IN THE INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT, AGRICULTURE CONTINUES TO BE THE MAINSTAY OF THE DISTRICT ECONOMY. It is the primary source of livelihood of its people and in 1961 as many as 244,804 persons of the total population of 6,34,277 of the district were engaged in agriculture either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. That agriculture is the mainstay of the district economy is pointed out by the fact that in 1961 as many as 77·31 per cent¹ of the working population in the district was engaged in agricultural activity. Many others also work in industries relating to processing of agricultural produce or trade, transport and services ancillary to agriculture.

Table No. 1 prepared on the basis of 1961 Census figures gives the number of cultivators and agricultural labourers for the district as well as for the tahsils.

TABLE No. 1.

TAHSIL-WISE NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL
LABOURERS, IN WARDHA DISTRICT IN 1961.

District/Tahsil	As cultivators			As Agricultural Labourers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
District Total	107,447	64,699	42,448	137,659	60,286	77,373
Arvi	37,149	22,310	14,839	45,983	21,122	24,861
Wardha	36,736	23,053	13,683	56,245	24,536	31,709
Hinganghat	33,262	19,336	13,926	35,429	14,628	20,801

Kunbis form by far the largest section of husbandmen in the district. They are a hardy and skilled cultivating caste. The principal sub-castes of the Kunbis in the district are Tirole, Wandhekar, Khaire and Dhanoje. Other castes engaged in agriculture are Telis, Malis, Marathas etc. The Telis are also very good cultivators and work hard on their farms. Malis mostly do intensive type of cultivation. However, it is important to note

¹ *District Census Handbook, Wardha, 1961, p. 27.*

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RAINFALL.

that with the changing times agriculture has not remained the exclusive profession of these castes as Brahmans, Chambhars, Mahars and even Baniyas have taken to agriculture.

Agriculture in the district solely depends upon the vagaries of the monsoon, there being few major or minor irrigation projects excepting some tanks and wells. Hence the district is either enriched or impoverished according as the rainfall is normal, scanty or excessive. It should, however, be noted that most of the disasters that befell Wardha district were not due to scarcity of rains but excess of it. This has been confirmed by the Fact-Finding Committee appointed by the then Government of Bombay in 1960. It reported that the incidence of crop-failure in the district is very low and whenever it happened it was due to excessive rains. It concluded for that reason that none of the tahsils of the district could be regarded as scarcity area. But yet rainfall is the only determinant of the pattern and rotation of crops and the productivity of land.

The district receives rainfall from the south-west monsoon, its intensity being the greatest in August. Properly speaking June to September is the monsoon period, although a few showers are received during the winter months too. These winter showers, if light, are welcomed by the agriculturists for they help their winter crops, especially wheat; but heavy winter showers are rather a bane to the crops than a boon.

All parts of the district do not receive uniform rainfall. It increases as one proceeds from north to south. "The average rainfall at Wardha during the 37 years preceding 1904-05 was 41 inches. The figures for each tahsil headquarters for the 33 years ending 1899-1900 was Wardha 40 inches, Arvi 35 inches and Hinganghat 43 inches. The average of these three stations which is called the District rainfall is 39 inches."¹

The table that follows gives the average number of rainy days and average rainfall for the three stations of Wardha, Hinganghat and Arvi since 1901 to 1964.

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¹ *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, p. 8.*

TABLE No. 2
AVERAGE RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES WITH AVERAGE RAINY DAYS IN WARDHA DISTRICT FROM 1901 TO 1964

Stations	Months											
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Wardha	.. R. D.†	2.05	2.66	8.78	14.98	12.23	10.00	3.63	2.46	1.81	2.12	2.21
	R. F.*	18.02	21.76	187.17	324.39	241.92	206.75	65.28	43.85	20.23	22.51	20.79
Hinganghat	.. R. D.	2.10	2.27	9.09	16.42	12.59	9.15	3.55	2.62	1.78	2.62	2.40
	R. F.	21.83	19.52	181.89	375.84	265.70	189.81	57.30	36.98	26.18	23.11	21.70
Arvi	.. R. D.	1.95	3.20	8.65	14.30	11.06	9.33	3.18	2.60	1.85	2.28	1.96
	R. F.	17.07	25.59	172.05	301.51	224.03	167.82	51.00	38.68	23.03	23.35	17.23

* R. F. = Rainfall

† R. D. = Rainydays

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AGRICULTURAL
SEASONS.

Kharif and *rabi* are the two principal agricultural seasons in Wardha district as in other parts of the State. On the whole, however, the district has considerably larger area under *Kharif* crops than the *rabi* ones. This is because, of its three principal crops, jowar, cotton and wheat, the first two which occupy more than half of the total cultivated area of the district, are *Kharif* crops. The *kharif* season commences with the start of the *Mrug Nakshatra* in the month of June and lasts well upto the end of December depending upon the type of the crop sown as also the quality of the soil and regularity or otherwise of the monsoon. Sowing of most of the *kharif* crops begins after the first two monsoon showers and is completed by the middle of July. Jowar, cotton, *tur*, rice, bajra, groundnut and *mug* are the principal crops taken in the *kharif* season. Though jowar is also grown as a *rabi* crop the area under it hardly merits its inclusion under the *rabi* season.

The *rabi* season commences by the first week of October. During this season wheat, gram, safflower and linseed are the chief crops grown. Sugarcane is a perennial crop but the area occupied by it is hardly noteworthy. The harvesting of *rabi* crops begins by the middle of February and is completed by March end. These crops are sown in non-irrigated fields.

SOILS. Almost the entire area of the district consists of a thin covering of black or dark brown soil over a sheet of trap rock. The soils in Wardha are all derived from volcanic trap and are, therefore, quite fertile and capable of producing very good cotton and jowar crops. The soil varies in depth from a few inches to ten feet, the average thickness being about two feet. It is generally found mixed together with nodular limestone, the exposed fragments of which are collected and burnt for building purposes. The eastern half of Hinganghat tahsil, the northernmost corner of Wardha tahsil and the central part of Arvi tahsil have shallow type of soil. The western quarter of Hinganghat tahsil and the western strip of Arvi tahsil contain medium soils. The best soil in the district is found in the level tract lying along the eastern bank of the Wardha river in the Arvi tahsil. The soil here is formed of detritus drained down from the hills and grows exceptionally good crops of cotton. The remainder of the Arvi tahsil is hilly and undulating and contains the largest proportionate area of inferior soil. The north-east of Wardha tahsil is also hilly but the centre and the south of Wardha and nearly the whole of Hinganghat consist of an undulating plain.

The soils of the district can thus be grouped under four main classes viz., *kali*, *morand*, *khadi* and *bardi*. The soil that occupies the greater part of the district is *kali* or rich black soil of first rate productiveness which is further sub-divided into two classes, first class *kali* and the second class. The former is most common in Arvi tahsil and the latter in Hinganghat. This soil possesses excellent power of retaining moisture and when the climate and drainage are suitable for *kharif* crops it is quite unsurpassed. *Rabi* crops which are grown on it are sometimes not so good as those on brown soil, for it is such a severe strain on the bullocks to plough in *kali* soil that it is insufficiently disturbed. As a result wheat grown in it has often a short straw. However, with a good quality of plough cattle the soil can be well tilled. For *rabi* pulses like lentils, peas and *tiura*, *kali* is a favourite soil.

Morand is a black or dark brown soil generally mixed with limestone grit. It differs from *kali* in that it is composed of large particles which do not stick so closely together. Its clods are less hard and when saturated

it does not turn into fine mud while in dry weather it cracks less. This is the commonest soil in the district and is also sub-divided into *Morand I* and *Morand II*. This is the great wheat soil of the Wainganga plain. In embanked fields, both classes of *morand* carry double crops.

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SOILS.

Khardi and *bardi* are lighter type of soils and are found mostly in the eastern and northern parts of the district. Their depth is less than three inches. *Khardi*, to be more specific, is a poor and shallow dark soil mixed with sand. *Bardi* is hilly land strewn with stones. Locally, the soils are further categorised into *retari* or regular sandy soil and *kachar* or alluvial land on the banks of the streams which, however, are found in insignificant quantities. But on the whole the fertile soil covers the major part of the district. Good class of land is locally known as *gahari* or wheat-land whether wheat is actually grown or not. It may be added here that selection of wheat as a standard crop in Wardha was found to be unsatisfactory and it has yielded place to jowar which ranks first among all the crops grown in the district except cotton.

The following account of the relative factors of value of the different soils is reproduced from the old Wardha Gazetteer. "The relative factors of value of the different soils when classed as wheat land in the ordinary position were *kali I* 40, *kali II* 36, *morand II* 24 and *khardi* 14. When classed as minor crop land the above factors were lowered by a quarter to a third."

"The following special variations of position were also recognised as increasing or decreasing the fertility of wheat land—*lawan* or low lying land retentive of moisture; *pathar* or low lying high or on a low slope and hence liable to dry up quickly; *Wahuri* or land cut up by water-channels or ravines; *ran* or land lying at a distance from the village and liable to damage from wild beasts; *bandhia* in the case of a field embanked with a small and *bandhan* of one with a large bank; and *abpashi* if the field was irrigated. In the case of each of these positions the factor of value for the field was raised or lowered in a certain proportion. Low-lying land was valued at an additional rate from 15 to 20 per cent and embanked and irrigated fields of from 25 to 33 per cent. In the case of high-lying fields the factor was decreased by 10 to 20 per cent, in those cut up by drainage by 20 to 33 per cent and in those liable to damage from wild beasts by from 20 to 40 per cent. These distinctions of position were applied only to wheat land, and the only ones occurring with any frequency were *pathar* or high-lying land under which 1,32,000 acres or 13 per cent. of the cultivated area were included and *Wahuri* denoting fields cut up by drainage which covered 43,000 acres or 4 per cent of the total. Many of these fields lie in the vicinity of the Wardha river. Embanked fields are practically not to be found in the District, and irrigation is applied only to vegetable and fruit-gardens. The latter were given special factors of 40 to 50 when irrigated and 20 to 32 when unirrigated, according to the nature of the soil. In the case of fields manured by drainage from the village site, the ordinary valuation was raised by 75 per cent in the case of the poorer and 100 per cent in that of the better soils. The District has very little regular rice land, and such as there is was valued at the rates adopted for minor crops. The fields in Wardha are generally of very large size, some containing from 30 to 50 acres, while the average area of a single field is not less than 15 acres. Large fields were frequently sub-divided in classification according to the different soils they contained and the positions in which they lay."¹

¹ Vol. A., pp. 89-91. *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District.*

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The profile description and analytical data of a few typical profiles found in Wardha District are given below ¹:

Place : Karanja-Arvi

Phase : Medium deep

Depth in cm: 0-27·5 Greyish brown clay; cloddy; hard; full of sand particles; few lime nodules present.

Below 27·5 Yellowish brown murum.

Place: Karanja-Arvi

Phase : Deep

Depth in cm: 0-22·5 Brown clay; cloddy; hard; few lime nodules particles present throughout the profile.

22·5-50·00 Very dark grey clay; rest same as above.

50·0-75·00 Same as above.

Place : Balgaon

Phase : Very deep

Depth in cm: 0-17·5 Grey brown clay; cloddy; hard; lime nodules present throughout the profile.

17·5-45·0 Very dark grey clay; moist; massive compact; same as above.

45·0-75·7 Very dark brown clay; rest same as above.

77·5-112·5 } Same as above.

112·5-142·5 }

Below 142·5 Same layer continues.

The soils are moderately alkaline in reaction and low in salt content. They are clayey in texture and contain fair amounts of free calcium carbonate. The total bases are also high, Ca and Mg. constituting more than 90 per cent of the total exchangeable bases.

RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF A FEW SAMPLES OF SOILS IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Phase and Depth	PH	T.S.S.	Silt	Clay	Ca CO3	Ex. Ca.	Ex. Mg.	Ex. Na- K	Total N	Available		Remarks
										P205 mgm	K20 gm.	
<i>Medium Deep</i>												
0-27.5	8.2	0.21	20	51.0	3.3	41.0	11.0	1.0	Not deter- mined	5.29	15.32	
<i>Deep</i>												
0-22.5	8.2	0.23	23	57.0	3.4	51.0	7.0	1.5	0.053	6.97	18.75	
22.5-50.0	8.4	0.26	24	57.0	3.6	48.0	8.0	0.5				
50.0-75.0	8.4	0.23	20	59.0	3.9	51.0	8.0	1.0				
<i>Very Deep</i>												
0-17.5	8.1	0.22	17	54.0	4.4	49.0	9.0	2.0	0.06	15.26	14.92	
17.5-45.0	8.1	0.34	18	54.0	4.9	49.0	11.5	1.5				
45.0-77.5	8.0	0.36	17	54.0	5.7	43.0	13.5	1.5				
77.5-112.5	8.0	0.34	18	56.0	5.7	40.0	13.5	1.0				
112.5-142.5	8.0	0.34	16	53.0	7.7	45.0	14.5	3.0				

¹. Supplied by Soil Specialist, Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Sholapur.

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LAND UTILISATION.

Of the total geographical area¹ of the district of 15,54,099 acres in 1965-66 the net area sown was 10,19,629 acres., the gross area sown being 10,29,365. Tahsil-wise, Hinganghat had the highest net area under cultivation, it being 3,55,764 acres against its total area of 4,68,482 acres. Wardha ranked second with 3,82,362 acres out of its total of 5,48,370 and Arvi had only 2,80,603 of its total of 5,37,242 acres. Of the district total again, forests and miscellaneous tree crops together accounted for 1,96,982 acres while permanent pastures and other grazing lands occupied 1,30,830. An area of 17,788 acres was classed as barren and unculturable land. Culturable waste was put at 61,244 acres and land put to non-agricultural uses at 88,059.

Based on the figures of 1904-05 the old Wardha District Gazetteer gives the following statistics about the proportion of area occupied in the district.

“ Of the total area of the district 182 square miles or 8 per cent are included in Government forest, 258 square miles or 11 per cent are classed as not available for cultivation, and 148 square miles or 6 per cent as culturable waste other than fallow. The remaining area amounting to 1,815 square miles or 11½ lakhs of acres and being 75½ per cent of the total area of the district or 82 per cent of the village area is occupied for cultivation. The limit of cultivation has thus been practically reached and there is little scope for further extension. The highest proportion of area occupied is in Hinganghat tahsil, where it amounts to 88 per cent of the village area as against 86 per cent in Wardha and 70 per cent in Arvi. At the settlement of 1892-94 over 90 per cent of the available area was occupied in the Sindi and Andori assessment groups of Wardha, and the Mandgaon, Hinganghat, Pohna, Wadner and Wagholi groups of Hinganghat. In Arvi the area of unoccupied land was still comparatively extensive and in two of the hilly groups Dhari and Kachnur was less than half the total. Between the 30 years' settlement of 1862-63 and that of 1892-94, the increase in the occupied area was 14 per cent and in the cultivated area excluding old fallow 17 per cent. A great part of the district was fully cultivated at the 30 years' settlement and in 11 out of 24 groups the occupied area advanced by less than 10 per cent during the period of settlement. On the other hand in the south-east of Hinganghat in the Girar and Kora groups, and over the whole of Arvi tahsil except the tract by the Wardha river, a substantial quantity of arable land must have been waste at the 30 years' settlement and in these tracts the expansion of cultivation averaged between 30 and 60 per cent.”²

¹ Area figures furnished by the Directorate of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Poona.

² *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha*, Vol. A., 1906, pp.91-92.

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Something less than 147,000 acres of the occupied area in 1904-05 were under old or new fallow. The position has considerably improved since then and in 1963-64 the acreage under current and other fallows together amounted to a little over 49,000 acres. For the year 1965-66 figures only for the current fallows, which accounted for 23,775 acres, are available. Lands are generally not left as fallows except for regaining the fertility of the soil. However, it should be noted that a certain proportion of the village area will always be fallow owing to idleness or poverty of the individual cultivators, and other accidental circumstances. Besides, the poorer soils *khardi* and *bardi* also require periodical resting fallows. Scarcely ever good land is left untilled if the farmer can afford to cultivate it, and its fertility is kept up by the system of crop rotation. It is not unlikely that a considerable area classed under other fallows is reserved for grazing, the quantity of regular pastures available being insufficient. No trouble is experienced from the growth of *Kans* grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*) in land left fallow probably because the soil is too shallow to enable the deep rooted *Kans* to flourish. Table No. 3 gives the details of fallows in each tahsil of Wardha district for 1957-58, 1959-60, 1963-64 and 1965-66.

TABLE No. 3.

DETAILS OF OTHER FALLOWS IN EACH TAHSIL OF
WARDHA DISTRICT

(In acres)

Tahsil	Year	Total area under other fallows	Fallows due to					
			Poverty	Inadequate supply of water	Malarious climate	Silting of canals and rivers	Unremu- nerative nature of farming etc.	For other reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wardha ..	1957-58 ..	11,688	3 423	1,776	500	795	203	4,991
	1959-60 ..	11,195	3,064	332	510	1 500	2,020	3,769
	1963-64 ..	13,115	8,707	230	840	469	936	2,133
	1965-66 ..	10,213	7,645	..	..	..	..	2 568
Arvi ..	1957-58 ..	9,999	3,664	135	120	590	1,608	3,882
	1959-60 ..	9,341	2,532	210	75	360	2,100	4,064
	1963-64 ..	9,792	700	..	..	800	406	7,886
	1965-66 ..	7,227	700	2,750	..	550	..	2,336
Hinganghat	1957-58 ..	11,154	4,595	1,262	500	2,599	540	1,658
	1959-60 ..	8,360	3,411	..	..	1,839	1,571	1,539
	1963-64 ..	7,178	1,844	50	..	292	..	3,192
	1965-66 ..	5,493	5,493	7	..	..	..	5,486
District Total.	1957-58 ..	32,841	11,682	3,173	1,120	3,984	2,351	10,531
	1959-60 ..	28,896	9 007	542	585	3,699	5,691	9,372
	1963-64 ..	30,085	11,251	280	840	1,561	1,342	13,211
	1965-66 ..	22,933	13,838	2,757	..	550	..	10,390

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LAND UTILISATION.

The area sown more than once or the area on which two crops are taken is insignificant and its acreage varies from year to year. While such acreage was 4,470 in 1957-58 it increased to 9,736 in 1965-66. Though this latter figure is higher than the former by over 4,000 acres, it shows a decline of nearly 200 acres as compared to 1963-64 figure which stood at 9,926. In respect of double cropping the old Wardha Gazetteer states, "The maximum acreage as recorded as bearing after crops from 1891-1905 was 12,000 acres in 1897-98 and the minimum 600 acres in 1899-1900. In the former years a heavy fall of rain in September enabled much land to be resown while in the latter the absence of the autumn rain reduced second sowings to a minimum. Double crops are grown principally on fields round the village which are manured by the drainage which they receive and on low-lying fields of black-soil"¹. As has already been stated, there is now little scope for bringing large new tracts under cultivation as its limit in the district has practically been reached.

The proportion of area under important food and non-food crops for the district compared with the corresponding figures for the state and based on the averages for 3 years from 1957-58 to 1959-60 are reproduced from the District Census Handbook, Wardha, 1961. "Jowar obviously ranks first among the food crops of the district covering 31·04 per cent. of the gross cropped area which is about the same as the average for Maharashtra (30·95 per cent). Among food-crops pulses come next in importance with 12·39 per cent. of the gross cropped area. Tur, gram and mug are the important pulses of the district. Wheat covers another 10·98 per cent and is also an important cereal of the district. Rice (0·48 per cent.) and bajri (0·24 per cent.) are rarely grown. All the food crops together form 56·46 per cent. of the gross cropped area as against 69·88 per cent. for Maharashtra. Compared to the State averages, the district has lower proportions of areas under almost all the food-crops except jowar, wheat and pulses. The district proportion of wheat is more than twice the State average."

"Cotton with more than 2½ times the average proportion for Maharashtra and occupying 37·76 per cent. of gross cropped area is the most important among non-food crops. In fact it is the most important crop of the district. Oil-seeds cover 5·53 per cent. of the gross cropped area. Among oil-seeds, safflower is the most important crop covering 56 per cent. of area. Sesamum covers another 35 per cent. Groundnut has almost insignificant area (0·41 per cent.) under it. This pattern is somewhat different from that of Maharashtra where 3/4th of the area under oil-seeds is covered by groundnut."*

The old Wardha District Gazetteer gives the following proportion of area under different crops during 1904-05: "In 1904-05 cotton covered 400,000 acres or 40 per cent. of the cropped area, jwar 310,000 or 30 per cent, wheat nearly 100,000 or 10 per cent, and linseed 600,000 or 6 per cent. Cotton and jwar now, therefore, cover two-thirds of the whole area and overshadow all other crops. Next in importance to the above staples comes arhar with an acreage of 85,000 or 8 per cent. of the total. This pulse is usually grown as a mixture with cotton. Til occupies 22,000 or 2 per cent. of the total, and rice only 3,000, while the pulses urad and tiura are grown on about 9000 acres."**

The table below, based on the statistics provided by the Directorate of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Poona, indicates tahsil-wise land-utilisation. The figures are for 1957-58, 1959-60, 1963-64 and 1965-66.

¹ Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, pp. 93-94.

* District Census Handbook, Wardha District, 1961, Page No. 31.

**Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, pp. 94.

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TABLE

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN EACH

LAND UTILISATION.

Tahsil	Year	Total Geograph- ical Area	Forests	Barren and uncultura- ble land	Land put to non- agricultural uses	Culturable- Waste
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wardha ..	1957-58	5,47,537	47,804	7,600	38,427	16,764
	1959-60	5,57,537	46,066	8,292	37,379	16,928
	1963-64	5,48,370	48,608	6,362	40,026	18,981
	1965-66	5,48,370	48,618	6,973	38,970	20,218
Arvi ..	1957-58	5,37,661	1,01,025	5,927	24,334	32,409
	1959-60	5,37,661	1,00,373	6,390	24,165	30,857
	1963-64	5,37,247	48,608	6,362	40,026	18,981
	1965-66	5,37,247	1,11,220	5,077	25,108	23,810
Hinganghat ..	1957-58	1,68,482	13,648	5,979	23,144	21,541
	1959-60	4,68,482	13,659	5,637	23,377	21,984
	1963-64	4,68,482	13,527	5,797	24,180	18,091
	1965-66	4,68,482	13,609	5,738	23,981	17,216
District Total	1957-58	15,53,680	1,62,477	19,506	85,905	70,714
	1959-60	15,53,680	1,60,098	20,319	84,921	69,769
	1963-64	15,54,099	1,63,805	17,540	90,221	67,488
	1965-66	15,54,099	1,73,447	17,788	88,059	61,244

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TAHSIL OF WARDHA DISTRICT

(In Acres.)

LAND UTILISATION.

Permanent Pastures and other grazing lands	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in area sown	Current fallow	Other fallow	Total uncultivated Area	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped Area
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
34,786	1,304	6,947	11,384	1,65,016	3,82,521	1,326	3,83,847
35,699	947	12,889	11,259	1,69,459	3,78,078	1,868	3,79,946
32,541	936	6,704	13,115	1,67,273	3,81,097	3,589	3,84,676
31,349	885	10,449	..	..	3,83,262	2,303	3,85,565
57,860	23,145	4,703	10,303	2,59,706	2,77,955	2,444	2,80,399
57,252	21,805	67,680	9,680	2,57,302	2,80,359	3,588	2,83,947
32,541	936	6,704	13,115	2,50,571	2,86,676	3,541	2,90,217
60,274	19,116	7,833	..	..	2,80,603	4,703	2,85,306
42,777	4,922	5,674	11,154	1,28,839	3,39,643	700	3,40,343
39,303	4,483	9,963	8,360	1,26,766	3,41,716	1,681	3,43,397
40,016	3,855	8,047	7,178	1,20,691	3,47,791	2,806	3,50,597
39,207	3,434	5,493	..	..	3,55,764	2,730	3,58,494
1,35,423	29,371	17,324	32,841	5,53,561	10,00,119	4,470	10,04,589
1,32,254	27,235	29,632	29,299	5,53,527	10,00,153	7,137	10,07,290
1,27,325	23,051	19,020	30,085	5,38,535	10,15,564	9,926	10,25,490
1,30,830	23,435	23,775	10,19,629	9,736	10,29,365

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Irrigation.****LAND UTILISATION.****Forest Area.**

Forests in Wardha district both under the Forest and Revenue departments together cover an area of 2,52,021·79 acres.¹ Of the area in charge of the Forest department 1,28,278·27 acres constitute Reserved Forests and 85,360·52 acres Protected Forests. The remaining 38,383 acres are in charge of the Revenue department. It may be added here that the Forest department has allotted 413·73 acres of reserved forests and 234·13 acres of protected ones to rehabilitate the landless persons, freedom fighters and those affected by the Gold Control Act under the related Government Resolutions.

The forest area is distributed throughout the district but is mostly concentrated in Wardha and Arvi tahsils. The reserved forests are valuable and are well preserved and managed. Most of the area under protected forests constitutes the ex-proprietary forests vested in the State in 1951. These were not in a proper state and now schemes have been launched to work them on the basis of carefully prepared working plans. Wardha has no deserts and swampy areas but afforestation work has been undertaken in the catchment areas of the important rivers. To make supplies of better quality grass and fodder available to the local cattle, schemes for improving pasture areas are continually undertaken. A Silvicultural Research Station is being established to tackle the local silvicultural problems. The forests in Wardha fall under the broad type "Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests" and consist of sub-types (1) Teak forests and (2) Miscellaneous forests. Teak constitutes 90 per cent of the crop and is the most valuable.

The table below indicates tahsil-wise distribution of forests under the Forest and Revenue Departments in 1964-65.

TABLE No. 5**TAHSIL-WISE AREA* UNDER FORESTS, WARDHA DISTRICT 1964-65**

Tahsil	Forests under Forest Department		Forests under Revenue Department
	Reserved	Protected	
Wardha	25,974·00	15,785·76	9,599·00
Arvi	91,122·27	66,090·07	26,278·00
Hinganghat	11,182·00	3,484·69	2,506·00
Total	128,278·27	85,360·52	38,383·00

In order to make data available for scientific development of agriculture a soil survey scheme to determine the suitability or otherwise of soil for any particular crop was initiated in 1967. From January to June

¹ Figures supplied by the Divisional Forest Officer, Wardha Division and indicate position as it existed in 1964-65.

Wardha Division includes Katol tahsil of Nagpur district which, if added, would increase the total by 612 acres.

*Area in acres.

1967 an area of 10,184·84 acres was surveyed and samples collected. The results of the survey would greatly help the cultivator in taking right type of crops on right type of soils.

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In the southern parts of Wardha district, especially in Hinganghat and Deoli blocks, lands are water-logged as a result of which very poor yields are obtained. To reclaim such lands by adopting appropriate soil conservation methods, initially a plot measuring 88·02 acres has been selected in Allipur village in Hinganghat and work is in progress.

LAND UTILISATION
Forest Area.

Wardha district has an area of 370,074 acres which needs contour bunding and contour terraining. Keeping in view the importance of the development of agriculture, work in this regard was taken up in March 1960 and upto March 1967 an area of 99,042·06 acres was so terrained and bunded. Such schemes as have been initiated in the district not only help increase the productivity of land but bring more area under the plough.

In 1960-61 the average size of agricultural holding in the district was 19·09 acres. The average size of ownership holding in 1952-53 was 12·60 acres as against the State average of 11·95 acres. These figures indicate that unlike many other districts in the State Wardha district has very few uneconomic holdings. The table¹ No. 6 gives the classification of land holdings according to size.

TABLE No. 6

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO SIZE.

(Area in acres)				
Size of Holdings (Acres)	Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Area owned	
1	2	3	4	
Up to 1 acre ..	6,832	7·42	3,871·34	
Exceeding 1·00 but not 2·50 ..	14,229	15·45	25,313·83	
Exceeding 2·50 but not 5·00 ..	19,590	21·27	72,294·41	
Exceeding 5·00 but not 7·50 ..	12,510	13·59	77,346·61	
Exceeding 7·50 but not 10·00 ..	8,889	9·65	77,210·74	
Exceeding 10·00 but not 12·50 ..	6,148	6·68	69,092·41	
Exceeding 12·50 but not 15·00 ..	4,539	4·93	68,302·67	
Exceeding 15·00 but not 17·50 ..	3,414	3·71	55,291·75	
Exceeding 17·50 but not 20·.. ..	2,606	2·83	48,775·49	
Exceeding 20 but not 25 ..	3,640	3·95	81,038·63	
Exceeding 25 but not 30 ..	2,257	2·45	61,568·99	
Exceeding 30 but not 35 ..	1,620	1·76	52,300·40	

1. *District Census Handbook, Wardha, 1961, p. 168.*

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TABLE No. 6—*contd.*Agriculture and
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HOLDINGS.

Size of Holdings (Acres)	Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Area owned
1	2	3	4
Exceeding 35 but not 40	1,129	1·23	42,202·14
Exceeding 40 but not 45	810	0·88	34,428·75
Exceeding 45 but not 50	595	0·65	28,236·74
Exceeding 50 but not 60	918	1·00	50,024·17
Exceeding 60 but not 75	778	0·84	52,104·17
Exceeding 75 but not 100	593	0·64	50,865·08
Exceeding 100 but not 150	500	0·54	60,208·45
Exceeding 150 but not 200	194	0·21	33,431·20
Exceeding 200 but not 300	160	0·17	38,097·14
Exceeding 300 but not 500	85	0·09	32,651·35
Exceeding 500 but not 1,000	39	0·04	20,530·34
More than 1,000 acres	14	0·02	24,021·35
Total	92,089	100·00	1,160,018·15

Ceiling on agricultural holdings. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act came into force from 26th January 1962. Under the Act two local areas viz., Arvi and Wardha have been notified with ceiling areas of 96 and 108 acres respectively for dry crop lands. In case of irrigated lands the ceiling area is the same in both the local areas, it being 18 acres in case of lands that are perennially irrigated, 27 acres where the area is irrigated in two seasons, and 48 acres where irrigation is available only for one season. Until the land in excess of the prescribed ceiling is determined land holders are not to part with, partition or transfer any part of their land. The Act requires the land holder to furnish returns on their holdings to the collectors who are to conduct inquiries, determine the surplus lands and take them over. The lands so taken in possession shall vest in the State and shall be distributed among the landless or other persons in the prescribed order of priority. Under the Act the State has to pay compensation at specified rates to the land holders from whom the land is taken over.

Prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings. In the context of the productivity of agriculture the size of agricultural holding is very important. One of the principal causes of uneconomic and less productive agriculture in our country is the sub-division and fragmentation of land. The heavy pressure of growing population on land coupled with the customary laws of inheritance has resulted in sub-dividing agricultural plots into small holdings. The evil is further aggravated by the fact that these fragments are scattered all over, as a consequence of which the cost of cultivation has immensely increased. The farmer has to take his bullocks and implements from one place to another which involves undue waste of time and labour. Further, some land is wasted in marking boundaries and bunds. Due to the uneconomic size of the land, carrying out of permanent improvement on the land also becomes difficult. The farmer cannot spend on digging wells and for providing drainage facilities. This in turn affects the productivity of agriculture. It was with a view to preventing further sub-division of small holdings and consolidating the fragmented plots that the then Government

of Bombay enacted the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1947. The Act was made applicable to Wardha district in 1959 and the work of consolidation was started in 1960.

The Act provides for determination of local standard areas and treatment of fragments, procedure for consolidation and actual consolidation. It also aims at preventing further fragmentation, a fragment being defined as a plot which is smaller than the standard area determined under the Act. A standard area in respect of any class of land which government may determine from time to time is the minimum area necessary for remunerative cultivation in any area.

The standard area is determined after holding the necessary inquiries about the quality and the productivity of land. The Government takes into account objections received within three months of the publication of the provisionally settled minimum areas and then the standard area for each class of land in a local area is determined. Under the Act the fragments have to be noted in the Record of Rights and village records and notices served to all persons concerned in the matter. After the issue of such notices the transfer of fragments is prohibited unless the fragment is to be merged in a contiguous survey number or in a recognised subdivision thereof. The holder of the fragment or his heirs can cultivate and inherit it, but in case of sale or lease, it can be sold or leased to the contiguous holder only. If the contiguous holder is unwilling to purchase the fragment or purposely makes a low bid, government is empowered to purchase it after paying due compensation under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

In short, the scheme is to arrange for mutual exchange of small and scattered fragments of holdings and to make the land holdings as compact as possible. It is laid down that the interests of the tenants are to be safeguarded and that no person shall be rendered landless.

The work of consolidation was taken up in 1960 and in all 15 villages covering 13,673 acres involving 2,391 holdings were consolidated.¹ The standard areas specified as minimum necessary for profitable cultivation under the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act are 2.0 acres in case of dry crop lands and 0.5 acres in case of *bagait* lands. All plots of lands less in area than the prescribed standard area are treated as fragments and their transfer except to holders of contiguous plots is prohibited.

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economic system. With the rural folk agriculture is not merely a source of livelihood but also a way of life. Hence the agrarian economy contemplated under the plans aims at enabling the agriculturist to stand on his own feet. But factors like increasing pressure of population on land, inequitable distribution of land, uneconomic size of the holdings, evil of acute sub-division and fragmentation of land, low productivity of the soil, traditional methods of cultivation, illiteracy of the farmers, meagre financial resources of the cultivators and such other obstacles prove to be stumbling blocks in the way of implementation of the plans for a progressive agricultural economy. The achievement of sufficiency in agricultural production and rural prosperity in the face of these handicaps is a formidable task and hence deserves to be approached in a spirit of cautious experimentation.

In this context co-operation was felt to be the only way to overcome, at least partially, all these obstacles thereby ameliorating the condition of

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CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

¹ District Census Handbook, Wardha, 1961,
Vf 4582—14a

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FARMING.

the agriculturists. Co-operative farming implies pooling together of small plots of land and their joint management. One of the greatest advantages of co-operative farming is that the size of the unit of cultivation can be readily increased, deriving at the same time all the benefits accruing out of large scale farming. For instance the farmer would be able to strengthen the source of credit, purchase and use costly modern machinery and farm implements, effect efficient division of labour, provide irrigation, undertake measures for permanent development of land and finally to sell his produce advantageously, which otherwise would be beyond the capacity of an ordinary individual farmer. The cultivator derives these benefits by becoming a member of the co-operative farming society without losing his individuality, initiative and ownership.

Considering these obvious advantages the question of developing co-operative farming in the State was given serious consideration in the post-independence period and a special officer was appointed to investigate and suggest among others the suitability of adopting co-operative, collective, joint or better farming societies and further suggest model schemes for each type of society. On receiving the report, government sanctioned a special comprehensive scheme on 16th May 1949 indicating therein the main types of farming societies and the scale on which financial assistance would be available in the form of (a) loans at low rate of interest and subsidy for land improvement, (b) contribution to the share capital, (c) subsidy for meeting managerial expenses for a certain period, (d) subsidy for meeting cost of seed and manure for the first three years, (e) concession in the form of remission of land revenue on private lands pooled together for co-operative joint farming and concession of grant of government waste land wherever possible on long lease or on permanent occupancy basis.

Co-operation in the field of farming was ushered in the district in 1958-59 with the establishment of a joint co-operative farming society at Sahur. By 1964-65 there were 17 Joint Farming Co-operative Societies and two Collective Farming Societies with a total membership of 242 and a share capital of Rs. 64,700. Government contribution to the share capital amounted to Rs. 44,700. Reserve and other funds stood at Rs. 18,599 during the same year. Together, these societies commanded an area of 1927.35 acres of which 22.88 acres were irrigated. In 1964-65 the value of agricultural produce raised stood at Rs. 222,808. Of the total number of societies, 13 made a net profit of Rs. 38,018 while three incurred a loss to the tune of Rs. 2,726. Two of the remaining three just managed to balance the expenditure and income while one had just been registered. A Co-operative Farming Societies Federation has been set up to supervise their activities.

Until 1964-65 the societies received financial assistance from government as shown below.

				Rs.
Godown Loan	..	..	..	63,750
Godown Subsidy	..	..	..	21,250
Cattle-shed Subsidy	..	..	..	1,680
Land Development Loan	..	..	..	74,000
Land Improvement Subsidy	..	..	..	11,780
Seed and Manure Subsidy	..	..	..	1,500
Managerial Subsidy	..	..	..	13,635
Total ..				187,595

In view of the extensive propaganda undertaken by government and its readiness to extend a helping hand, co-operative farming movement is gradually gaining ground in the district. The societies already formed have helped the members not only to produce more but also to earn more.

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CEREALS.

In Wardha district, a variety of food and non-food crops are grown. Among food-crops, jowar, wheat, rice, *bajri*, gram and *tur* occupy the pride of place. Of the non-food crops, cotton and groundnut are the most important, the former occupying the largest acreage under any single crop in the whole of the district. In what follows is given a brief description of the various stages of cultivation of these crops till harvesting including the types of implements used in each case. Tahsil-wise area under each of these crops as also their outturn from 1957-58 to 1965-66 is given in tables appended to each section. The pests and diseases to which these crops are susceptible along with the remedies found efficacious are dealt with in a separate section.

Next to cotton, jowar is the most important crop grown in the district. Jowar. It is the staple food of the people inhabiting Wardha district. The *kadbi* or the stalks are used as cattle feed. It is mostly taken as *kharif* crop, though *rabi* crop is not altogether unknown. Area under jowar in 1965-66 was 3,38,595 acres. Sometimes jowar is taken as a mixed crop along with *mug*, the proportion generally being seven parts of jowar to one of *mug*. The reason for sowing *mug* along with jowar may be sought in the fact that besides *mug* in itself being an important food crop its shedding leaves serve as a good manure for the jowar crop. The old Wardha Gazetteer mentions the following important local varieties of jowar grown in the district then:

"The principal local varieties of *juar* are *ganeri*, generally grown on good soils, *dukaria* of white *juar* sown on poor soils, and red *juar* or *lalpakri*, a variety which is not extensively grown but which has the merit of not finding favour with birds. Another variety occasionally found is *moti-tura* or *moti-chura*. This has spreading heads upon which birds cannot obtain a footing. Its grain is used solely in the manufacture of sweetmeats. There are a number of distinct varieties and the determination of the best ones for grain and fodder is important."¹

Though the above noted varieties still continue to be grown, the farmers are increasingly taking to the cultivation of high yielding hybrid and improved varieties of jowar. In this respect it can be safely assumed that government propaganda and efforts to educate the agriculturist about the benefit of using improved varieties are meeting with success. The agriculturist is gradually shedding his apathetic approach towards the hybrid varieties.

Today, the improved variety of *saoner* jowar and CHS-1 and CHS-2 hybrid varieties are predominantly grown. For the cultivation of local varieties of jowar including the improved *saoner* variety the field is prepared with the *bakhar* or the paring-plough in the same manner as for cotton. A level piece of land with good drainage is selected and is brought to fine tilth by repeated ploughings and harrowings. Before the last ploughing a good deal of farmyard manure or compost is applied to the land. The land is *bakhared* twice or thrice during the hot weather, the cotton stalks of the preceding year being removed. Two *bakharings* are given in June and by the end of that month the seed-bed is ready. Sowing

¹ Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, p. 120.

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Jowar.

begins in the second or third week of July and is completed by the end of that month. The sowing operation is carried out with the *tifan* or three-coultered sowing plough, each prong having a hollow bamboo tube behind it. Sometimes it is also sown like cotton with the *bakhar*. The seed is drilled not more than four centimetres deep. On an average about twelve and a half kilogrammes of seed are required per hectare. After sowing a brush-harrow consisting of a bundle of branches of the *babhul* or tamarind tree weighed down with stones used to be dragged over the field in order to press the seed into the earth. But this method is going out of vogue now. This process of levelling is called *bhasoli*. Sometimes the *bakhar* is taken over the field after sowing and this improves germination. In poor soils the seed is sown with the *bakhar* or even with the *nagar* or the regular plough, and a larger quantity of seed is used to allow for defective germination. When purely local varieties are grown principally for fodder the seed is put in plentifully so as to increase the number of stalks, but in good soils it is sown sparsely for the yield of grain and the plants are further thinned to increase their vigour and the size of the crops produced. The crop is weeded with the *daura* or small paring-plough and again with *dhundia*, a slightly larger implement of the same nature, about a fortnight afterwards and the operation is repeated every fortnight if the rains permit until the crop comes to a good height. If the crop is sown on loose soil there is considerable risk of lodging by rain or wind and hence a firm seed-bed is a must for jowar. As a rule on a well-prepared ground jowar requires only one hand-weeding. A thriving crop soon shades the ground and weeds are more or less suppressed. But the seedlings when they first spring up are so small and delicate that the weeds, if unchecked, soon make greater progress than the crop with disastrous results.

Of the two hybrid varieties viz., CHS-1 and CHS-2 the former is mostly suited to the irrigated summer tracts. As the crop matures within 90 to 100 days it is hardly affected if no rains fall after the *Magha* and *Purva Nakshatras*. Early harvesting allows a second crop to be taken. CHS-1 is a dwarf variety with long ears and creamy white bold grains. CHS-2, the second of the two hybrid varieties, has a duration of 115 to 120 days. It is a little taller than CHS-1 variety. In the areas where late rains are likely to inflict damage on the already matured ears of CHS-1 variety because of its comparatively shorter duration, CHS-2 yields better results. Both these hybrids are better suited to grain production rather than fodder production because of their high grain-to-straw ratio. But even for fodder these are advantageous as their leaves remain green even when the crop matures and hence preferred by cattle to the dried up leaves of local varieties.

The rain fed crops if treated with nitrogen manure at the rate of 37.5 kg. per hectare and 35 kg. of potash, if recommended, yield excellent results. On application of nitrogen at the rate of 57 to 68 kg. per hectare and phosphoric acid at the rate of 62.5 kg., the yield considerably increases.

The process of *rakhwali* or watching the crop is very laborious in case of jowar. In the early stages it has to be watched by night to keep off the pigs if pig menace exists and by day, when it comes into ear, to scare away the birds.

While the harvesting of the early varieties begins by the end of November and onwards, that of late or local varieties begins by the end of December. The harvesting is done by means of *vila* or sickle. The

stalks are looped off a foot from the ground and tied up in bundles. Sometimes only the pods are cut off and the stalks left standing so that they remain fresh and can be cut as and when required.

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Jowar.

Jowar is a hardy plant and its growth immensely varies with the quality of the soil. It grows well in medium to heavy type of soil. The crop in the land owner's field near the village may be so high as to conceal a man on horseback, while a patch on an outlying stony ridge or lighter type of soil will hardly afford cover to a jackal. Jowar is a favourite food and the pods when raw are excellent for eating. Farm servants and their children are allowed by custom to go to the field and pluck enough to eat while the crop is standing, while the harvesters always receive some heads for their midday meal. The labour involved in the cultivation is very great. In olden days the crop was frequently given out on contract to labourers on the condition that they do all the work of cultivation and take half the produce less the seed-grain. Today, however, this practice is rarely met with. On the other hand, the crop is popular because the initial expenditure is much less than it is for wheat cultivation, and the out-turn is nearly as large as that of wheat and it does well in a dry year.

The stalks and the chaff known as *kadbi* and *kutar* respectively form a very valuable by-product, supplying fodder on which cattle depend for the greater part of the year. The value of the stalk may be about 30 per cent. or even a little more than that of the crop and the two put together are worth not less than the standard wheat crop on the same area.

Wheat, *gahu*, is the third important crop in the district next only to cotton and jowar. In 1965-66 it occupied an area of 91,384 acres. It is essentially a *rabi* or spring crop and grows well in heavy type of soils with good moisture-retaining capacity. It is most extensively grown in the fertile land lying along the banks of the Wardha river in Hinganghat tahsil. A part of Wardha tahsil is also congenial for wheat cultivation but the acreage under this crop in Arvi tahsil is negligible.

The principal varieties which were generally grown and which even today continue to be largely grown are *haura*, *katha* and *bansi*, the last to a very small extent. *Haura* and *katha* which are hard white and hard red respectively are both bearded varieties. *Bansi* is another white wheat somewhat softer than *haura* and is described as a golden-coloured variety sometimes mistaken for *pissi*. Though not on a large scale this latter variety is also grown in the district, and is considered to be the least liable for rust. Of the improved rust resistant varieties Hy 65-4 and Hy-11 are grown, the former variety gaining more popularity because it can be taken dry as well as an irrigated crop without material loss in the yield. However, recent experiments have shown that if taken as an irrigated crop it gives a better yield.

Land is prepared with some care, being ploughed with *bakhar* immediately after the harvesting of the previous crop to clear it of the stumps. It is again ploughed in summer and about five to six *bakharings* are given during monsoon. Five to ten cart-loads of farmyard manure are added per acre in summer. Except in case of irrigated crops chemical fertilisers are not generally used. Before sowing, the soil is levelled by dragging a *pathar* or a plain log of wood over it. The *nagar* or regular plough is not used unless the field is much overgrown with grass. Sowing commences by the middle of October and is done by means of a *tifan* or three-pronged sowing plough, which is heavier and of a larger size

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CEREALS.
Wheat.

than the one used for sowing gram and jowar. It is drawn by three pairs of bullocks. The most congenial rain for wheat is in the first week of October, and if a good fall is received then a full crop is obtained even without cold weather rain. Neither wheat nor other cold weather crops need weeding, and once the seed is sown little further labour is required except two or three interculturings in some cases. In case of irrigated crops the first irrigation is given 21 to 30 days after sowing. The number of irrigations vary from 4 to 6 depending upon the nature of the soil. When the crop comes into ear, watchmen are employed to scare away the birds. The crop becomes ready for harvesting by the end of February or the middle of March. The plants are cut close to the ground as in the case of paddy, tied into sheaves and brought to the threshing floor. The sheaves are allowed to dry for some time and then threshing is done either by beating with sticks or putting it under the feet of bullocks which is known as *malni*. Very few farmers can go in for winnowers and hence manual labour is employed for this operation.

As has been already stated wheat is very rarely manured as the cultivator gets better returns from the application of the same amount of manure as he would have done for wheat by applying it to cotton. Dry crop may be taken in the same field for several years in succession without material loss but it is commonly grown in rotation with jowar and cotton. Irrigated wheat cannot be thus grown and has necessarily to be rotated with crops like jowar, *bajri*, cotton etc., if better returns are desired.

About 40 to 60 lbs. of wheat seed has to be sown per acre. In irrigated areas the seed rate has to be more. It is further said that the seed is sown more thickly in good land and thinly in the poorer soils.

Paddy. Compared to jowar and wheat, rice is a minor crop of the district, but in recent years the area under it has been progressively increasing. In 1965-66 it stood at 13,249 acres, Arvi tahsil claiming the maximum acreage among the three tahsils and Hinganghat standing second. Although it is predominantly a dry crop in the district, of late some area has also been brought under irrigation.

Rice grows excellently well in warm and moist climate which the rice growing tracts of the district afford. More than any other cereal it requires a fairly heavy but graduated rainfall. It is the only crop which can stand a higher temperature. Besides the usual local varieties Taichung I-BIR is also grown on a small scale. If heavily manured, it gives a very high yield. Again it takes about 120 days only to mature.

The land is harrowed twice before sowing and if an additional ploughing is given in summer the crop prospers. Before the monsoon breaks five to six cart-loads of farmyard manure is applied per acre, the seed rate being 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. The seed is sown by an implement known as *argada* and *sartas*. Taichung variety has to be necessarily transplanted and not broadcast. Sowing is done by the last week of June or the beginning of July and the crop is harvested from the middle of October to December. Rice requires three to four hoeings and an equal number of weeding. It is reaped close to the ground by means of a sickle or *vila*, tied in sheaves and brought to the threshing ground where after allowing it to dry for some time it is threshed either by beating against a log of wood or treading it under bullocks' feet. If the reaped field continues to retain sufficient moisture pulses like gram, *tur* and *wal*

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Bajri.

Bajri is a minor cereal of the district and occupied a total of 2,998 acres in 1965-66. It grows well in areas enjoying moderately dry climate and a rainfall ranging from 7 to 40 inches. It is primarily a *kharif* crop and is sown immediately after the first monsoon showers. Even in soils of six to nine inches depth, it can grow well. The land is prepared by harrowing it twice or thrice during the months of April and May, one more harrowing being given after the first showers. In the second fortnight of June the seed is drilled, compost manure being applied to the land prior to the actual sowing. The crop requires two hand weedings and two interculturings. Towards the end of October when the crop becomes ready for harvesting it is reaped close to the ground with a sickle, allowed to dry up for about two days and then taken to the threshing floor. Here the cobs are separated from the reaped plants and then trampled under the feet of bullocks. Winnowing is done by taking advantage of the breeze by means of a winnowing sieve.

In recent years, though on a negligible scale, cultivators in the district have taken to the growing of high yielding hybrid bajra varieties. About 3.75 to 5 kg. of seed per hectare ($3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per acre) are sown. The hybrid seed is sown five centimetres deep by keeping a distance of 45 to 60 cms. in between the rows. At the time of planting 35 kg. of nitrogen and $57\frac{1}{2}$ kg. of phosphoric acid (30 lbs. of nitrogen and 50 lbs. of phosphoric acid per acre) per hectare are applied. If potash is recommended, it should not exceed 35 kg. per hectare. However, for irrigated crops the quantity of nitrogen applied per hectare should not be less than 112 kg. Grasshoppers and other pests can be kept away by spraying the crop with 10 per cent BHC at the rate of 12 kg. per hectare a fortnight after germination. Poison baiting of zinc phosphide can be used to put an end to the rat menace which causes heavy damage to the crop.

In the district, bajra is rarely taken as a pure crop but is generally taken mixed with either jowar or cotton. As a pure crop it is taken only in lighter type of soils where other crops cannot be grown advantageously.

Besides the ones noted above a variety of other cereals and millets are grown in the district. These include maize, *kodo*, *kutki*, *rala*, *bhadali* etc. The area occupied by these and the yield therefrom is so negligible that they do not warrant any detailed description.

Tables No. 7 and 8 give tahsil-wise area and out-turn of cereals in Wardha district.

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TABLE No. 7
TAHSIL-WISE AREA *UNDER CEREALS IN WARDHA DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1965-66

Tahsil	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajri	Maize	Other Cereals	Total Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wardha	..	1957-58 ..	956	30,886	..	1,29,601	70	14	1,61,540
	1959-60 ..	1,230	43,545	1	1,19,824	2,264	15	10	1,66,889
	1963-64 ..	1,746	32,045	..	1,17,177	2,556	7	22	1,53,553
	1965-66 ..	2,913	27,853	..	1,13,216	1,808	7	36	1,65,835
Arvi	..	1957-58 ..	2,305	4,136	9	96,310	347	3	1,03,117
	1959-60 ..	2,967	8,812	10	93,398	975	5	6	1,06,174
	1963-64 ..	4,115	6,021	2	87,724	1,163	15	4	99,044
	1965-66 ..	5,994	5,075	..	96,427	1,165	6	144	1,08,811
Hinganghat	..	1957-58 ..	678	67,939	..	84,124	2	5	1,52,749
	1959-60 ..	1,878	8,464	..	77,114	14	1	9	87,480
	1963-64 ..	2,968	66,367	..	79,072	9	4	8	1,48,428
	1965-66 ..	4,342	58,455	..	1,08,952	25	..	20	1,71,794
District Total	..	1957-58 ..	3,939	1,02,961	9	3,10,035	419	25	4,17,406
	1959-60 ..	6,075	1,36,968	11	2,90,336	3,253	21	25	3,60,543
	1963-64 ..	8,829	1,04,433	2	2,83,973	3,728	26	34	4,01,025
	1965-66 ..	13,249	91,384	..	3,38,595	2,998	13	200	4,46,440

* Area in acres

TABLE No. 8

TAHSIL-WISE OUT-TURN* OF CEREALS IN WARDHA DISTRICT
1957-58 TO 1965-66

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Tahsil	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Barley	Maize	Total Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wardha	.. 1957-58 ..	111	4,991	24,300	15	..	2	29,419
	1959-60	160	7,580	16,800	282	..	2	24,824
	1963-64 ..	231	4,445	19,406	482	..	1	24,565
	1965-66 ..	199	2,545	1,308	281	..	1	4,334
Arvi	.. 1957-58 ..	269	620	18,058	58	2	1	19,008
	1959-60 ..	393	1,393	13,039	143	2	1	14,971
	1963-64 ..	542	834	9,147	219	..	3	10,745
	1965-66 ..	515	484	11,365	161	..	1	12,526
Hinganghat	.. 1957-58 ..	79	10,312	15,773	..	..	..	26,164
	1959-60 ..	303	14,120	9,284	2	..	..	23,709
	1963-64 ..	391	11,158	14,217	1	..	1	25,768
	1965-66 ..	374	5,874	12,874	4	..	..	19,126
District Total	.. 1957-58 ..	459	15,923	58,131	73	2	3	74,591
	1959-60 ..	856	23,093	39,123	427	2	3	63,504
	1963-64 ..	1,164	16,437	42,770	702	..	5	61,078
	1965-66 ..	1,088	8,903	25,547	446	..	2	35,986

Wardha district grows a variety of pulses both as *kharif* and *rabi* crops, PULSES. the important ones being *tur*, *mug* and *math*.

Tur or arhar furnishes the chief pulse food of the district and is a *Tur*. popular crop. In 1965-66 it occupied 31,397 acres. It is almost wholly grown as a mixed crop with cotton and jowar and seldom as a pure crop. If sown pure, it is generally sown in lighter type of soils. It is pointed out that the mixture of *tur* is of doubtful advantage to cotton as the former plants grow quickly thus overshadowing their companions. As yet it is not separately grown on a wide scale in Wardha, though a considerable quantity is raised in this manner in Nagpur.

*Out-turn in tons.

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Tur.

Tur requires, in general, the same tillage as the principal crop does. It can be grown on medium moist soil and lightest as well as heaviest soils. When taken with cotton, two lines of *tur* are sown for every 12th of cotton and 9th of jowar. The process of preparing the land is the same as that for jowar and cotton. About 5 to 6 lbs. of seed are required per acre when taken as a mixed crop. The seeds are dropped into furrows with the help of one furrowed seed-drill. It is sown in the months of June-July and harvested by January-February. The crop is cut close to the ground. After drying up, the plants are beaten with long sticks to break open the pods. The green pods are eaten raw or boiled. The yellow split pulse is made into porridge as also mixed with other vegetables. *Turati* or the stalks are soaked and dried in the sun and utilised in building grain receptacles, or plaited into matting for protecting the mud walls of the cultivators' houses. The stalks are also useful as fuel, the charcoal obtained from them being prized for the manufactures of fireworks.

Generally no particular varieties are grown but the agriculturists are increasingly taking to the improved varieties like C-II, E-B-38, Hyderabad-48, etc., which give greater yields. These are gaining popularity amongst the progressive agriculturists.

Despite the hardness of the crop, it is liable to be attacked by blight when in the flowering stage, though this disease seldom affects more than a proportion of the plants. Close cloudy days in the early cold weather will produce caterpillars.

Mug. *Mug* or green gram is essentially a *kharif* crop and covered an area of 23,972 acres in 1965-66, Wardha tahsil claiming the highest acreage and Arvi standing next in importance. Hinganghat tahsil accounted for only 1,814 acres which shows a decline of a little less than 8,000 acres over that of 1963-64, the decline being attributed mainly to the steady increase in the cotton growing area which is the major produce of this tahsil. Like *tur*, *mug* also is seldom taken as a single crop but always mixed with jowar in the proportion of 1 to 8. It is sown in July and harvested in November-December. In some parts the early maturing Kopargaon *Mug* is also grown with good results. This variety, besides giving a higher yield, serves as an excellent green manure and matures within 60 days. If taken single in the *kharif* season, a second crop of wheat can be taken on the same land.

Gram. Gram is important as a *rabi* crop although it occupied only 7,629 acres in 1965-66 throughout the district. In gram growing, Hinganghat tahsil was in the forefront with 3,396 acres immediately followed by Arvi, with 2,700 acres. Gram requires well drained medium to heavy type of soil and cold and dry climate. The process of preparing the land is little different from that of the wheat crop. No manure is generally applied to this crop. It is sown in the last week of September or the first week of October with *tifan* and requires no interculturings. An acre of land requires about 30 to 40 lbs. of seed. Prior to flowering, in the early stage, the tops of the tender shoots are plucked which give rise to offshoots and thus help increase the yield. The crop is harvested in February. Both the foliage and the grains are used as vegetables. The grain may be eaten green, boiled or parched. Many kinds of dishes are prepared of its split pulse. Improved strains like AD-8 have been recently introduced.

Other pulses grown in the district are *math*, horse-gram, *udid*, *val*, *chavli*, *watana*, *masur* and *lakh*. Of these the most important are horse-gram and *math* occupying 6,808 and 4,659 acres (1965-66) respectively. *Masur*, *val*, *chavli* and *watana* or peas are grown on a small scale. Peas have yellow and blue flowers, *tiura* or *lakh* has flowers of reddish blue colour and *masur* or lentil small white flowers. These are sown with the *tifan* before wheat and just after linseed. *Tiura* or *lakh* supplies a very useful food for cattle. The large variety called *lakh* which is generally grown in the open wheat-fields is not fit for human consumption as it is said to produce paralysis of the lower limbs when eaten alone. The small variety called *lak bori* which is grown as an after-crop in the rice fields is supposed to be harmless. The difference in the properties of both the grains is all the more remarkable as botanically the plants are indistinguishable from each other. These pulses often thrive both in the dry and wet years when linseed and wheat suffer, but very dry, cold and cloudy weather, inducing attacks from insects, often proves fatal to them.

Tables No. 9 and 10 give tahsil-wise area and out-turn of pulses in Wardha district.

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PULSES.

Other Pulses.



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TABLE No. 9
TAHSIL-WISE AREA* UNDER PULSES IN WARDHA DISTRICT,
1957-58 TO 1965-66

Tahsil	Year	Green Gram or Mug	Tur	Udid	Horse Gram	Masur	Math	Val	Chavli	Watana	Lakh	Other Pulses	Total Pulses		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Wardha	.. 1957-58	..	2,524	15,738	26,266	49	190	1	3,784	19	3	43	11	138	48,766
	1959-60	..	5,915	14,765	23,470	79	306	5	3,424	24	45	99	56	131	48,319
	1963-64	..	2,466	14,506	27,274	32	1,981	5	3,213	28	49	33	25	127	49,739
	1965-66	..	1,533	13,853	26,024	622	750	3	3,440	1	3	33	14	361	46,637
Arvi	.. 1957-58	..	2,669	7,745	26,529	745	36	21	1,057	5	4	83	..	109	39,003
	1959-60	..	7,072	9,452	24,051	107	12	60	1,066	13	..	165	1	96	42,095
	1963-64	..	3,777	8,500	27,295	69	21	40	948	14	22	119	..	84	40,889
	1965-66	..	2,700	8,305	5,090	100	24	36	1,219	3	22	106	..	28	17,633
Hinganghat	.. 1957-58	..	3,455	9,800	18,912	54	2,213	81	1,192	6	2	214	1,434	184	37,547
	1959-60	..	6,484	7,288	16,375	39	2,615	97	1,154	8	4	276	1,600	162	36,102
	1963-64	..	3,822	9,679	19,517	30	7,365	112	1,300	11	16	174	1,339	180	43,545
	1965-66	..	3,396	1,814	283	121	6,034	92	..	..	..	134	1,027	5	12,906
District Total	.. 1957-58	..	8,648	33,283	71,707	848	2,439	103	6,033	30	9	340	1,445	431	1,25,316
	1959-60	..	19,471	31,505	63,896	225	2,933	162	5,644	45	49	540	1,657	389	1,26,516
	1963-64	..	10,065	32,685	74,086	131	9,367	157	5,461	53	87	326	1,364	391	1,34,173
	1965-66	..	7,629	23,972	31,397	843	6,808	131	4,659	4	25	273	1,041	394	77,176

* Area in acres.

TABLE No. 10

TAHSIL-WISE OUT-TURN* OF PULSES IN WARDHA DISTRICT
1957-58 TO 1965-66

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Tahsil	Year	Gram	Mug	Tur	Udid	Horse gram	Masur	Total Pulses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wardha	.. 1957-58 ..	444	1,054	3,189	3	18	..	4,708
	1959-60 ..	1,145	987	2,217	50	29	..	4,428
	1963-64 ..	434	1,101	2,581	2	66	1	4,185
	1965-66 ..	173	674	1,394	26	15	..	2,282
Arvi	.. 1957-58 ..	469	519	3,221	50	3	3	4,265
	1959-60 ..	1,371	714	2,573	8	1	9	4,676
	1963-64 ..	647	505	2,924	72	1	5	4,154
	1965-66 ..	177	348	272	4	1	4	806
Hinganghat	.. 1957-58 ..	608	656	2,026	4	207	14	3,515
	1959-60 ..	1,141	553	1,539	3	28	14	3,278
	1963-64 ..	673	648	1,848	2	380	13	3,564
	1965-66 ..	464	88	18	6	350	13	939
District Total	.. 1957-58 ..	1,521	2,229	8,436	57	228	17	12,488
	1959-60 ..	3,657	2,254	6,329	61	58	23	12,382
	1963-64 ..	1,754	2,254	7,353	76	447	19	11,903
	1965-66 ..	814	1,110	1,684	36	366	17	4,027

Among oil-seeds both edible and non-edible, sesamum is the principal one grown in the Wardha District and in 1965-66 covered an area of 20,696 acres. Most of the area (19,441 acres) under *til* lies in Hinganghat tahsil where it is taken as a pure crop in *rabi* season. In other parts of the district it is taken both as a *rabi* and *kharif* crop, the latter being mostly grown as a mixed crop. The field is brought to fine tilth by ploughing and giving two harrowings. As a single crop it is sown with the aid of a *tifan*, ash or powder of cow-dung cake being mixed with seed to obtain uniform distribution. Two to three lbs. of seed suffice to sow an acre. In Wardha, mainly two varieties are grown, *dhauri* or white-seeded *til* which is a rain crop, and *magheli* or *boria* or red-seeded *til* which is sown in August or September and ripens in the cold weather, being called *magheli* because it is harvested in the month of *Magh*. The former or the *kharif* crops are sown in poor soils at the end of June or beginning of July and harvested in October. It is of little importance in Wardha, *magheli til* being usually sown. *Magheli* is principally sown in the *rabi* season in the last week of August or the beginning of September and harvested in January. This is no doubt a profitable crop but requires favourable

*Out-turn in tons.

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OIL-SEEDS.

Sesamum.

weather at the sowing time, for if it rains heavily at this time the seed cannot be sown or may be washed out of the ground resulting in stunted plant growth. When the crop is well established it can do with very little rain. The crop is cut two to three inches close to the ground and after drying it up for sometime is beaten against the threshing ground to separate the seeds. Oil extracted from this *til* is in great demand. It is used in the preparation of pickles and other cooking purposes, while the cake serves as an excellent cattle feed. It may be added that though the area under *til* cultivation has considerably fallen since 1906, in recent years it has shown a favourable and steady upward trend.

Linseed. Linseed is a *rabi* crop and occupied an area of 15,486 acres in 1965-66 of which Hinganghat tahsil alone accounted for 10,235 acres. The old Wardha District Gazetteer has the following to say about the cultivation of linseed in the district. "Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*) became a popular crop during the decade ending 1890, the area under it being over 1,40,000 acres at the time of the last settlement. Since then it has to some extent been supplanted by *til* which is now also in good demand for export and is a safer crop to grow. In spite of the high prices which have been obtained for linseed since 1891 its acreage had declined to 60,000 in 1904-05."¹ Over the years the acreage under linseed has shown erratic variations as the accompanying table will indicate. From 39,376 acres in 1959-60 it fell to 15,486 in 1965-66.

Linseed grows well in deep black and retentive soils, the method of cultivation being more or less the same as for wheat with the difference that for linseed the field need not be prepared so carefully. There are two varieties locally known as *haura* and *kathia*, respectively. While the former has a white seed with white flower the latter has a copper coloured seed with blue flower. Though both these varieties are usually grown mixed, the white one commands a better price in the market. Being a *rabi* crop it is sown in the last week of September or the beginning of October and harvested by pulling up the plants by the roots either by the end of January or the beginning of February. At the threshing floor the pods are pounded by a wooden mallet to separate the seed. When once the crop is sown hardly any expense has to be incurred unless otherwise it is invaded by pests and diseases. However, in the cold season, the plants are liable to great injury from damp and cloudy weather. The crop is also liable to be destroyed by a virulent red rust bordering on brilliant scarlet. The plants are also sometimes attacked by a small green insect at the time of flowering. When once the plants have successfully germinated they require less moisture than wheat, and a good rainfall in September followed by a dry cold spell is very congenial for linseed cultivation. Care should however, be taken to see that linseed is not sown twice in succession on the same as the crop is very exhausting to the soil. If a field is cropped continuously with it a parasitic weed appears which resembles the *agia* plant (*Striga lutea*). Linseed oil is used in cooking by many a cultivator and its cake not only serves as a very good manure but also as the best food for milch cattle.

Groundnut. Groundnut, though an important edible oil-seed, does not seem to have received much attention in the district. In 1965-66 it covered only 7,833 acres most of which lay in the two tahsils of Wardha and Arvi, the area in Hinganghat being a mere 89 acres. There is immense scope for bringing large tracts under this crop especially when it serves as an important soil renovating crop. But the major deterrent besides availability of finance seems to be the laborious process involved in its harvesting.

*1. Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, p. 107.

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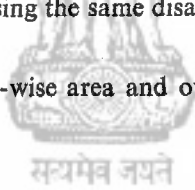
OIL-SEEDS.

Groundnut.

Groundnut is a *kharif* crop and is mostly taken single, though sometimes taking it mixed with jowar is not altogether unknown. It thrives well in light sandy soil, well drained sandy loams and good alluvial loam. For this crop the land is prepared by giving two to three bakharings, one before the monsoon and two at the break of the monsoon. If the land has been ploughed in summer one more bakharings becomes necessary to break the clods. Sowing is done by the end of June or early July by using a four-coultered drill. To keep the crop free from weeds two weedings are necessary. After about 20 days of sowing the first interculture operation is performed and is followed by two more just before the flowering stage which comes in about two months' time. The crop is ready for harvest by October. Harvesting operation which is very laborious is done by employing manual labour to uproot the plants and collect the pods after cleaning. The plants are dried and fed to cattle as also the cake which is left after oil extraction. The cake also serves as a fine manure for sugar-cane, bananas and oranges. Its oil is widely used in cooking and the nut eaten raw, parched or boiled. The shell is put to a variety of uses. Of late improved varieties like AK-12-24 and small Japan have become popular.

In addition to the above noted oil-seeds the district grows many others like mustard, safflower, niger and castor but the area under these is very negligible. Castor covered a mere 136 acres in 1965-66. Many cultivators grow a small patch of it in one corner of their fields, and use its oil both as a medicine and as a lubricant for the wheels and axles of bullock-carts. Formerly castor oil was commonly used in lighting but today it has been supplanted either by kerosene or electricity. It is sometimes grown as a regular crop in villages that border on the jungle as the wild animals do not eat it, the oil exercising the same disagreeable effects upon them as on human beings.

Tables No. 11 and 12 give tahsil-wise area and out-turn of oilseeds in Wardha District.



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OIL-SEEDS.

TABLE No. 11.
TAHSIL-WISE AREA* UNDER OIL-SEEDS IN WARDHA DISTRICT, 1957-58 to 1965-66

Tahsil	Year	Ground-nut	Sesamum	Mustard	Safflower	Others	Total Edible Oil-seeds.	Linseed	Castor	Niger seed	Total Non-edible oil-seeds	Total Oil-seeds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wardha	.. 1957-58	..	588	..	4	..	3,705	9,452	9	2	9,463	13,168
	1959-60	..	860	..	23	..	2,809	13,777	24	..	13,801	16,610
	1963-64	..	NA**	NA	NA	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1965-66	..	1,072	..	..	1	3,433	5,150	3	..	5,153	8,586
Arvi	.. 1957-58	..	208	..	4	..	1,222	239	7	..	246	1,468
	1959-60	..	235	1	10	..	1,819	660	6	11	677	2,496
	1963-64	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1965-66	..	183	..	..	..	5,567	101	3	..	104	5,671
Hinganghat	.. 1957-58	..	4	..	1	..	18,017	20,611	229	..	20,840	38,857
	1959-60	..	15	1	11	..	19,403	24,939	315	..	25,254	44,657
	1963-64	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1965-66	..	89	..	..	1	19,531	10,235	130	..	10,365	29,896
District Total	.. 1957-58	..	4,127	..	9	..	32,944	30,302	245	2	30,549	63,493
	1959-60	..	3,464	2	44	..	24,031	39,376	345	11	39,732	63,763
	1963-64	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1965-66	..	7,833	..	..	2	28,531	15,486	136	..	15,622	44,153

*Area in acres.

**NA = Not Available.

TABLE No. 12

TAHSIL-WISE OUT-TURN* OF OIL-SEEDS IN WARDHA DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1965-66

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Tahsil	Year	Groundnut	Sesamum	Linseed	Castor	Total oil-seeds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wardha	1957-58	678	59	861	1	1,599
	1959-60	335	61	1,384	3	1,783
	1963-64	323	92	643	3	1,061
	1965-66	303	63	301	..	667
Arvi	1957-58	199	19	22	1	241
	1959-60	198	26	72	1	297
	1963-64	292	18	22	1	333
	1965-66	776	16	4	..	796
Hinganghat	1957-58	1	2,002	2,070	28	4,101
	1959-60	3	1,946	2,271	38	4,258
	1963-64	12	2,141	1,401	22	3,576
	1965-66	13	1,569	188	13	1,783
District Total	1957-58	878	2,080	2,953	30	5,941
	1959-60	536	2,033	3,727	42	6,338
	1963-64	627	2,251	2,066	26	4,970
	1965-66	1,092	1,648	493	13	3,246

*Out-turn in tons.

Cotton, since the latter half of the 19th century, has been the most important crop of the district and forms the source of its special prosperity. The area under it has increased from 4,04,000 acres in 1904-05 to 4,43,342 acres in 1965-66 thus comprising over one third of the total cropped area of the district which stood at 10,29,365 acres in 1965-66. The crop is grown in the district on a variety of soils but it thrives well in medium to heavy black cotton soils. It is grown even in lighter type of soils in the district. Cotton requires about 25 to 30 inches of rainfall but it is most beneficial when well spread over the entire monsoon period. With prolonged wet weather the plants rapidly turn yellow and the yield suffers both in quality and quantity. Heavy rains in November when the bolls burst open are the most injurious, in that the cotton that has formed is discoloured and spoilt and many immature bolls are battered to the ground and destroyed. A proverb says "If rain falls in *Chitra* or *Swati Nakshatras* (15th October to 15th November) there won't be enough cotton for lamp wicks." This saying must, however, be taken to refer to only heavy or excessive rainfall.

About the varieties then grown in the district the Old Gazetteer¹ gives the following details : "The principal variety is that known as *jari* which covers about three-fourths of the whole acreage. Its lint is rough, weak and small, but it gives a larger out-turn than the other varieties and the plants are also more vigorous and hardy. In the neighbourhood of Hinganghat the comparatively long-stapled variety called *bani* was formerly grown

¹ Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, pp. 95-96.
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pure and gave the cotton known as 'Hinganghats' a considerable reputation. It is now, however, no longer sown separately, and in this neighbourhood as many as three varieties may usually be seen in the same field. These are *jari*, *bani* and the Upland Georgian. The presence of this last one is very interesting. About one plant will be seen in every 10 or 15 square yards, and they are the remnants of the crop produced from seed sent to Arvi by Mr. Fuller about 1887. The cultivators say that the lint is inferior to that of both *jari* and *bani*. The Upland Georgian seed which was distributed in that year germinated so badly that it was considered useless to distribute further consignments until it had been acclimatised. After cultivation extending over some years on the Nagpur Experimental Farm an acclimatised seed which germinates well and is fairly hardy has been produced and was distributed for the first time in 1902. *Bani* and *jari* have a large flower with yellow petals changing to crimson inside near the calyx and Upland Georgian has a very pretty pink to scarlet flower. The leaves of the cotton plant are palmate or divided into three or five segments toward the petiole or stalk, and in the shorter stapled varieties the segments are much more deeply cut than in those of long staple, the leaf being then of the shape called digitate. The cotton now sold as Hinganghat *bani* is a mixture of these three varieties. Hinganghat *bani* will produce counts of yarn of 40's and *jari* of 12's to 20's, though the cotton is frequently used for spinning lower counts than those of which it is capable. *Bani* has a staple of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch and *jari* of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ths. The crop of the former, however, yields a smaller proportion of lint. *Kanta vilayati* is so called because it has a small thorn at the end of the pod. It was formerly considered as a distinct variety but is now stated to be identical with *jari*."

Though many of the above noted cotton varieties continue to be grown the area under these is insignificant. The efforts of the agriculture department to persuade the agriculturists to adopt and plant improved strains of both Deshi and American varieties of cotton have largely met with success, and to-day, for the most part, one or the other of these varieties is being grown in the district. Among the Deshi varieties H-420, 197-3, 13-A are the most popular, and among American varieties Buri 0394, 296-7 and 147. Whereas American varieties thrive well in heavier types of soils, the Deshi on lighter to medium types.

About the deterioration of the quality of seed and the consequent decline in the output of quality cotton the Old Gazetteer has the following to say: "When the cultivator found that he could get his cotton ginned cheaply for him, he abolished his hand-gins entirely and now does not even gin what he requires for seed. The Baniyas now keep hand-gins and sell hand-ginned seeds for sowing purposes. It is probable that during the fall in cotton prices which followed the acute demand caused by the American War, the cultivators ceased to take any trouble of keeping the seed separate." To-day the situation has been greatly eased by the set up of the government and Zilla Parishad owned seed-farms which largely meet the seed requirements of the cotton planters.

For cotton, the land is prepared carefully with the *bakhar* or the paring plough which is taken over it twice or thrice before the outbreak of the monsoon. *Mrug Nakshatra* is universally considered to be the best season for sowing cotton. The sowing operations which start by early June, after the first one or two showers are almost completed by the third week of June. However, sometimes, they extend up to the first fortnight of July. Some cultivators sow even before the breaking of the monsoon. Meticulous care has to be taken to separate every bit of lint from the seeds to be sown in order that they may pass through the *sarta* or the drill

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smoothly. This is obtained, firstly by pressing the seed through the meshes of a tightly woven *baj* or an ordinary country cot and later by washing them in cowdung water. This does not leave any chance for them to adhere together by the lint-threads. The seed is sown through a hollow bamboo tube called *sarta* which is trailed in the wake of the *bakhar* and generally held up by a woman who drops the seed through it, while some stones are dragged along behind to press it into the earth. Cotton is generally sown mixed with *tur* or arhar or jowar but mostly with the former in this district in the proportion of two lines of *tur* to every ten or twelve of cotton. A cotton field is thus divided into long narrow strips of cotton strewn with *tur* lines. Locally it is considered that this practice is not of any advantage to the cotton crop, but was rather adopted to give the bushy *tur* plant room to spread. It is, however, said that *tur* plants shelter cotton from the wind to some extent. It is also quite probable that *tur* plants like other plants of the order *laguminosae* contribute to the fertility of the soil by the power which its roots have of attracting nitrogen. Further the ground is said to be opened up by its deep penetrating roots and to derive some advantage from the decayed foliage. The crop is generally benefited by manure and every effort is made by the planter, to give it as much as is possible. Fifteen cart-loads of farmyard manure is considered to be a full average application. Of late the cultivators also give chemical manures. 100 lbs of ammonium sulphate mixed with 50 lbs. of super phosphate is required per acre. The dose of fertilisers has to be increased in case of irrigated crop. It is, however, believed that cotton derives more benefit from a residue of manure left in the soil than from its direct application.

Cotton requires repeated weedings, the number depending upon the degree of weed-infestation. It is weeded by passing the *daura* or the small paring-plough backwards and forwards between the lines, the space in between the plants being weeded by hand. When the plants grown higher a large paring-plough called *dhunda* is used. This operation is generally performed five times, the hand-weeding being done twice only. In between the line hand-weeding is wholly done by women by means of a *khurpa* which is a small sickle with its outer edge sharpened instead of the inner. While performing this operation the cotton plants are also thinned to a distance of six to twelve inches depending upon the fertility of the soil. Harvesting of the cotton crop begins by early November and lasts well upto the middle of February. The number of pickings varies but usually each field has about four to five pickings of which the second and the third yield the maximum lint. The pickings of indigenous variety are done at a fortnightly interval but the imported variety needs pickings at shorter intervals. Each plant has about twenty branches and each branch in turn about three bolls on an average. The first picking is called *Sitadevi* because when the cultivator goes to the field, he makes a small mound of earth, places a little cotton on its top and offers curds and milk to the goddess. The picking is done mostly by women and children who work more deftly than men. The lint can be picked up clean early in the morning owing to the effects of dew on the foliage. Later in the day the leaves become dry and crisp owing to the heat of the sun and stick to the lint with the result that picking becomes more difficult. In former times the labourers or pickers were paid in kind but now-a-days both the labourers as well as the farmers prefer the mode of cash payment. It may be added here that cotton is an exhausting crop, and if sown in two successive years the land must necessarily be turned up with the *nagar* or regular plough and manured, for the crop greatly benefits from manuring. The pests and diseases to which cotton is susceptible as also the remedial measures are suggested and discussed in a separate section entitled 'pests and diseases'.

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About the seed and out-turn of cotton the Old Gazetteer¹ has given a detailed account and is reproduced below: "About 9 lbs. of seed are sown per acre in Wardha, this quantity being considerably less than in Nagpur where the amount of seed is given as from 8 to 16 lbs. The Wardha figure probably, however, represents the quantity of cotton required for an acre of the crop when sown mixed with tur and an acre of cotton alone would require more seed. Nearly 4 lbs. of tur seed also go to an acre of the mixed crop. The standard out-turn taken at last settlement was 280 lbs. of seed cotton, yielding 84 lbs. of lint and 196 lbs. of seed. In 1905 the Commissioner of Settlements raised the out-turn to 320 lbs. of seed cotton and 106 lbs. of lint. The value of the cotton according to the prices of 1904 would be Rs. 25 and that of the seed Rs. 3. The seed (*sarki*) is of great value as a food for cattle. Cotton is occasionally sown as a spring crop in the same manner as *ringni* juar, but this practice is more common in the adjoining District of Chanda than in Wardha. In a note on the cotton cultivation in the United Provinces (1905) Mr. Moreland states incidentally that the yield from an acre is between 6 and 7 mounds of seed cotton or 480 to 560 lbs.² Elsewhere Mr. Moreland says 'The yield of fibre probably varies from 150 to 200 lbs. to the acre, but the crop is distinctly speculative, and much higher and much lower yields are probably common, while the length of the picking season makes it very difficult to ascertain the out-turn with any approach to accuracy.' The following extract is taken from Duthie and Fuller's Field and Garden Crops:—"There is no crop the out-turn of which has been so systematically underrated as that of cotton, and if we are to believe the District reports of the last three years, the Provincial average is only 60 lbs. an acre, in which case it may be demonstrated that it would not pay to grow it at all. After consideration of the estimates arrived at by Settlement Officers, which exhibit, it must be said, the most astounding discrepancies, and utilising the experience of two years on the Cawnpore Farm, an all round estimate of 170 lbs. of clean cotton per acre of irrigated and 150 lbs. per acre of unirrigated land is the lowest which can be safely struck except for Oudh and Benares Division where a hundred pounds may be taken as sufficient'. Elsewhere these authors remark that the best cotton in the United Provinces is grown in Bundelkhand but it is certainly not considered in the Central Provinces that the cultivation of this crop in Saugor and Damoh is as good as in Wardha. Mollison gives the out-turns as 390 lbs. of seed cotton per acre in Broach where it is commonly sown with rice, 360 in Surat, 300 lbs. in the Carnatic and 350 lbs. in Khandesh. It is obvious that the out-turn of cotton can be arrived at by crop experiments only with the greatest difficulty, and the sole means of making sure that the experiment was complete would be to place a guard over the field for a period of two months or more. It is desirable also to state that Mr. R. S. Joshi, Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, sees no reason to distrust the settlement figures of out-turns. All that is necessary here is to call attention to the fact the exports of raw cotton have in two years exceeded the whole crop of the district even on the revised standard out-turn, a fact which seems to constitute sufficient reason for a further examination as to its adequacy". Now about 12 to 16 lbs. of seed is sown per acre and the yield ranges from 200 to 300 lbs. Under irrigation the yield can be increased upto 1000 lbs. per acre.

¹ Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, pp. 100-101.

² Yielding, at 33 per cent, 160 to 187 lbs. of fibre.

In former days the cotton planter was not assured of a fair return for his produce. The business was entirely controlled by the merchant community and the intermediaries and there being no storage facilities the agriculturist was obliged to sell the produce at whatever price offered by them. To-day, however, the conditions have changed immensely and the warehousing facilities made available as also the market yards where the commodity prices are regulated after proper gradation have assured and given the cotton planters remunerative prices for their produce.

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Sannhemp is a minor fibre crop of some importance of the district and occupied 1,270 acres in 1965-66, the tahsil-wise distribution being 935 and 269 acres in Arvi and Wardha tahsils respectively and 66 acres in Hinganghat. It is a *kharif* crop and can be grown in a variety of soils and under varied climatic conditions. The acreage under this crop in 1965-66 was 1270.

The land for this crop is prepared by giving two to three bakharings and the seed is sown in June by broadcasting at the rate of about 40 lbs. per acre. Within four to four and a half months of sowing the crop is ready for harvest. The plants bear pods from which seed is obtained. Fibre is beat out of the plants after allowing them to rot in water for about a week. About five to eight maunds of fibre and 300 to 400 lbs. of seed are obtained per acre. The crop is of importance both from the point of yield of fibre and from its fertilising action on the soil. The other fibre plant raised is *ambadi* or Deccan hemp. However, the area under it is negligible.

Tables No. 13 and 14 give tahsil-wise area and out-turn of fibres in Wardha district.

TABLE No. 13.

TAHSIL-WISE AREA* UNDER FIBRES IN WARDHA DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1965-66.

Tahsil	Year	Cotton	Sann-hemp	Deccan-hemp	Total Fibres
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wardha	1957-58	1,54,437	199	..	1,54,636
	1959-60	1,41,356	591	3	1,41,950
	1963-64	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	1965-66	1,57,891	269	164	1,58,324
Arvi	1957-58	1,31,398	606	6	1,32,010
	1959-60	1,26,999	1,122	..	1,28,121
	1963-64	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	1965-66	1,46,503	935	..	1,47,438
Hinganghat	1957-58	1,07,162	290	..	1,07,452
	1959-60	95,596	165	3	95,764
	1963-64	N. A.	NA.	NA.	N. A.
	1965-66	1,38,948	66	..	1,39,014
District—Total	1957-58	3,92,997	1,095	6	3,94,098
	1959-60	3,63,951	1,878	6	3,65,835
	1963-64	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	1965-66	4,43,342	1,270	164	4,44,776

* Area in acres.

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TABLE No. 14

TAHSIL-WISE OUT-TURN OF FIBRES IN WARDHA DISTRICT, 1957-58
TO 1965-66.

Tahsil	Year	Cotton*	Sann- hemp**	Deccan- hemp**	Total- fibres
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wardha	.. 1957-58	.. 62,616	27	..	62,643
	.. 1959-60	.. 32,357	79	..	32,436
	.. 1963-64	.. 24,821	61	2	24,884
	.. 1965-66	.. NA.	23	11	34
Arvi	.. 1957-58	.. 53,297	81	1	53,379
	.. 1959-60	.. 29,104	166	..	29,270
	.. 1963-64	.. 19,098	124	..	19,222
	.. 1965-66	.. NA.	83	..	83
Hinganghat	.. 1957-58	.. 43,466	39	..	43,505
	.. 1959-60	.. 21,948	22	..	21,970
	.. 1963-64	.. 17,792	14	..	17,806
	.. 1965-66	.. NA.	6	..	6
District Total	.. 1957-58	.. 1,59,379	147	1	1,59,527
	.. 1959-60	.. 83,409	267	..	83,676
	.. 1963-64	.. 61,711	199	2	61,912
	.. 1965-66	.. NA.	112	1	123

*Out-turn in bales of 392 lbs. each.

**In tons.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES. Chillis, turmeric and coriander are the principal condiments and spices grown in the district. The table given at the end of this section shows the details of area under different condiments and spices including the minor ones.

Among the condiments and spices grown in the district, chillis occupy the foremost position and were grown on an area of 6,895 acres in 1965-66, the corresponding figure for 1963-64 being 8,119 acres. It is grown throughout the district both as an irrigated and dry or rainfed crop and thrives well in medium and heavy types of soils. Being a cash crop the agriculturists take much care in its cultivation. The seed is first sown in the hot weather in carefully prepared and watered nurseries. On the night previous to the uprooting of the seedlings for transplantation the nurseries have to be necessarily watered so that the tender seedlings may not be damaged. In June or even later when the seedlings attain a height of six to nine inches they are transplanted in the main field. Generally transplantation is done during the *Ardra Nakshatra* when it just drizzles and does not rain heavily. Prior to transplantation the land is well tilled by harrowing and ploughing, three to four bakharings being given immediately on the commencement of the rainy season. The soil is also given a dose of 10 to 15 cartloads of farmyard manure. Chemical fertilisers are also applied both at the time of transplantation and during the growing period. Later the soil has to be frequently stirred by means of *dauras* in order to loosen it. Weedings are most essential if the crop is to prosper.

Harvesting of green chillis starts from the last week of September onwards and that of red or ripened ones from October onwards. About six to eight pluckings are done. The yield is about 600 lbs. of dry chillis of rainfed crops and nearly a thousand pounds of irrigated crops. Pandhurna and Bhiwapuri are the chief varieties grown.

Turmeric or *Halad* stands next in importance to chillis and covered an area of only 136 acres in 1965-66, Hinganghat tahsil alone occupying 134 acres. It was formerly chiefly grown in Waigaon village of Hinganghat tahsil which on that account came to be known as Haldia Waigaon. The crop requires medium to heavy and well drained soil. Intensive ploughing, pulverising and manuring are of prime importance to the crop. The land is furrowed and the rhizomes are planted in the month of June and harvested by January-February.

Coriander covered an area of 110 acres in 1965-66. It thrives well in black clayey and red loamy soils and is grown both for its seed, *dhane*, and green leaves, *kothimbir*. The green leaves are used as a vegetable and for this purpose it can be sown at any time of the year depending on the availability of irrigation facilities. But when it is raised purely for seed it has to be sown in September-October. The soil is prepared in the same way as is done for jowar with which it is grown. Harvesting is done in December-January. When ripe, the plants are uprooted, taken to the threshing floor, dried in the hot sun and beaten with a stick. For the most part coriander is grown for its seed and to a very small extent for vegetable. It is used for flavouring many dishes. Besides, garlic, fenugreek and other condiments and spices are also grown but the area under these is negligible and hence does not require any detailed description.

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CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.

Turmeric.

Coriander.

TABLE No 15.

TAHSIL-WISE AREA* UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES,
1957-58 to 1965-66.

Tahsil	Year	Chillis	Turmeric	Coriander	Garlic	Fennugreek	Other Condiments and Spices	Total Condiments and Spices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wardha	1957-58	2,418	4	131	15	24	..	2,592
	1958-59	2,162	1	288	15	19	..	2,485
	1963-64	2,814	..	233	6	9	..	3,062
	1965-66	2,105	1	84	..	..	2	2,192
Arvi	1957-58	1,511	1	44	8	3	..	1,567
	1959-60	1,470	..	98	13	5	..	1,586
	1963-64	1,835	1	54	8	8	14	1,920
	1965-66	1,515	1	26	2	1	31	1,576
Hinganghat	1957-58	2,405	139	199	6	15	..	2,764
	1959-60	1,788	131	245	5	11	..	2,180
	1963-64	3,470	116	189	5	10	4	3,794
	1965-66	3,275	134	..	..	..	116	3,325
District Total	1957-58	6,334	144	374	29	42	..	6,923
	1959-60	5,420	132	631	33	35	..	6,251
	1963-64	8,119	117	476	19	27	18	8,776
	1965-66	6,895	136	110	2	1	149	7,293

*Area in acres

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Agriculture and
Irrigation.DRUGS AND
NARCOTICS.

Betel leaves.

Betel and tobacco constitute the only drugs and narcotics of the district, the total area under them being only ten acres in 1965-66.

Betel is a garden crop and grows well in clayey and alluvial soils. It requires abundant supply of water throughout its growing period and cool and shady conditions, these latter being often provided by trees like *shevri*, *pangara*, *hadga* and *shevga* on which the vines are made to climb. For a bumper crop the vines should be adequately manured with farm-yard manure. The vines are planted in October with cuttings obtained from the best shoots of older plants. As the vines grow they should be loosely tied to the supporting trees. After two years of plantation the leaf-picking is begun and if tended properly, the vines continue to yield good quality leaves for over twenty-five years. The cultivation of *pan* involves heavy expenditure and hence requires strenuous and sustained efforts and adequate finance. Besides medicinal uses to which *pan* is put, it is the common practice to chew it alongwith betel-nut, lime and catechu and spices like cloves, cardamom and nutmeg.

Tobacco. Tobacco, since 1904-05 when it occupied about 1000 acres in the district has considerably dwindled in importance and occupied only two acres in 1965-66. Tobacco crop thrives well in rich alluvial soils, its cultivation in the district being mostly confined to patches of land adjacent to the village and to gardens at the backs of houses, which are naturally fertilised by drainage, while manure and sweepings can easily be deposited on them. The seed is sown in June or July in well manured nursery beds, the seedlings being transplanted in the fields in August. The fields where the seedlings are to be transplanted are thoroughly ploughed and bakhared after applying ten to fifteen cartloads of farmyard manure per acre. After about a month of transplantation the lower most leaves are removed and in another month the tips of the plants are nipped leaving the good leaves. The crop receives several hoeings and dressings with fresh earth from time to time. The crop requires careful protection against caterpillar menace. In February or early March the leaves are cut down and allowed to dry for a week after which they are made into heaps and covered with grass and straw. After being cured by this process for a few weeks they are made up into large heaps and so far as the cultivator is concerned the tobacco is ready for the market.

Table No. 16 gives tahsil-wise area and out-turn of Drugs and Narcotics in Wardha district.

TABLE No. 16.

TAHSIL-WISE AREA* AND OUT-TURN** OF DRUGS AND NARCOTICS
IN WARDHA DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1965-66.

Tahsil	Year	Tobacco	Betel- leaves	Total Drugs and Narcotics	Out-turn of Tobacco
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wardha	.. 1957-58	.. 1	..	2	1
	1959-60	.. 2	..	2	..
	1963-64	.. NA.	NA.	NA.	..
	1965-66	NA.

*Area in acres.

**Out-turn in tons.

TABLE No. 16—contd.

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Tahsil	Year	Tobacco	Betel- leaves	Total Drugs and Narcotics	Outturn of Tobacco
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arvi	1957-58	9	31	40	2
	1959-60	7	35	42	2
	1963-64	NA.	NA.	NA.	1
	1965-66	2	8	10	NA.
Hinganghat	1957-58	1	..	1	..
	1959-60	..	..	..	..
	1963-64	NA.	NA.	NA.	1
	1965-66	..	..	..	NA.
District Total	1957-58	12	31	43	3
	1959-60	9	35	44	2
	1963-64	NA.	NA.	NA.	2
	1965-66	2	8	10	2

Sugar-cane is a minor garden crop in the district grown principally for juice. In 1965-66 the acreage under sugar-cane was only 281, Wardha tahsil alone accounting for 202 acres. The crop can be raised on a variety of soils but in the district it is grown in heavy well drained soils with good irrigation facilities. Ample water and heavy doses of manure are the principal requirements of this crop.

For sugar-cane, land needs be prepared very carefully by giving repeated ploughings and bakharrings until the soil comes to fine tilth. Then furrows are prepared by means of an ordinary plough and manured with farmyard manure, oil-cake and chemical fertilisers like ammonium sulphate and super phosphate. The furrows are made wet by letting water in and then cuttings from selected ripe sugarcane stumps are planted at a reasonable distance to allow the plants to grow unhindered. Planting is done in January or February.

Within six to eight weeks of planting the germination is complete when the gap filling is done by hand. As the cane grows the weeds also grow along side and hence weeding is one of the essential operations. In another two to two and a half months the first earthing is done and the final in the month of July. The cane is then tied to keep it straight. The crop is harvested in December by cutting it close to the ground and then carted to the crushing yard.

Table No. 17 gives tahsil-wise area and out-turn of sugar-cane in Wardha District.

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SUGARCANE.

TABLE No. 17

TAHSIL-WISE AREA AND OUT-TURN OF SUGAR-CANE IN WARDHA
DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1965-66.

Area* under sugar-cane			Production** of sugar-cane		
Tahsil	Year	Sugar-cane	Tahsil	Year	Sugar-cane
1	2	3	1	2	3
Wardha	.. 1957-58	.. 80	Wardha	.. 1957-58	.. 89
	1959-60	.. 47		1959-60	.. 52
	1963-64	.. 81		1963-64	.. 81
	1965-66	.. 202		1965-66	.. ..
Arvi	.. 1957-58	.. 60	Arvi	.. 1957-58	.. 67
	1959-60	.. 31		1959-60	.. 34
	1963-64	.. 31		1963-64	.. 31
	1965-66	.. 58		1965-66	.. ..
Hinganghat	.. 1957-58	.. 15	Hinganghat	.. 1957-58	.. 18
	1959-60	.. 23		1959-60	.. 26
	1963-64	.. 25		1963-64	.. 25
	1965-66	.. 21		1965-66	.. ..
District Total	.. 1957-58	.. 155	District Total	1957-58	.. 174
	1959-60	.. 101		1959-60	.. 112
	1963-64	.. 137		1963-64	.. 137
	1965-66	.. 281		1965-66	.. ..

*Area in acres.

**Out-turn in hundred tons.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. On account of the growing demand for fruits and vegetables coupled with increased irrigational and financial facilities more and more acreage is being brought especially under fruit cultivation with every passing year. In 1965-66 the total area under fruit cultivation was 5,104 acres, oranges alone accounting for 3,267 acres. Other fruits grown in the district are bananas, mangoes, *papayas*, guavas, *mosambis*, lime and sour lime, grapes, custard-apple, bullock's heart and the like.

Orange. Orange is the premier fruit of the entire Vidarbha region and Wardha orange is no exception to it. During the season thousands of baskets are sent to places like Bombay, Delhi and all other parts of India. Oranges of this region have an established reputation. The outer peel is easily removed and the inner skin is very thin while for juiciness they cannot be easily matched. Orange gardens were formerly the luxury of only a few well-to-do farmers but to-day the financial help and facilities extended by the government through co-operatives and the development blocks have brought orange gardens within the reach of a good number of cultivators.

Good black soil, well drained with considerable depth is generally selected for orange plantation. Loamy soil with a sprinkling of lime nodules is also suitable. Some planters have even succeeded in reaping good crops in third rate soil. The land is ploughed deep in summer and subsequently repeated bakharing are given to pulverise the soil.

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Orange.

Pits of 3'×3'×3' dimensions are dug by keeping a distance of 20' in between and exposed to the sun for about three to four weeks. By early June they are filled up with soil mixed with compost and other chemical fertilisers. It should be noted that the crop requires liberal manuring at regular intervals. The orange grafts or seedlings which are raised in specially prepared nurseries are planted in the centre of the pits from July to September. The plants require irrigation at intervals of ten to twelve days during the cold season and six days during the season when the trees start bearing fruits. The frequency of irrigation is an important factor in orange plantation. A great drawback of the crop is the time which must elapse before the full benefit of the outlay is reaped. For the first four or five years after the young cuttings are set in the ground no crop can be gathered and there is considerable expenditure on manure and irrigation which can only be partly recouped by sowing vegetables between the rows of the young plants. After that period it is no longer possible to grow vegetables in the orange gardens, but a small fruit crop is obtained. The trees, however, do not reach maturity till the expiry of six to seven years and it is only in the seventh year that the orange cultivation becomes lucrative.

A well cared for orange tree continues to bear fruit for over 25 to 30 years. Two crops are obtained annually, one between October and December and the other between February and April, and are known as *Ambia bahar* and *Mrig bahar*, respectively. The fruits of the *Mrig-bahar* are better in quality and taste and hence are preferred and priced more. It has already been noted that orange plantation becomes lucrative from seventh year onwards, but here again it is not a certain profit. Some years the crop is a failure and both seasons are seldom equally successful. Another feature of orange plantation is that even expert agriculturists are never sure whether a particular plot will suit orange cultivation or not and occasionally promising sites result in disappointment. Orange trees are liable to be attacked by a light brown caterpillar and if not removed promptly kills the tree gradually. Orange gardens have to be kept clean by removing the weedy growth.

In respect of acreage, bananas rank second in the district and covered 839 acres in 1965-66 of which 741 acres lay in Wardha tahsil mostly concentrated in the area round about the Wardha town. It does well in medium light soil with good drainage and though requires quantities of water does not tolerate water stagnation. Bananas.

Before the suckers are planted, the field is brought to fine tilth by repeated ploughings and harrowings, about 20 to 30 cart-loads of farm-yard manure being applied per acre. After the first showers of monsoon i.e., in June or even later selected suckers are taken and planted in rows at a distance of four to five inches from each other. The shoots springing from the parent plant are generally used for this purpose. Abundance of water is necessary for banana plantation and the crop is irrigated every six or seven days during the dry season. In addition to the manures applied prior to planting, top dressing with a mixture of ammonium sulphate and super phosphate is given during the growing period. Each plant is allowed to raise two suckers, the rest being cut off as otherwise they hinder the growth of not only the parent plant but also the other suckers.

Within ten months of planting, the trees start bearing fruits and become ready for harvest in another two months. The trees are then cut down and the suckers obtained from them are planted in an adjoining plot. An acre of plantation, if well cared for, yields fruits, ranging from one

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and half to two lakhs. Basrai variety is generally grown in the district, Sonkel variety is also grown but the area under it has considerably decreased as it was found that its yield is much less than the Basrai variety. The bananas of Arvi are esteemed locally.

Mango. Mango constitutes another important fruit of the district and covered an area of 285 acres in 1965-66. Very few planters grow mango trees in groves. Usually the seedlings raised from mango stones are planted along the border-line bunds of the fields. For quality fruit, however, grafts have to be grown. The following account taken from Mr. Craddock's Settlement Report on Nagpur is quite interesting: "It is a meritorious act to plant a mango tree on account of the fruit and shelter which it yields. The young plants well require watering for the first two hot weathers of their existence and fencing as a protection from cattle for a longer period. The ownership of a mango tree is hotly contested on grounds both of sentiment and profit and in a good mango season fruit-sellers will offer some of their over ripe stock at two annas a hundred. It is a common saying that mangoes will produce a crop only every other year. This is not strictly correct. A good crop is generally followed by a meagre one and occasionally the yield fails entirely. It would be more correct to say that a period of three years sees a good crop, a moderate crop and a poor crop. It is impossible to estimate closely what a mango tree should yield except by experience of what it does yield. Some trees seem to resemble the barren fig tree of the parable, while others produce fruit worth Rs. 25. The mango flowers profusely in February and the fruit is ripe in April and May. High winds or hail storms during the flowering period are the chief danger to the crop."¹ A mango tree starts bearing fruit within seven years of plantation.

Guava. Guava, which occupied only 43 acres in 1965-66 unlike mango, can be grown only in gardens and necessarily requires black fertile soil. Though guava seedlings can be raised by propagation it is only grafts of selected trees that yield quality fruits and hence are preferred. Planting is done in pits filled up with soil mixed with farmyard manure. A distance of about 20' is kept in between each plant to allow it to spread the boughs. It requires water and care when young and is the better for it afterwards, but when once established, it will produce fruit without irrigation. Guavas start bearing fruits about three years after planting. Two crops are obtained in a year, one in August-September and the other in November-December.

Papaya. *Papaya* occupied only 62 acres in 1965-66 and can be grown in a variety of soils provided they are well drained. The crop is sometimes grown mixed with bananas. *Papayas* are propagated by seedlings raised in specially prepared nurseries and then transplanted in September-October to the main plot which is brought to fine tilth by harrowing and ploughing. Each acre of such a plot has to be manured at the rate of 20 cart-loads of farm yard manure. The seedlings are planted at a distance of 7' to 8' from each other and start bearing fruit within seven to eight months of planting. It is customary to plant two seedlings in one pit as 50 per cent of the seedlings turn out to be males which help only as suppliers of pollen and hence most of them are uprooted by keeping only a few. Ripe *papayas* are highly prized and the green ones are used as vegetable.

Table No. 18 gives tahsil-wise area under fruits in Wardha district.

¹ Reproduced from *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District*, Vol. A, 1906, pp. 112-13.

TABLE No. 18
TAHSIL-WISE AREA* UNDER FRUITS IN WARDHA DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1965-66

Tahsil	Year	Grape	Banana	Citrus fruits	Mango	Orange	Mosambi	Lime	Sour Lime	Other Citrus fruits	Pomegranate	Guava	Custard apple	Papaya	Bullocks heart	Other fresh fruits	Total fresh fruits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Wardha	1957-58	..	386	36	151	625	..	10	..	..	..	36	..	142	..	4	1,390
	1959-60	..	526	..	124	651	..	..	14	29	1	36	2	58	..	20	1,461
	1963-64	1	521	..	138	11	610	..	22	4	..	53	..	60	..	8	1,428
	1965-66	3	741	..	86	617	9	..	21	4	..	33	..	55	..	75	1,644
Arvi	1957-58	..	73	97	226	1,742	..	21	..	..	1	20	1	33	..	32	2,246
	1959-60	..	85	..	243	1,852	..	..	28	85	..	21	..	18	1	61	2,394
	1963-64	1	84	..	205	63	2,307	..	55	..	..	18	..	15	1	37	2,786
	1965-66	4	84	..	199	2,520	55	..	63	1	..	10	..	7	..	275	3,218
Hinganghat	1957-58	..	5	9	36	110	..	6	..	..	1	30	..	5	..	7	209
	1959-60	1	14	..	31	106	..	..	9	13	1	34	..	4	..	15	228
	1963-64	..	14	..	23	8	113	..	4	..	..	26	..	17	..	3	208
	1965-66	..	14	..	..	130	6	..	4	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	242
District Total	1957-58	..	464	142	413	2,477	..	37	..	..	2	86	1	180	..	43	3,845
	1959-60	1	625	..	398	2,609	..	..	51	127	2	91	2	80	1	96	4,083
	1963-64	2	619	..	366	82	3,030	..	81	4	..	97	..	92	1	48	4,422
	1965-66	7	839	..	285	3,267	70	..	88	93	..	43	..	62	..	350	5,104

*Area in acres.

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The principal vegetables grown in the district are onion, brinjal, sweet-potato, tomato, cabbage and *bhendi*. Carrot, potato, radish, fenugreek, etc., are also grown but the area occupied by them is very negligible. The table given at the end of this section indicates the area under different vegetables.

Onion. Onion or *kanda* requires deep black and well drained soil and is grown in all the three tahsils of the district. In 1965-66 it occupied 844 acres. Though the crop can be grown at all times of the year the yield is maximum during the *rabi* season and if good irrigation facilities are available a second crop can be taken after the *rabi* harvest.

Two varieties, viz., the red and the white are taken but the latter is generally preferred. Onion seedlings are first raised in carefully nursed beds and then transplanted to the main field, well manured and brought to fine tilth by ploughing and pulverising the soil. Onion requires heavy manuring and an acre of land has to be given a dose of 25 to 30 cart-loads of farmyard manure. In recent times the cultivators have started applying chemical fertilisers also. The one month old seedlings are transplanted in October-November, the land being well watered beforehand. Irrigation should be properly attended to and the first two irrigations have to be given within four days of each other and later at an interval of six to seven days. Within four to five months of transplantation the crop is ready for harvest. About 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. of yield can be obtained per acre if the plantation is tended properly. Onions are eaten raw and used in the preparation of various dishes, while its long tender green leaves are used as a vegetable.

Brinjal. Brinjal or *vange* occupied 479 acres in 1965-66 more than 50 per cent. of which lay in Wardha tahsil alone. It can be grown in a variety of soils but thrives well in fertile well drained soils, especially on river banks. It is a *rabi* crop but is also grown in other seasons and requires besides irrigation, a good amount of manure. Seedlings are raised in nursery beds and when about 6" to 8" high are transplanted in the field previously manured and brought to fine tilth. Irrigation and frequent weedings are necessary. Within two months of transplantation, i. e., in October the plants start bearing and continue to do so for over two months. Summer brinjal is planted in January, the harvesting beginning by March end.

Sweet Potato. Sweet potato or *ratale*, though essentially a *rabi* crop can also be taken at other times of the year. In 1965-66 there were 201 acres under this crop. It can be grown on a variety of soils excepting those which are very shallow and badly drained. Land is prepared by ploughing and bakharing, farmyard manure being applied at the rate of 25 to 30 cart-loads per acre. Then furrows are cut at a distance of two to two and a half feet from each other and select cuttings of vines of the previous year's crop are planted on the ridges, leaves being trimmed beforehand. *Kharif* crop naturally does not require irrigation but *rabi* and summer ones do. Within four to five months of plantation the crop is ready for harvesting when the vines are cut at ground level by a sickle and the tubers dug out. The green leaves are used as a fodder for cattle, and the tubers eaten raw, boiled or roasted, especially so on fasting days. Of the two varieties of sweet potatoes, white and red, the former are preferred.

Tomato. Tomato is grown as a field crop both in the *kharif* and the *rabi* seasons, the yield from the *kharif* crop being more than the *rabi* one. It thrives well in medium black and well drained soil but does not tolerate heavy or excessive rainfall. Land is prepared by ploughing, applying farmyard

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manure at the rate of 15 to 20 cart-loads per acre and bakharing subsequently. Seedlings are raised in specially prepared nurseries and when about four to six weeks old are transplanted in the prepared field which is cut into ridges and furrows. Whereas *Kharif* transplantation is done in June-July, *rabi* transplantation is done in October. After two months of transplantation the fruit formation takes place. In raw or green stage tomatoes are used as a vegetable and as a fruit when ripe. Excellent Tomato. sauce is prepared out of ripe tomatoes. About 10 to 12 pluckings are obtained per season. Tomatoes covered 205 acres in 1965-66, Wardha tahsil accounting for 116 acres of the total.

Bhendi or lady's finger is grown all over the district as a garden crop and Bhendi. covered 122 acres in 1965-66. It grows well in heavy and medium types of soil and if manured gives good returns. It is taken both in *Kharif* and *rabi* seasons, *kharif* crop being more popular. The seed is either drilled or dibbled at a distance of 12 to 15 inches in rows, three to four seeds being sown in one place. The crop has to be given frequent interculturings and weedings. Within two and a half to three months the harvest starts and eight to ten pickings are obtained per season. *Kharif* crop is sown in July and the *rabi* in February. *Rabi* crop requires irrigation at an interval of eight to ten days. The fruit is used as a vegetable and the leaves as a cattle-feed.

Cabbage or *Kobi* thrives well in cold climate and requires medium well Cabbage. drained soil. It occupied 141 acres in 1965-66 in the district. The seedlings which are raised in nurseries are transplanted in the main field when they are about five to six weeks old. Transplantation is done in August or early September after which weedings and irrigation should be attended to regularly. The crop becomes ready for harvest within two months of transplantation. While the outer leaves are fed to cattle the cabbage heads make a delicious vegetable.

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TABLE No. 19
TAHSIL-WISE AREA* UNDER VEGETABLES IN WARDHA DISTRICT, 1957-58 TO 1965-66.

Tahsil	Year	Potato	Sweet Potato	Onion	Carrot	Radish	Cabbage	Brinjal	Tomato	Bhendi	Fenu-greek	Khar-buj	Other vegetables	T Veg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Wardha	1957-58	..	81	527	13	11	127	321	101	73	..	1	170	1,
	1959-60	..	112	764	7	5	113	384	89	109	2	..	289	1,
	1963-64	..	110	615	3	4	142	473	101	87	2	1	296	1,
	1965-66	..	127	470	2	2	128	356	116	93	4	5	318	1,
Arvi	1957-58	2	62	262	3	1	18	166	33	25	..	18	52	
	1959-60	1	66	362	5	1	19	172	22	39	4	..	66	
	1963-64	1	39	298	5	3	50	165	59	29	3	..	70	
	1965-66	..	33	179	3	1	13	123	89	29	3	14	65	
Hinganghat	1957-58	4	37	208	8	3	28	91	61	60	..	25	83	
	1959-60	..	67	303	5	1	19	169	35	48	6	..	77	
	1963-64	1	40	225	10	1	23	137	62	80	15	..	110	
	1965-66	..	41	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	786	1,
District Total	1957-58	6	180	997	24	15	173	578	195	158	..	44	305	2,
	1958-59	2	245	1,429	17	7	151	725	146	196	12	..	432	3,
	1963-64	2	189	1,138	18	8	215	775	222	196	20	1	476	3,
	1965-66	..	201	844	5	3	141	479	205	122	7	19	1,169	3,

*Area in acres.

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LIVE-STOCK.

Live-stock raising is one of the oldest callings of the people of this country and is carried out side by side with agriculture. Even today, in this mechanised age, live-stock continues to play a dominant role in the agricultural economy of the district. Unlike the European Continent and the United States of America where cattle are mainly raised for milk and beef in the district as elsewhere in the country they are mainly maintained for milk and agricultural operations like ploughing and harrowing, lifting water for irrigation and transporting agricultural produce. Some times buffaloes are also employed in these operations. Live-stock also supplies much of the organic manure needed by the farmers. It would not be wrong to say that no farmer in the district can do farming without the aid of live-stock. Wool, horns, bones, and hides and skins are the other valuable live-stock products which are put to a variety of uses. In 1966 the total live-stock population in the district was 5,22,602.

Of the total live-stock in the district in 1966, cattle accounted for 3,63,950, males numbering 126,433 and females 122,917. Wardha district has the best breed of cattle in the Vidarbha region known as Gaolao breed and hence the district is known as the home of Gaolao cattle. It is one of the breeds in the country approved by Government and Arvi tahsil is particularly noted for it. In this tahsil, this breed is mostly bred by Gaolis who go about the forests with the herds and are called *Heti Gaolis*, *heti* meaning an enclosure for cattle erected in the jungle. With the encouragement given by Government, many others have also taken to rearing cattle but Gaoli still remains the predominant community. Within the Arvi block, Pimpalkhuta, Chopan, Chandni, Masod and Ladgad, and Karanja, Pimpri, Ghoosa and Jaurvada in Karanja block are particularly famous for Gaolao breed. Pimpalkhuta butter is well-known throughout the Vidarbha region. In the environments of the above noted areas plenty of good quality fodder grass is available and hence these areas have become especially congenial for cattle raising. It is opined that if due care is taken and efforts are made to develop the pasture lands of this region, Arvi will become the Denmark of Vidarbha, capable of supplying milk to the entire region. It is encouraging to note that steps have already been taken in this direction.

Animals of this breed are usually white in colour with shortish curved horns, predominantly convex foreheads, short ears and large and soft eyes. Their tails are long, thin and tapering. They are well built and specially adopted for fast work. The other features of this breed are tapering nostrils and black muzzles, a short neck and a broad and prominent chest, black hoofs, fairly short legs in proportion to the body, and a back curving gradually over the quarters and slightly hollow behind the hump. The Gaolao cattle are not very hardy, however, and require some care and attention in breeding. The price of a breeding bull may vary from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1500 and that of a pair of plough bullocks from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1500. The best trotting bullocks command even a higher price and harnessed to a light cart weighing 90 or 100 lbs. a pair of them will do 50 miles under 12 hours, while for short distances they can trot for eight miles an hour. White cattle are usually preferred and white bulls are always preserved for breeding purposes. These animals are not so large as the Berar bullocks.

Under the name Nagpuri another breed of cattle is distinguished. Nagpuri Breed. These are also usually of white colour and have horns of medium size and flat foreheads. They are more leggy than the Gaolao cattle and may be of different colours. They are much used in road works in tongas or carts. In tenacity and staying power they are inferior to Gaolao, and the cows of this breed do not yield much milk.

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Gondi Breed.

A third class of cattle are called Gondi. These are inferior, small and badly shaped, with thin and short horns and are probably simply of the promiscuous interbreeding of badly nourished animals. Breeding is carried on all over the district from selected bulls, the youngsters being separated from the cows as soon as they are weaned, and kept and grazed separately.

Cows are kept for breeding, milk and manure which they afford. The best cows of Gaolao breed will yield about 15 to 20 seers of milk if properly fed and looked after. Cows of Nagpuri breed give from six to eight seers of milk. A cow as a rule gives one calf for every eighteen months and from eight to ten calves are obtained from one cow on an average. A good milch cow of Gaolao breed costs from Rs. 300 to 500. The bull is allowed access to the cow at three or four years old. He serves the cows usually for a period of three to five years and is then put to cultivation either with or without being castrated. One bull can serve a herd of about 200 cows. Bulls which are to be trained for cultivation are castrated when about three years of age. Till recently this operation was performed by the Mangs in Wardha in a crude manner thereby causing much pain to the animals. With the establishment of veterinary dispensaries it is done swiftly and scientifically by the veterinary doctors.

The following para taken from the old Wardha Gazetteer gives the information about cattle as it existed at that time. "As to the working life of bullocks the following remarks of the same authority may be quoted. 'The bullock is trained to the plough in its fourth year and is put to hard work first in its fifth. A pair of bullocks are generally considered as being up to full work for six years or until they are twelve years old. After this their strength is on the decline. They are then sold to a poorer man at a much reduced price, and after doing work for another year or two are again sold for a nominal sum to a still poorer cultivator in whose possession they die unless they fall into the hands of the butcher'. In Wardha it is said that a pair of bullocks will last for 12 years if they are well fed, and as they are castrated at about 3 years old this would bring their working life to 15 years of age. A plough of land of four bullocks is considered equivalent to 30 acres of black soil or 40 acres of gravel or *bardi*, the work of dragging the plough being lighter in the latter. In 1904-05 there were 138,000 bulls and bullocks in the district"¹

The table below gives the average ruling prices of all types of domestic animals in Wardha district.

¹ *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha*, Vol. A., 1906, pp. 120-121.

TABLE No. 20

AVERAGE RULING PRICES OF ALL TYPES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS,¹
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District	Class of Animal	Unit	Average price of Animals (in Rs.)	
			Minimum	Maximum
Wardha	Bull	One	800	1,500
	Bullocks	Pair	600	1,500
	Cow	One	150	500
	Male Calf 2 years	„	200	1,000
	Female Calf 2 years	„	150	300
	He buffalo	„	300	500
	She buffalo	„	500	1,200
	Milch cow	„	300	500
	Female cow 2 years	„	200	350
	Sheep	„	50	80
	Goat	„	60	100
	Horse	„	300	600
	Pony	„	200	350

¹ Supplied by Director of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra State, Poona.

While improving agriculture it is necessary that the breed of cattle in general be also improved not only to obtain more milk but also to have tougher and healthier draught animals. The district has a fine cattle breeding farm at Hetikundi in Arvi tahsil. It was established in 1947 and is known as Heti-Heti Farm. It maintains a herd of the finest Gaolao breed with the object of rearing pure and strong Gaolao cattle. Besides the farm, there are key village centres at Seldoh, Waigaon, Bhindi, Dhanadi, Hetikundi, Sevagram etc., which supply breeding bulls to the villages falling in their spheres. There are key village-cum-artificial insemination centres at Arvi and Kharangna. There are also supplementary cattle breeding centres at Kangaon, Kinhi, Dahegaon Gosai, Rahati etc. Under the Goshala Development Scheme the Goshalas at Wardha and Hinganghat were supplied with a foundation stock of 10 cows and one breeding bull each at government cost to which the Goshalas added an equal number. The Goshalas are to carry out breeding under the scheme for a period of five years. For this period they will each receive a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 per year. In this respect the Goshalas at Gopuri and Sevagram are also doing fine work.

Stress is also laid on improving cattle breed by artificial insemination. Hence a full-fledged artificial insemination centre has been opened at Wardha with sub-centres at Kharangna, Seloo, Arvi and Samudrapur. These sub-centres receive their supply of semen from the principal centre.

There are many pastoral communities in Arvi tahsil maintaining large herds. They are poor and during summer move with their herds from place to place along river banks in search of green pastures. To

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make them settle at one place, the Government aided and encouraged them to form multipurpose co-operative societies. Eight such societies have now been formed in the district having their own shops where members can buy fodder and other necessities at cheaper rates. This has improved their lot to a considerable extent.

Artificial
Insemination
Centres.

To popularise Gaolao breed outside the district farms have been established in Chanda and Yeotmal districts. Cattle are also exported to the adjoining districts and even in Madhya Pradesh. In this regard the old Gazetteer observes : "The number of cattle bred in the district is not sufficient to permit of any considerable surplus for export, but young calves of the Gaolao breeds are bought by purchasers from Chhindwara. On the other hand many imported cattle are used in Wardha. Bullocks of the Berar breed are imported from Wun and other places and are considered to be stronger than the Wardha animals. They are also obtained from Mahur in Hyderabad, these animals being called Mahurpatti while others bred in Chanda are called Telangpatti. The Mahur cattle are red, black and speckled and are very strong, costing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 a pair for the best animals".¹ The export of cattle of Gaolao breed has since considerably increased.

Buffaloes.

According to the 1966 live-stock Census there were 40,753 buffaloes in the district of which 23,025 were females and 1,136 males. Buffaloes are also principally bred by the Gaolis in the northern parts of the district, especially in Arvi tahsil. They are chiefly maintained for milk and manure. Many of the Gaolis make a profession of keeping buffaloes for the manufacture of ghee, such persons being called Ghekadis. Cow-buffaloes are valued for their milk from which ghee is extracted, and also for the manure which they afford. The milk and butter are sold in towns, but the Hindus care more for ghee and hence they turn butter into ghee by boiling it. A milch she-buffalo costs from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 today. The following extract taken from the old Wardha Gazetteer gives the statistics of buffaloes then ruling in the district ; "In 1903-04 the number of cow-buffaloes was 31,000... In 1904-05 it had decreased to 28,000. There were only some 5,000 male buffaloes"². The 1966 figure for she buffaloes shows a decline of nearly 5,000 over that of 1904-05.

Cattle and
Buffalo feed.

The principal feed is jowar stalks or *kadbi*, cotton-seed, straw and arhar. Grasses in the pasture lands also form a valuable food. Oil-cake is given rarely as it is an expensive food. The staple food is *kadbi* which is fed to them for six to eight months of the year. An acre of land sown with jowar yields nearly 500 bundles or *pulas* of *kadbi*, ten such bundles being necessary to feed a pair of bullocks daily. A bundle of such kind is called a *harpula* and is as much as a woman can hold at one time when she cuts the stalks. The larger bundle called *bandhiva* is double the size. Thus four acres will feed a pair of cattle for six months. In the hot weather cotton seed is given, a yoke requiring five to eight pounds of seed daily. In the rains this feed is not given as it is considered bad for cattle during that season. At this time they receive straw and chaff and tiura, cattle of the well-to-do cultivators receiving arhar feed which is first soaked in water to increase its bulk. The diet described is obtained by the superior classes of cattle, but those belonging to poor cultivators are not stall-fed at all excepting the two working periods of June and July and again in October and November. Plough bullocks are not usually sent to any distance for grazing, and if there is no forest in the vicinity of the village they are left to pick up what they can along the

¹ Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, pp. 119-20.

² Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, p. 123.

banks of fields. Other animals are sent to Government forests in the district and the pasture lands. To improve the position of fodder work of converting Government waste lands into pasture lands has been taken up under the Wardha Plan. Salt is given to all kinds of cattle in July, August and October in doses of from 10 to 20 tolas. At Diwali festival cows and buffaloes also receive a little salt. Gaolis also give to milch cows and buffalo cows a pinch of salt daily when they are milked, while at the commencement of the rains the cultivating cattle get a handful for seven days.

Horses and ponies are not bred in the district to any extent worth mentioning, nor is the taste for riding prevalent among the land owning classes. They numbered only 1825 in 1966. Horses, mules and asses are not employed in agricultural operations, but they are useful as pack animals and in drawing transport. In all the major towns of Wardha horses are mainly employed in pulling tongas. Donkeys are kept only by Kumbhars and Dhimars who in Wardha are known as Bhois. Many of these Bhois make a profession of carrying goods on donkeys for hire.

For its small size the number of goats in the district is extraordinarily large. They numbered 103,306 in 1966. Though they are principally kept by Dhangars and Shepherds, of late many a cultivator keeps goats for the sake of manure which they afford. The Dhangars keep goats for the sake of meat, and also make ghee from their milk and sell it to the banias for export. Locally there is no demand for goat ghee, the people refusing to consume either milk in its natural form or when turned into ghee. The Dhangars also let out their herds for being penned on the fields.

Sheep numbered 8,436 in 1966 and are kept both by shepherds and Dhangars. They are mainly kept for the sake of their wool from which coarse country blankets or *kambals* are woven. These blankets have a great demand amongst the agriculturists.

Poultry mainly comprises fowls and ducks which are valued for their eggs and mutton, fowl mutton being especially highly prized. Until recently farmers in the district did not look upon poultry farming as a subsidiary source of income with the result that it was not managed on scientific basis. However, with the help and guidance given through the block agency poultry farming is now undertaken on scientific lines and has become one of the most important cottage industries in the rural areas. Loans ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 and subsidy upto Rs. 250 are given to interested poultry keepers. A centre for training people in poultry keeping has been established under the Wardha Plan at Wardha and the trained desiring to start poultry farms are given loans from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,600. Under the same plan a hatchery to meet the demand for eggs and birds of improved breeds has also been established at Wardha. Hinganghat has a poultry demonstration centre with a capacity to house 100 birds. Besides carrying out demonstrations, it distributes birds and eggs to interested poultry keepers. Three dairy-cum-poultry co-operative societies have been established in the district. To popularise poultry-keeping poultry shows are held throughout the district from time to time. Ranikhet and Fowl Pox are the most dangerous diseases affecting poultry. To guard the poultry against these diseases prophylactic vaccinations are given at regular intervals. Poultry feed is also mixed with medicines to keep the birds free of various diseases.

The table that follows gives the statistics of live-stock including poultry in each tahsil of Wardha district as per the 1966 Census.¹

¹ Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract, Wardha District, 1965-66, pp. 29-31.

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Agriculture and Irrigation.

LIVE-STOCK.

Cattle and Buffalo feed.

Horses and Ponies.

Goats.

Sheep.

Poultry.

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Agriculture and
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LIVE-STOCK.

TABLE

LIVE-STOCK IN EACH TAHSIL OF

		CATTLE					
		Males over 3 years					
		Used for breeding only	Used for breeding and work both	Used for work only	Others	Total Males	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
District	850	988	121,820	2,775	126,433
<i>Tahsils—</i>							
Arvi	363	41	35,559	454	36,417
Wardha	242	267	43,765	719	44,993
Hinganghat	245	680	42,496	1,602	45,023
		BUFFALOES					
		Males over 3 years					
		Used for breeding only	Used for breeding and work both	Used for work only	Others	Total Males	
	1	14	15	16	17	18	
District	779	138	149	70	11,36
<i>Tahsils—</i>							
Arvi	365	37	19	25	445
Wardha	241	50	57	24	372
Hinganghat	173	51	73	21	318
		OTHERS					
		Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Other Live-stock		
	1	26	27	28	29		
District	84,36	1,03,306	1,825	4,332	
<i>Tahsils—</i>							
Arvi	4,886	29,076	613	1,448	
Wardha	1,849	42,689	738	1,787	
Hinganghat	1,701	31,541	474	1,097	

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Irrigation.
LIVE-STOCK.

WARDHA DISTRICT AS PER THE 1966 CENSUS

CATTLE						
Females over 3 years					Young Stock	Total Cattle
Breeding		Working	Others	Total Female		
In Milk	Dry and not calved even once					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
39,140	82,570	251	956	122,917	114,600	363,950
12,421	31,699	51	368	44,539	38,322	119,278
15,239	29,041	95	408	44,783	41,600	131,376
11,480	21,830	105	180	33,595	34,678	113,296
BUFFALOES						
Females over 3 years					Young Stock	Total Buffaloes
Breeding		Working	Others	Total Females		
In Milk	Dry and not calved even once					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
9,460	13,242	83	240	23,025	16,592	40,753
3,665	6,027	16	157	9,865	6,750	17,061
3,296	4,454	22	42	7,814	5,028	13,214
2,499	2,761	45	41	5,346	4,814	10,478
POULTRY						
Total Live-stock					Total Poultry	
	Fowls	Ducks	Others			
30	31	32	33	34		
5,22,602	115,534	511	1,129	1,17,174		
1,72,362	29,757	226	606	30,589		
1,91,653	52,531	217	415	53,163		
1,58,587	33,246	68	108	33,422		

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and
Irrigation.
LIVE-STOCK.
Cattle Diseases.

The local names for the ordinary cattle diseases are *phansi*, *sarphansi* and *ektangi* for anthrax, *khuri* for foot-and-mouth disease, *mata* for rinderpest and *phopsa* for pleuro-pneumonia. *Phansi* is what is called gloss anthrax in which case the veins of the tongue get distended with black blood as a result of which it becomes much swollen, especially at the base. It is probably caused due to drinking of bad water by the animals and almost always appears in the hot weather. It is said locally not to be very fatal. The local remedy is to brand the veins of the tongue and sometimes to cut the ears so as to let blood flow from them. But to day this crude method is hardly ever employed as there are effective medicines against every ordinary disease. In case of *sarphansi* disease the lungs get swollen and this is said to be much more fatal. *Ektangi* is apparently the local name for blackquarter, an anthracoid disease in which one of the hindquarters becomes affected and swells. This disease is rare and is said to appear at intervals of some years. Rinderpest is usually said to be prevalent in the hot weather but accounts as to the time of its appearance vary so much that little reliance is to be placed on them. Young buffaloes are particularly susceptible to this disease. It is generally supposed to be less common in the Nagpur country than elsewhere. The animal is given ghee and buttermilk to drink to cool the liver. Against such diseases inoculations and vaccinations have been successfully practiced. *Phopsa* or pleuro-pneumonia is not very common and is not locally considered to be contagious, though as a matter of fact it is so. But cases of inflammation and congestion of the lungs are often mistaken for the contagious disease. Real pleuro pneumonia is usually fatal and medicine has little effect upon it. *Khuri* or foot-and-mouth disease is the most common but is not usually fatal. Ulcers appear on the lips, and blood and pus ooze from the hoofs. If the hoofs split, the animal is maimed for life. Local remedy is to apply ghee or butter and alum to the tongue and *dikamali* or the resin of *Gardenia lucida* boiled in linseed oil to the feet, or a paste of powdered tobacco and lime. The animal is also made to stand in mud or the hot refuse of *mahua*. The disease is most virulent in cold weather. Though local remedies still continue to be practical in the remoter parts, people generally seek veterinary aid whenever their animals are affected by any disease or are suspected to be affected. Other cattle diseases are *karkrog* and *lagatrog*. The veterinary facilities afforded in the district have greatly decreased the cattle mortality.

Veterinary Aid. Veterinary aid is indispensable in the breeding of healthy cattle by controlling the outbreak of and immunising the cattle against various diseases. With this view six full-fledged veterinary dispensaries have been established at Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat, Seloo, Samudrapur and Karanja. In addition to these dispensaries there are 25 aid-centres located at different places throughout the district. Under the Wardha plan a mobile epizootic control unit has been established at Wardha. The main services rendered at these dispensaries and the aid centres are treatment of animal diseases, control of epidemics, castration of scrub bulls and control and destruction of animal parasites. A mention of the artificial insemination centres has already been made in the foregoing pages.

Propaganda, Fairs and Markets. Propaganda regarding the importance of breeding healthy cattle as also to multiply their heads is carried out by the staff of the Animal Husbandry department in the course of their day-to-day work. Every year cattle shows and calf rallies are held in the district to make the villagers understand the importance of pure breed animals as also to encourage them to follow breeding on scientific lines.

The district has no regular cattle fairs, but a certain number of animals are brought for sale to the annual fair held at Ghorad near Seloo in March. Of the weekly cattle markets, the ones held at Devli, Samudrapur and Arvi are the most important. Cattle are also sold at a number of weekly markets such as Andori, Seloo, Hamdapur, Wardha, Pulgaon and Sindi. The large cattle market held at Wani in Yeotmal district is frequented by purchasers and sellers from Wardha. Many cultivators also go to the Arvi tahsil and buy cattle direct from the Gaolis who breed them.

CHAPTER 4

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LIVE-STOCKS.

Propaganda, Fairs and Markets.

It has already been noticed under live-stock section that the northern parts of the district, especially Arvi tahsil, have a large number of cattle breeders who maintain excellent Gaolao breed cows and good milk-yielding buffaloes. This part, incidentally, has the largest area under forests and contains some of the best pasture lands in the district. Thus the district in general and Arvi tahsil in particular offer ideal conditions for undertaking dairy development. Hitherto, the dairy industry was worked by semi-nomadic tribes on the most primitive lines. Due to lack of speedy transport, chilling and other accompanying facilities much of the milk produced in these areas was converted into ghee, butter, *khava*, curds etc. whose sale did not bring the producer the same returns as the sale of fluid milk, which is of excellent quality, would have. Again the acute scarcity of water forced the pastoral communities to migrate from place to place, which greatly affected the organization of the industry. Though it cannot be asserted that all these hurdles have now been removed and that all the pastoral communities have settled down with their herds, yet it has to be admitted that the determined efforts of Government through the Animal Husbandry Department are increasingly meeting with success and it may not be long before the industry in Wardha district is put on a sound footing.

Observing all these difficulties and predicaments of the pastoral communities, it was felt that excellent results could be obtained if they are encouraged to organise themselves into co-operatives. There was also the acute need of collecting milk produced in the rural areas and supply it to the urban areas where it was scarce and where it would command a better price thus ameliorating the living conditions of the milk producers. With this object in view nine co-operatives were established throughout the district. Similarly with the financial and technical help rendered by the department a Milk and Ghee producers union was established at Arvi and assigned the task of collecting milk from its affiliated societies. A vehicle has also been provided to collect milk from various places. The union has adopted the system of on the spot testing and payment. The milk so collected is chilled in the chilling plant provided at Pimpalkhuta and then transported to the Nagpur Milk Scheme.

There are also five private dairies at Sevagram, Gopuri, Pipari, Umari and Wardha. These maintain large herds of Gaolao milch cows and the milk produced is supplied to Wardha town through Goras Bhandar at Wardha which works under the auspices of All India Gosewa Sangh. The one at Wardha was established due to the initiative taken by Mahatma Gandhi. Goras Bhandar, however, supplies only cow's milk. Besides there is one dairy farm at Pulgaon Army Unit and another at Pulgaon proper. Thus dairy farms have not only helped to bring better returns to the producers but have also made available good quality milk in the areas where it was difficult to get it.

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Agriculture and
Irrigation.
LIVE-STOCK.
Dairy Farming.

Milk producers have now realised the benefit of co-operation and are increasingly coming under the co-operative fold. They are also taking to dairy farming on organised and scientific lines. Government is also extending a helping hand not only by giving them financial help but also by developing pasture lands and improving communications which are a must for a thriving dairy business.

IRRIGATION. Irrigation is of prime importance in the development of agriculture. It not only brings more and more acreage under the plough and makes possible the taking of double crops, but also makes crops less dependent on the vagaries of nature. It is precisely these aspects of irrigation that have attracted the farmers since early times. Though the importance of irrigation is all too readily realised, little seems to have been done in the past to provide it in the Wardha district. As a result the biggest drawback in the development of agriculture in the district is the lack of adequate irrigation facilities, which leave the success or failure of agriculture entirely at the mercy of nature. Again the nature has been very thrifty in the endowment of water resources to the district, there being only two perennial rivers viz., the Wardha and the Dham. The remaining rivers, though they pose a threat to the villages settled along their banks when they are in spate during the monsoon, their beds practically go dry during summer. Moreover, the deep beds of these rivers do not permit canal irrigation. Hence to the present day wells remain the chief source of irrigation. However, Government are making efforts to harness what ever water resources are available for irrigation. To this end the Bor project which is likely to irrigate a little over 33,000 acres has already been taken up and Ashti tank project irrigating 900 acres already completed.

It may be pointed out that though wells are the principal source of irrigation, owing to the proximity of hard basalt rock and sub-soil water at 40 feet depth the cost of digging a well ranges from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 which puts it beyond the reach of an average cultivator. Realising this difficulty as also the necessity of tapping sub-soil water resources Government have started giving liberal assistance in the form of loans and aid. With the help thus rendered many wells have been sunk and more are in the process of being sunk. Many of these wells are fitted with electric pumps or oil engines. In 1965-66, 15,408 acres were irrigated by 7,929 wells, both Government and private. Recently a survey was undertaken to find out the ground water potential in the district. Tank irrigation until the Ashti tank was harnessed was practically non-existent and in 1965-66, of the ten tanks irrigating 175 acres of land, nine were in Hinganghat tahsil. In a few places water is raised by pumping sets or by hand from stream-beds. It seems probable that well irrigation in Wardha could still further be successfully applied to wheat which is liable to suffer from drought in the shallow black soil. In 1965-66 the total gross area of crops irrigated by existing wells and tanks excluding 900 acres from Ashti tank stood at 16,545 acres, wells alone accounting for 15,408 acres.

Ashti Tank Project. Ashti tank project is a minor irrigation work which was taken up in 1961-62 and completed in March 1967 at a cost of Rs. 10.18 lakhs. Its catchment area is 2.6 square miles and the dam is earth-filled rolled dam with a length of 1933 feet and a maximum height of 57 feet. As against the irrigated area of 900 acres, the commanded area is 1406 acres. Its main canal is three miles long and has two distributaries.

Near Bori village in Wardha tahsil on the Bori river a dam after the fashion of the Gangapur earthen dam in Nasik district is being built to harness the waters of the Wardha and the Dham. The work was started in 1958 and is expected to be complete in 1968.¹ To be built in two stages at a cost of Rs. 296 and Rs. 347 lakhs respectively, the project is estimated to irrigate over 33,000 acres of arable land when complete. The dam length would be 3,800 feet and height 188 feet. The main canal which will be 14 miles long would terminate at Kelzar village near Wardha from where the distributaries would take off. The project would be a great boon to the district and immensely help to boost its agricultural produce. Of the total area irrigated under this project cotton would account for 13,000 acres and rice 7,000 acres.

The table below gives the tahsil-wise sources of water-supply and the area irrigated therefrom for the years 1957-58, 1959-60, 1963-64 and 1965-66.

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IRRIGATION.
Bor Project.



¹ The Bor. irrigation project has been completed except in regard to work of the distributory system.

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IRRIGATION.

TABLE**SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED THEREFROM**

Tahsil	Year	Type of wells		No. of other wells purpose	
		Government	Private	Government	
				Masonry	Non-Masonry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wardha	.. 1957-58	.. ....	1	3	14
	1959-60	.. ....	1	4	7
	1963-64	.. 2	1	11	5
	1965-66	.. 2	1	10	10
Arvi	.. 1957-58	.. ....	....	4	4
	1959-60	.. ....	....	4	1
	1963-64	.. ....	....	4	....
	1965-66	.. 4	....	3	4
Hinganghat	.. 1957-58	.. ....	....	5	2
	1959-60	.. ....	1	....	2
	1963-64	.. ....	....	....	....
	1965-66	1	29
District Total	.. 1957-58	1	12	20
	1959-60	2	8	10
	1963-64	.. 2	1	15	5
	1965-66	.. 6	2	42	14

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IN EACH TAHSIL OF WARDHA DISTRICT

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used for irrigation only.		No. of wells used for domestic purposes only	No. of wells not in use	Tank with ayacut 100 acres or more	With ayacut less than 100 acres
Private					
Masonry	Non-Masonry				
7	8	9	10	11	12
1,977	430	3,002	3,677	....	....
2,173	395	3,283	3,841	....	....
2,532	446	3,840	3,801	....	....
2,741	516	....	....	....	....
1,396	1,256	3,460	3,818	....	....
1,563	1,267	3,449	3,663	....	1
1,867	1,285	3,666	3,821	1	....
1,983	1,419	3,556	3,838	1	....
582	125	1,507	3,175	....	6
775	130	1,714	3,209	....	10
902	199	1,805	3,190	....	4
1,074	130	2,245	3,343	....	9
3,955	1,811	7,969	10,670	....	6
4,511	1,792	8,446	10,713	11
5,301	1,930	9,311	10,812	1	4
5,798	2,065	5,801	7,181	1	9

CHAPTER 4.

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TABLE

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED THEREFROM

Tahsil	Year	No. of Oil engines	Electric Pumps	Net area irrigated by		
				Tanks	Wells	Other sources
1	2	13	14	15	16	17
Wardha	1957-58	150	..	..	4,753	37
	1959-60	164	..	..	5,464	60
	1963-64	173	852	..	6,995	78
	1965-66	200	..	..	7,005	271
Arvi	1957-58	136	..	..	4,627	37
	1959-60	204	..	..	4,965	134
	1963-64	241	230	28	6,134	118
	1965-66	710	..	119	6,611	80
Hinganghat	1957-58	27	..	69	1,201	92
	1959-60	34	..	32	1,399	53
	1963-64	103	13	39	1,636	77
	1965-66	80	..	56	1,792	611
District Total	1957-58	313	..	69	10,581	166
	1959-60	402	..	32	11,828	247
	1963-64	517	1,095	67	14,765	273
	1965-66	990	..	175	15,408	962

No. 22—contd.

CHAPTER 4.

IN EACH TAHSIL OF WARDHA DISTRICT—contd.

Agriculture and
Irrigation.
IRRIGATION.

Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown	Area irrigated more than once in the same year	Total gross area of crops irrigated	Percentage of total gross irrigated area to total sown area	No. of wells having independent ayacuts	Percentage of area irrigated by wells having independent ayacuts to the total area irrigated
18	19	20	21	22	23
Per cent.			Per cent.		Per cent.
1	273	5,063	1	2,976	94
2	421	5,945	2	2,579	92
....	230	7,303	....	3,138	....
....	....	7,276	....	3,212	....
2	43	4,707	2	2,599	98
3	198	5,297	2	2,835	94
....	....	6,280	....	3,153	....
....	....	6,810	....	3,377	....
....	1	1,363	....	608	88
....	181	1,665	....	907	84
....	....	1,752	....	2,484	....
....	....	2,459	....	1,132	....
1	317	11,133	1	6,183	95
1	800	12,907	1	6,321	92
....	230	15,335	....	8,775	....
....	....	16,545	....	7,721	....

CHAPTER 4.**Agriculture and
Irrigation.
IRRIGATION.**

In 1965-66, the total area of food crops irrigated was 13,804 acres, major crops irrigated being wheat (4,827 acres), chillis (3,285 acres) and rice (313 acres). Of the 2,712 acres of non-food crops irrigated, cotton alone accounted for 2,613 acres. Irrigated area under groundnut and tobacco was negligible. Orange and vegetable gardens are also irrigated.

The tables No. 23 and 24 give tahsil-wise area of food and non-food crops irrigated in the district.



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IRRIGATION.**



TABLE No. 23

सत्यमेव जयते

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Agriculture and
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IRRIGATION.

TABLE

TAHSIL-WISE AREA OF FOOD CROPS

Tahsil	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Baj- ri	Bar- ley	Maize	Com- mon millets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wardha	.. 1957-58	.. 35	337	10	11	..	7	3
	1959-60	.. 14	498	16	..	..	9	..
	1963-64	.. 60	899	12	..	..	..	..
	1965-66	.. 251	2496	26	..	..	2	..
Arvi	.. 1957-58	.. 8	522	7	..	8	1	2
	1959-60	.. 8	739	1	..	8	1	..
	1963-64	.. 6	660	2	..	..	..	..
	1965-66	.. 35	697	28	..	..	..	..
Hinganghat	.. 1957-58	.. 15	73	4	..	..	..	..
	1959-60	.. 23	156	6	..	..	..	..
	1963-64	.. 7	284	1	..	..	..	..
	1965-66	.. 27	1634	22	..	..	..	..
District Total	.. 1957-58	.. 58	932	21	11	8	8	5
	1959-60	.. 45	1393	23	..	8	10	..
	1963-64	.. 73	1843	15
	1965-66	.. 313	4827	76	2	..

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CHAPTER 4.

IRRIGATED IN WARDHA DISTRICT

(In Acres)

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Gram	Mug	Tur	Udid	Masur	Sugar- cane	Chillis	Tur- meric	Potato	Miscel- laneous Food Crops	Total Food Crops
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23	..	1	..	..	80	1793	4	..	2537	4841
10	2	22	..	..	47	1690	..	1	3128	5437
24	2	26	..	..	81	2169	1	1	3056	6332
24	..	32	1	..	202	1617	1	..	1260	5912
50	..	3	..	..	60	1289	1	2	2582	4535
45	..	6	..	1	31	1295	..	1	2859	4995
61	..	10	..	1	31	1666	1	1	3336	5775
134	..	14	1	..	58	1213	..	..	3480	5661
3	..	8	..	..	15	477	84	4	601	1284
4	..	13	..	..	23	440	34	..	809	1508
4	..	8	..	..	25	522	39	3	616	1509
9	..	..	..	..	21	1155	46	..	17	2231
76	..	12	..	..	155	3559	89	6	5720	10660
59	2	41	..	1	101	3425	34	2	6796	4940
89	2	44	..	1	137	4357	41	5	7008	13616
167	..	46	2	..	281	3285	47	..	4757	13804

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IRRIGATION.

TABLE No. 24
TAHSIL-WISE AREA OF NON-FOOD CROPS IRRIGATED, WARDHA DISTRICT

Tahsil	Year	(In Acres)										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wardha	..	1957-58	..	114	..	..	..	2	..	25	81	2019
	..	1959-60	..	421	1	..	..	3	..	39	44	508
	..	1963-64	..	896	5	1	..	2	..	37	30	971
	..	1965-66	..	1322	2	..	..	1	..	4	5	1344
Arvi	..	1957-58	..	105	..	..	..	5	..	1	61	..
	..	1959-60	..	252	..	..	..	4	..	1	45	302
	..	1963-64	..	462	2	..	1	3	..	1	36	505
	..	1965-66	..	1076	12	..	..	2	24	..	14	1128
Hinganghat	..	1957-58	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..
	..	1959-60	..	122	..	..	..	1	..	2	32	157
	..	1963-64	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	3	57	245
	..	1965-66	..	233	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	240
District Total	..	1957-58	..	265	..	..	..	7	..	26	175	..
	..	1959-60	..	795	1	8	..	42	121	967
	..	1963-64	..	1543	7	1	1	5	..	41	123	1721
	..	1965-66	..	2631	25	3	..	3	24	4	23	2712

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SEED SUPPLY.

Since the use of healthy and improved varieties of seeds help increase the crop-yields at least two-fold than what it would be by using ordinary seeds, cultivators have always been careful to see that only healthy and good quality seeds are used for sowing. It has always been the practice with the agriculturists, particularly the big and the medium ones, to preserve a part of their best harvest to serve as seeds for the next season. The small and the poor cultivators usually depend upon the big ones for their seed requirements. The Government efforts to produce and supply quality seeds to the agriculturists have largely been crowned with success and this has greatly eased the situation at least for the small cultivators as they are assured of a sure source of supply. Progressive cultivators who always look for better and high-yielding seeds also depend upon outside supply. The cultivators are always solicitous to see that the grains preserved for seed are bold, healthy and free from insect attack.

Selection of seed is generally confined to jowar, wheat, *tur*, groundnut and a few other crops. But as the Government seed-farms have made possible the supply of improved seeds, at least on a small scale, of practically all the crops including fruits and vegetables, farmers and gardeners sow other seeds only if they do not get the improved varieties. Selected earheads of good size having bold lustrous grains are picked up on the threshing yard and threshed separately. The threshed grains are stored in receptacles mixed with *bhusa*. Sometimes *neem* leaves are also stuffed at the top to keep off the insect attack. *Kanagis* or receptacles in which wheat and jowar seeds are stored are made out of *tur* and cotton stalks or some other material. In case of groundnut only bigger size pods are selected and stored in gunny bags, no special precaution being necessary. The seeds of wheat, jowar and *tur* are sometimes sprayed with insecticides like BHC powder. Some of the cultivators get their cotton ginned privately and preserve the seed.

Many big cultivators store seeds in excess of their requirements and sell them to the needy cultivators at the sowing time. They get a premium of 10 per cent. over the prevailing market rate of the ordinary grain. Merchants dealing in cotton and groundnut also sell seed. Sometimes seeds of one particular crop are exchanged for that of another. In case of vegetables and fruits also, while some preserve their own seed, yet others depend upon big farms and the Government Seed-Farms.

Under the scheme of agricultural production, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds has been taken up for which purpose eight taluka seed-farms have been established throughout the Wardha District. They are located at Selsura, Ladnapur, Talgaon, Nachangaon, Virul, Pohna, Jam and Sukali. Of the eight, seven farms have eleven wells for irrigation fitted either with oil engines or electric pumps and the eighth has been provided with lift irrigation from the Wardha river. It is proposed to have more such farms as the existing ones are not able to meet the requirements fully. These farms not only produce improved strains of seed but some of them also serve as demonstration centres in order to induce the cultivators to follow up improved agricultural practices. The major improved seed-strains multiplied are Jowar P. S. 13, Tur No. 148, Groundnut AK. 12-24, *Udid* No. 55, Wheat Hy. 65, N-59, NI-146, NI-747-19, Paddy *Taichung* N-1, *Mug* Kopergaon, *Til* No. 128, and Gram Chafa. The following table indicates variety-wise production of improved strains in 1966-67 on these farms.

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TABLE No. 25

PRODUCTION OF IMPROVED STRAINS, WARDHA DISTRICT

Name of crop	Variety	Acreage under crop	Production in Quintals	Per acre production
Jowar	P. S. 13	60.20	251.21	4.27
Hybrid Jowar	Hybrid	7.20	45.50	6.06
Paddy	T. N. 1	9.32	16.61	1.86
Mug	Kopergaon	18.30	25.46	1.52
Tur	No. 148	10.10	18.84	1.79
Groundnut A. K.	12-24	33.26	51.63	1.43
Til	No. 128	2.00	0.80	0.40
Udid	No. 55	1.00	0.91	0.91
Gram	Chafa	21.08	59.81	2.88
Wheat	N. 59	79.02	192.88	2.04
	Hy. 65	23.03	70.00	3.15
	NI. 146	53.30	239.50	4.55
	NI. 74-19	3.00	15.00	5.00
Cotton	L-147	116.19	267.10	2.64

Fruit nurseries have also been established on taluka seed-farms at Nachangaon and Ladnapur which produce and distribute seeds and seedlings of orange *mosumbi*, guava, *chiku*, pomegranate and quite a few other fruits. Likewise vegetable nurseries have been set up on Nachangaon, Sukali and Jam seed farms. In these nurseries seeds of brinjal, tomato, fenugreek, snake gourd, bitter gourd, *ghosavli*, *dodka*, *palak*, *chakwat*, french beans, double beans, lady's finger and the like are produced. It is proposed to establish a orchard-cum-nursery at Bori village near the Bor dam on an area of 18 to 20 acres. An area of 16.36 acres has already been acquired for this purpose and work is in progress. The block agency has generally been entrusted with the distribution of improved seeds from village to village.

MANURES. The advantages of manure, both organic and chemical are appreciated by the agriculturists and they do what they can to afford a provision to their fields. Even the poorest of the cultivators manure their fields at least once in three years. The amount of manure to be applied varies from crop to crop and also depends upon the fertility of the soil. In irrigated areas the amount of manures applied should be more than the non-irrigated ones. Lands under cotton, banana, citrus fruits, chilli cultivation require heavy manurial replacement to provide adequate nutrition to the plants. Richer farmers even import manures from outside the district if they fall short of them or if they are not available locally.

Sugar-cane, oranges, bananas and chillis require to be manured every year. Orange trees are manured at the rate of 100 lbs. of farmyard manure per tree per annum. Other garden crops and vegetables require upto 20 cart-loads per acre. Generally *kharif* jowar can do without manure

as it is taken on the same land after cotton, but yet if farmyard manure is applied at the rate of 10 to 15 cart-loads it yields good results. Cotton rotated with groundnut is manured once in three years.

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MANURES.

Farmyard Manure.

The principal source of farmyard manure supply is from cattle dung, but this is also required for fuel. Since the expansion of cotton in the district many cultivators save the greater part of the cattle dung for manure both in the rainy and the open season and take their carts to the forests to buy supplies of fuel before and after the rains, bringing three to four cart-loads on each occasion. In olden days the dung was collected in surface heaps by which much of its value was lost and sometimes in pits either open or closed to which the sweepings of the house and the cattle sheds were added. But now the agriculturists are increasingly adopting the compost method of preserving this manure where by it does not lose its value. In this method rectangular pits of $20' \times 5' \times 3'$, $15' \times 4' \times 3'$ dimensions or depending upon the requirements are dug, filled up properly with cowdung and other cattle shed refuse in layers with adequate moisture and closed up with earth. The pits are opened after about six months and the contents applied to the fields. The earth surrounding the pits is also dug up and added to the fields. The bulk of the liquid manure is wasted but some of the cultivators dig up the silt from the sides of the tanks and spread it in the cattle stalls so as to retain the urine, afterwards removing it to the fields.

Yet another method of manuring the fields is by burning the stalks and stubs left over of the previous crop by adding to it tree branches and cut bushes. In this process, however, it is found that there is much loss of volatile gases and organic matter and hence the stalks and stubbles are also turned into manure by the compost method.

The excreta of sheep and goats is also a very valuable manure. Hence the sheep and goats are penned in the fields on contract basis. The shepherds and the dhangars who keep large flocks of these move from place to place entering into contracts and earning much in return. It is estimated that one thousand of these animals yield from five to six cart-loads of manure in one night. Realising the value of the manure yielded by them some cultivators have also started maintaining sheep and goats.

Another method of enriching the soil is by green manuring. Till recently this method was not followed by the cultivators in this district. Green manuring is only feasible in areas having irrigational facilities or in those where the rainfall is sufficiently heavy to rot the plants used for this purpose. Though this method has now been adopted by the agriculturist, inadequate irrigational facilities in the district limits its scope severely. Generally sann hemp crop is used for green manuring.

In the past a majority of the cultivators in the district were averse to the use of sewage and night soil for manuring though the soil of disused pits round Wardha had a demand and was mainly used in manuring cotton crops. They have now realised the high manurial capacity of sewage and night soil and are increasingly seeking it. The department of agriculture has initiated a scheme under which all the six municipalities viz., Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat, Pulgaon, Deoli and Sindi, and nine *grampanchayats* having a population of over 3,000, viz; Waigaon, Nachangaon, Salod, Pavnar, Seloo, Hingni, Allipur, Ashti and Karanja of the district are subsidised for the preparation of town compost. The department, besides paying subsidies, also affords expert technical guidance in its preparation on scientific lines. While all the municipalities have started production, of the *grampanchayats* only Nachangaon and Seloo

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have done so. It is expected that the remaining *grampanchayats* would undertake the preparation of town compost shortly. Since the inception of the scheme the district produced 75,514 tonnes of this manure of which 65,824.60 tonnes were distributed amongst the cultivators. This manure is especially congenial to garden crops. The agriculture department has, to a large degree, succeeded in popularising its use.

Chemical Fertilisers.

Under the grow more food campaign the agriculturists were encouraged to use chemical fertilisers. Due to the inadequacy of organic manures and the necessity of increasing food production, the use of chemical fertilisers has become incumbent. Chemical fertilisers are known to produce immediate effect, they are easy of application and help raise the per acre yield substantially. For these reasons the agriculturists are inclined towards their use. The agriculture department does its best to provide substantial quantities of these fertilisers to the agriculturists. Commonly used chemical fertilisers are ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, urea and super phosphate.

PESTS AND DISEASES.

Crops in the district as elsewhere, are susceptible to various insect pests and pathological diseases. In the following pages a brief account of some of the more important pests and diseases and measures to control them is given. No attempt has, however, been made to determine the extent of damage caused in all the cases as it varies with the severity or otherwise of the infestation in any particular year.

Of Jowar.

Jowar Stem Borer (*Chilo zonellus*, Swinh) locally known as *Khod Kida* causes considerable damage to both *kharif* and *rabi* jowar. Caterpillars bore inside the stems of the young plants and feed inside as a result of which growing shoots wither and dry up causing dead hearts. Summer jowar is frequently found to be heavily infested by this pest. It also affects paddy maize and grasses. The extent of damage caused varies between four and five per cent.

Full-grown caterpillars are dirty white with many spots on the body with a brown head. The moths are straw-coloured with pale yellowish grey fore-wings, having minute dots on the apical margin and white hind-wings. The pest hibernates as larvae in stubbles.

As stem borers are internal feeders only preventive measures are found practicable as also economic: (i) The affected plants containing the caterpillars should be pulled out and destroyed promptly (ii) After harvesting the crop, the stubbles should be removed and burnt to destroy the hibernating larvae (iii) Before storing the fodder to be fed to cattle, it should be chopped into small bits.

Jowar Stem Fly (*Atherigona indica*) is locally known as *Khod Mashi*. The maggots bore inside the plants of the seedlings and kill the growing shoots. Besides jowar, other millets are also susceptible to this pest. In the early stages of the crop the pest is found to be serious.

Its maggots are legless tapering anteriorly. The adults are similar to house-flies but are much smaller and bear a few dark spots on their dorsal side. Full grown maggots pupate inside the infested stems.

The following two control measures have been found to be effective: (i) Dead seedlings should be promptly uprooted and destroyed along with the maggots, (ii) The seed rate may be increased to make up or minimise the loss.

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Of Jowar.

Flea Beetle (*Chaetocnema indica*) locally known as *Pisum* or *Bhungre* is another serious pest of jowar. In the eastern parts of Maharashtra, this pest causes serious damage to jowar. Sann hemp is very much susceptible to a species of this pest. The beetles generally feed on the middle part of the leaf-blade and not on the border as is the case with caterpillars and grasshoppers, with the result that numerous small holes are bored on the leaf surface. Their life history has not been traced so far with any accuracy, but the young ones i.e. the grubs are supposed to be root-feeders.

They are blackish small and oblong in shape with a thickened hind pair of legs which enables them to hop about. Some species are found to be brownish in colour.

The pest can be controlled by giving a dusting of 10 per cent BHC. If the attack is not severe 5 per cent BHC dusting will get rid of the pest. Treatment with 0.05 per cent of aldrin or 0.15 per cent of malathion is also found to be effective.

Army Worms (*Cirphis unipuncta*) locally known as *Lashkari Ali* affects mainly jowar and paddy. Its other host plants are maize, bajra and other cereals. The caterpillars feed on the leaves resulting in the destruction of the growing shoots. In case of a severe attack they completely defoliate the plant as they are habituated to feeding *en masse*. *Kharif* crops are liable to more damage than *rabi* ones. They are night-feeders and remain hidden in the leaf-sheaths or whorls or the clods underground during the day time. When the food exhausts they migrate to another field and for that reason they are known as 'army worms'.

Full-grown caterpillars are smooth-bodied, dull greenish coloured with broad light coloured stripes running along the length on either side of the body. Two types of moths are found. One is brownish red with prominent spots on the anterior margin of the wings, the hind-wings being pale in the middle with dark borders. The second type is dusky brown with a dark median line and less prominent spots on the apical margin of the wings. A pest called swarming caterpillar which is a little darker having longitudinal bands is also known to infest jowar. Their habits as also the measures to control them are the same as those of the flea beetle. Full grown caterpillars pupate in the soil. The pest is active from June to November. It is observed that the pest assumes epidemic form when a long, dry spell follows a good start of monsoon. However, if heavy showers occur thereafter it shows a tendency to subside.

The pest may be overcome by adopting the following measures: (i) Egg masses should be collected and destroyed. (ii) If the attack can be localised, the caterpillars may be collected by employing labour and destroyed. (iii) After harvesting the crop, the infested field should be thoroughly ploughed in order to expose the pupae. Insecticidal measures have also been found very effective. If dusted with 5 per cent BHC or aldrin dust at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre, the pest can be successfully controlled. As the pest is a night-feeder evening dusting, if there is less breeze, is found to be more effective; 50 per cent BHC wettable powder sprayed after diluting one pound in 25 gallons of water gives a satisfactory result. About 80 to 100 gallons of such water is required to cover one acre. 5 per cent of BHC poison bait, when broadcasted in the evening, will also control the pest provided it does not rain and the soil is dry.

Delphacids (*Peregrinus maidis*, Asham) and Aphids are responsible in causing a sugary secretion on the leaves and in the whorls which damages the growing shoots of the plants and checks their further growth. The

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Of Jowar.

symptoms are locally known as *chikta* and the pest affects severely, especially *rabi* Jowar. Delphacids and Aphids are locally known as *Tudrude* and *Mava* respectively. Its host plants besides jowar, are sugar-cane, maize and grasses.

Delphacids are wedge-shaped, greenish brown in colour with blackish spots on the wings. In case of aphids the adult is oblong in shape and dark brown or yellowish green in colour having two projections called cornicles on the dorsal side of the abdomen. It is mostly found in the wingless stage.

So far, no definite control measures have been evolved to fight and overcome this pest and its sugary secretion, and the problem is still under investigation. However, spraying with 0.02 per cent diazinon, thiometon endrin, or dusting with 5 to 10 per cent BHC dust at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre helps reduce the intensity of the infestation though not to wipe it out. It is expected that measures will soon be evolved to effectively fight this pest.

In addition to the pests noted above, jowar is also susceptible to various diseases like smuts, downy mildew and leaf rust.

Grain Smut (*sphaceolotheca sorghi*) (Link Clinton) is locally known as *Kani* or *Dane Kani* and affects both *kharif* and *rabi* jowar. The disease is seed-borne and threshing yards are the sources of infection of this disease. While in case of mild attacks the percentage decrease in yield ranges from two to five, in case of heavy attacks it may rise upto 10 per cent.

The peculiarity of this disease is that it cannot be detected until the earhead comes out. The diseased earheads do not form normal grains but spore-sacs in place of grains. The affected ovaries turn into conical porcelain white sori which contain black powder consisting of millions of chlamydospores of the fungus.

By treating the seed with sulphur (300 mesh fine) at the rate of 100 gms per 30 kg of seed the disease can be effectively controlled. Other organo-mercurial seed dressers can also be used at the same rate.

Loose Smut (*Sphaceolotheca cruenta* (Kuhn Potter) locally known as *Kajali* does not differ from that of the grain smut in any of its aspects including the control measures, with the exception of symptoms. Even the symptoms are nearly the same, but with this difference that in case of loose smut the wall of spore-sac gets ruptured and the black mass of chlamydospores is exposed giving a blackish appearance to the affected earhead.

Leaf Rust (*Puccinia purpurea*. Cke) locally known as *Tamera* is an air-borne disease and affects jowar during its growing period. Reddish brown pustules appear on the leaves breaking and letting out red mass of uredospores later turning black. In case of a severe attack yield reduction amounts from 5 to 10 per cent.

Use of resistant varieties of seeds is the only effective method of controlling the disease and preventing the occurrence of epiphytotic.

Downy Mildew [*Sclerospora sorghii* (Kulk) Weston & Uppal] locally known as *Kevada* is a soil-borne disease caused due to oospores shed in the soil and the debris of the previous year's crop in the field. Downy white growth appears mostly on the lower surface of the tender leaves. The upper surface also becomes yellowish and the leaves get shredded.

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It causes 3 to 10 per cent reduction in the yield. The disease occurs seasonally mostly from August to September. It can be controlled by systematic roguing and burning of the affected plants. It can also be controlled by crop rotation and sowing of resistant varieties of seed.

Stem Borer (*Schoenobius bipunctifer*) locally known as *Khod Kida* as the jowar Stem borer is known, causes heavy damage to paddy reducing the yield considerably. The caterpillars bore inside the stems of the paddy plants as a result of which the central shoots wither away and die. If the infestation takes place at a later stage the shoots bear only empty earheads. The damage caused can be recognised from the appearance of whitish shoots.

Moths are straw-coloured with yellow fore-wings bearing a black dot on each side and white hind-wings. Full grown caterpillars are pale yellowish, white and smooth with an orange yellow coloured head. Even after harvesting, the pest lingers in the stubbles left in the field until the next monsoon and becomes active by June.

Being an internal feeder only preventive measures are practicable. These are: (i) Collection and destruction of the stubbles after the harvest (ii) In the early stages of the attack the affected shoots along with caterpillars should be picked out and destroyed. (iii) Egg masses, which are generally laid on leaf-tips, should be collected and destroyed.

Swarming Caterpillar (*Spodoptera mauritia*) locally known as *Lashkari Ali* is another serious pest of paddy. It also affects jowar and other cereals. Immediately on hatching, the caterpillars feed on grass or young paddy seedlings, thereby destroying the plants. They are active only during the night and during the day remain in hiding in leaf whorls and sheaths and the soil, if it is not flooded.

The moths are stoutly built with dusky brown hind-wings and dark brown fore-wings with a black spot and an irregular wavy light line near the ends. Full-grown caterpillars are dark greenish with a slight yellow tinge. The presence of white longitudinal dorsal stripes along the length of their body readily distinguishes them from other caterpillars. The head is dark and well chitinated. The pest multiplies rapidly when there is a long break in rains after a good start.

This pest can be controlled by adopting the following measures: (i) Protection of seed beds by deep trenching with steep sides. (ii) Hand collection of egg masses and their destruction. (iii) As the larvae hide in soil-clods during the day time the field should be planked to trap them. (iv) Dragging a thick rope across the field may be resorted to after flooding the affected field so that the caterpillars in the leaf-sheath and whorls drop into the water. (v) If the attack can be localised, the caterpillars may be hand-picked and destroyed. (vi) Clean cultivation by removing grasses with a view to starving the emerging caterpillars may be tried with good results. (vii) Poison bait spread in the evenings helps in checking the pest. (viii) The affected field should be ploughed after the harvest so as to expose the pupae.

The pest can also be successfully controlled by dusting with 5 per cent BHC at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. As the caterpillars are night-feeders, evening dustings give better results. When rains are frequent, spraying BHC water-dispersible powder by diluting 5 lbs. of 50 per cent BHC in 100 gallons of water can be tried. For effective control sixty to 100 gallons of spray should be used per acre.

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Of Paddy.

Paddy Grasshopper (*Hieroglyphus banian*) is locally known as *Naktode* and besides paddy also affects sugar-cane and grasses. Both the nymphs and the adults feed on the plant foliage and the earheads. The adults are medium sized and uniformly greenish without spots, with the hind libia-coloured blue. This grasshopper is distinguished from other types by the presence of two to three dark black streaks immediately behind the head on the prothorax. The brownish nymphs turn greenish as they grow.

The pest can be controlled by scraping the bunds and digging out the low lying areas after the harvesting of the crop in order to expose the egg masses. Bagging the hoppers in the early stages of attack, when they are fairly big, may also prove useful. At the rate of about 20 to 30 lbs. per acre, a 5 per cent BHC bait may be spread. This measure is found more practicable in case of sugar-cane, especially in the early stages when the hoppers feed on grasses on bunds. Dusting with 5 per cent BHC at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre controls the pest effectively. In case of migration from the adjoining fields, two to three dustings have to be given.

Blue Beetle (*Leptispa pygmoea*) is locally known as *Nile Bhungre* and affects grasses besides paddy which is the main host plant. Beetles generally feed on the green shoots and leaves of the young paddy crop with the result that plants turn white and dry up. The infestation generally takes place before flowering.

The beetles are dark greenish blue, smooth and slightly rectangular. On hatching, the grubs feed on green portion of the upper surface of the leaves. During the off season the pest hibernates in wild grasses probably as an adult.

This pest can be controlled by collecting the beetles by means of hand-nets in the seed beds and destroying them. Crude oil at the rate of four to five bottles per acre, may be added to the flooded fields and the beetles dislodged in it by drawing a thick rope across the fields or by using a broomstick. However, the pest can be more easily checked by dusting 5 per cent BHC dust at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre or spraying 0.2 per cent BHC spray prepared by adding four lbs. of 50 per cent BHC water-dispersible powder to 100 gallons of water. At least 60 to 80 gallons of such liquid should be used per acre. Precautionary measures such as clipping the tips of the seedlings before transplanting so as to get rid of a majority of the eggs and dipping the seedlings in 0.2 per cent DDT water suspension obtained by mixing 4 lbs. of 50 per cent DDT water dispersible powder in 100 gallons of water are also found to be very effective.

Gall Fly (*Pachytiplosis oryzae*) is locally known as *Kane* and paddy is its principal host plant. It is also known to affect some varieties of wild plants. Some strains of paddy like Red Helga and Jaddu are known to be more susceptible to the gall fly than White Helga and Maskati which show relatively good resistance.

The young larva after hatching creeps down the leaves and enters the bud and damages it. This checks normal apical growth which results in forming an oval chamber called 'silver shoot' round the maggot. Such buds do not produce a normal stem to bear an earhead and leaves. The damage inflicted by this pest can be readily distinguished from that of the stem-borer, in that whereas *Kane* produces a tube-like structure in place of the growing shoot, in case of the stem borer, the normal looking

shoot dries up. Infestation is highest during the tillering stage and the subsequent broods of this pest damage the crop to the maximum extent. The crop does not get any time to recoup as the new brood again infests the tillers. To begin with the pest appears on giant grass (*Paspalum sp.*) and then shifts over to the crop. The infestation takes place from July to November.

Gall fly is a serious pest and so far no satisfactory measures have been devised to control it effectively. However, a high humidity and subsequent parasitization are to a large degree responsible for a natural check of the pest in some years. Another way to escape the pest is the use of resistant varieties and early transplantation. Chemical methods of control also have not been established so far. A possible method of containing the pest is the removal of "silver shoots" as and when they form. Of the insecticides tried so far 0.1 per cent parathion emulsion spray has shown some result when five to seven applications were given at the rate of 100 to 150 gallons per acre at weekly intervals.

In addition to the above noted pests paddy is also susceptible to a variety of other pests like Rice Hispa locally known as *Karpa*, Rice Earhead Bug or *Lombivaril Dheknya*, Rice Case Worm or *Suralitil Ali*, Rice Skipper or *Pane Gundalnari Ali*, crabs or *Khekade*, Paddy Jassid or *Tudtude* etc. However, these pests with the possible exception of crabs, do not pose a serious menace to the crop as there are remedial measures to control them easily and very effectively. Though crabs do not inflict much damage on the crop as such, they seriously damage the bunds.

Paddy is also susceptible to very many diseases besides pests of which a few of the important ones are given below:—

Paddy Blast (*Piricularia oryzae*, Cav.) locally called *Karpa* is both a seed-borne and air-borne disease. Sources of infection are infected seeds, plant debris and wind. The disease first manifests on leaves in the form of small spindle shaped brown spots with white centre on seedlings. As the spots widen they coalesce with each other and subsequently the plant dies. If the crop is attacked at the time of the emergence of the earhead the necks are found to be rotten and black. Such earheads do not develop grains. If the attack is in the post-grain formation stage the neck becomes too weak to support the weight of the panicle and it breaks resulting in grain shedding. The disease occurs seasonally and attacks the seedlings from July to August and the grown up crops from September to November. In case of mild attack the percentage loss in grain yield ranges from 5 to 10 and 45 to 75 in case of a severe attack.

The following control measures have been found to be effective: (i) Seed treatment with organo-mercurial seed dresser containing 1 per cent organic mercury at the rate of 100 gms per 30 kg of seed. (ii) Before transplanting, the seedlings should be dipped in bordeaux mixture. (iii) Upto flowering time one to two sprayings of bordeaux mixture 3 : 3 : 50 or any copper compound containing 50 per cent metallic copper could be given. (iv) By using resistant seed varieties. Early *Ambemohor* 39, Kolhapur-scented, *Patni-6*, *Bhadas-78*, *Krishnasal-10* and *Antrasal-10*, 61,90,200 are found to be resistant to this disease.

Bacterial Blight of Paddy (*Xanthomonas oryzae*, Mueda and Ishtyama, Dowson), locally known as *Karpa* or *Kad Karpa* is a seed-borne disease, sources of infection being affected seed, and plant debris of the previous affected crop. The symptoms of the disease are the appearance of water soaked streaks and marginal blighting with yellow bacterial ooze at the

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margins of the leaves of the paddy plants. The marginal blighting extends further resulting in the death of the leaves. The disease affects the crop in August and September causing a percentage loss in yield to the extent of 20 to 25.

The disease can be controlled by adopting the following measures:
Of Paddy. (i) Destruction of the plant debris after the harvest. (ii) Treating the seeds with organo-mercurial compounds at the rate of 2 to 3 gms per one kilogram of seed. (iii) Spraying the seed-bed with 0.02 per cent endrin for insect control. (iv) Spraying the transplanted seedlings with 0.02 per cent endrin and 0.3 per cent copper oxychloride thrice at an interval of 20 days. 20 to 40 lbs. of potash should be used per acre as it tends to reduce the disease.

Helminthosporium Leaf Spot (*Helminthosporium oryzae*, Breda de haan) locally known as *Tikkya* is another disease that affects the paddy crop throughout its growing period. It is a seed-borne disease, the infected leaves of seedlings and adult plants showing spots with white centre and yellow halo. If the attack takes place at the grain formation stage there may be sterility. This disease can be controlled by adopting the measures suggested for Paddy Blast.

Of Wheat. Wheat Stem Borer (*Sesamia inferens*, Wlk.) locally known as *Khod Kida* also affects maize in the dry weather. Sometimes winter wheat crop is also found to be infested by this pest. The caterpillars bore inside the stems causing 'dead hearts'. The initial feeding of the caterpillar on the whorl, while entering the shoot, gives rise to numerous holes on the leaves. This causes the plant to dry which leads to reddening of the stems.

The full-fed caterpillar is about an inch long, flesh coloured, smooth with black head and dark spots on the body. Each dark spot bears a hair. They are found in the stems of the affected plants. The moths are small and straw-coloured. Their fore-wings have a marginal dark line and the hind-wings are white.

Inside the leaf-sheaths of the stem creamy white eggs are laid in clusters. The total period from the egg stage to the adult stage is six to seven weeks. In the cold weather, however, this period may be prolonged. The caterpillars pupate inside the stems.

Being internal feeders only preventive measures are found practicable and economic. These are : (i) In the early stages of infestation the plants showing dead hearts should be uprooted and destroyed promptly. (ii) After harvesting the crop the stubbles should be collected and burnt so as to destroy the hibernating larvae. Chemical control measures have so far yielded no fruits.

Wheat is also susceptible to a variety of diseases. These are:

Black Stem Rust (*Puccinia graminis tritici*, Eriks and E. Henn) is locally known as *Tambura* and is a serious disease of wheat causing 60 to 75 per cent loss in grain yield under severe conditions. It is air-borne and is spread by spores carried by the wind. The disease appears in the form of reddish brown elongated linear eruptive spots known as pustules mostly on the stems. However, pustules appear on the leaves and leaf-sheaths and awns in the early part of the season. When these pustules are rubbed on the thumb, they leave a brownish smear. This reddish brown powder contains spores called uredospores. Later in the season this endophytic mycelium gives second type of black coloured sori or black

pustules at the same erupted spot or by its side. These black pustules contain blackish powder containing spores called teleutospores, which means last spores. As the name signifies teleuto stage appears at the maturity of the crop. The disease occurs from November to February.

The disease can be overcome by growing the following resistant varieties of wheat viz., Kenphad-25, MED-345, KON, Hy-65, NI-315, NI-146, NI-284-S, NI-28 and NI-62 for irrigated crops and selection 59 and 125 for dry crops.

Loose Smut [*Ustilago tritici* (pers) Roaster] locally known as *Kani* or *Kajali* is another disease of wheat causing a decrease in yield to the tune of 5 per cent. The disease is seed-borne and is caused by internally infected seeds. It affects the crop from January to March.

The disease is detected only when the earheads are formed. The earheads become black and every part of the earhead save rachis and awns get affected. In place of grains a loose blackish powder is formed.

Infection being internal *i. e.*, inside the seed, dressing with fungicides is ineffective and hence a special method has been devised to remove this type of infection. The process consists in soaking the seeds in cold water for about four hours from 8 to 12 A. M., then drying them up in the hot sun on galvanised iron sheets for four hours and then cooling them down in the shade for some time. After this process is over the seeds should be sprayed with insecticides like pyrethrum, DDT, etc.

Foot Rot (*Fusarium moniliforme shield*) locally known as *Mulkujvya* is both a seed and soil borne disease of wheat. The extent of damage caused ranges from 5 to 6 per cent. The pathogen attacks at the collar region as a result of which the plant wilts and dies. It affects the crop throughout its growing season. It can be controlled by treating the seed with organo-mercurial compounds containing one per cent active mercury at the rate of two to three grams per one kilogram of seed. Deep ploughing may also help to stave the disease.

Blister Beetle (*Zonabris pustulata*) locally known as *Hinge* or *Bali* is a pest of bajri also affecting jowar, cucurbits and beans. The beetles feed on the pollen and the petals of flowers and thus reduce the setting of grains in the earheads. The larvae feed on the eggs of the grasshoppers which thus is an advantage.

The beetles are black with yellowish brown stripes across their wings and over an inch long and about half an inch thick. Its other species are smaller, about three fourth of an inch long with a light brown or greenish blue colour. All of them have rather a soft body and their wings are also thinner than those of other beetles. When crushed on the human body, it causes a blister and hence the name blister beetle.

Whitish eggs are laid in the soil in masses which hatch in about a fortnight. The larvae feed on the eggs of the grasshoppers laid in the soil. The beetles emerge from pupae and remain active from August to December. Only the adult stage of this pest causes damage to the crops.

Preventive measures consists in collecting the beetles by using hand-nets and destroying them. As the beetles are attracted towards light, light-traps may be used. However, this method is not effective. Insecticidal results are more satisfactory. 5 per cent BHC dust is effective against this pest if dusted properly at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre.

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Tur Plume Moth (*Exelastes atomosa*) locally known as *Pisari Patang* is a pest of *tur* and also affects *wal*. The caterpillars bore into the green pods and feed on the developing seeds.

The moths are slender, not more than 1/2" long and are grey with long narrow wings. The front wings are divided into two parts and the hind-wings are cut into three provided with a fringe-like border. The full-grown caterpillars are about 1/2" long greenish brown in colour and are fringed with short hair and spines.

Minute eggs are laid singly on the tender shoots, leaves, flowers, or pods which hatch in about five days. On hatching the caterpillars first scratch the surface of the pods and gradually enter inside by cutting holes. They become full-grown in about four weeks' time. The pupae are also fringed with short hair and spines and are often liable to be mistaken for larvae. The total period of their life cycle is about seven weeks.

Preventive measures consist in collecting the caterpillars by shaking the shoots and pods in small trays containing kerosenized water and avoiding the taking of leguminous crops in the same fields in successive years. The insecticidal measures given under gram pod borer may be tried with considerable advantage.

Tur Wilt (*Fusarium oxysporium* f. *udum*) locally known as *Ubhal* or *Mar* is a soil borne disease of tur and affects the crop throughout its growing period. The disease is endemic and the percentage of wiltings is from 2 to 5.

The affected plants appear sickly, leaves drop down and ultimately the plants wither away and die. If the roots of the affected plants are split open brown discolouration of the vascular tissue is seen. So far the only remedy found against this disease is to grow resistant varieties.

Gram Pod Borer (*Holothis obsolata*) locally known as *Ghatyatil Ali* is a pest which besides gram, also affects cotton, tobacco, tomato, peas, ganja and safflower. These are its principal host plants. The caterpillars feed on tender foliage and young pods. They bore holes in the pods and eat the developing grams by inserting the anterior half portion of their body inside the pods. The pest is active from November to March.

The moths are stout, light yellowish brown, with a wing expanse of 1½". While the fore-wings are pale brown with some black dots, the hind ones are lighter in colour with smoky dark markings. Full-grown caterpillars are greenish with dark broken grey lines along the sides of the body. They are 1½" to 2" in length.

Shining greenish yellow eggs, spherical in shape are laid singly on the tender parts of plants which are hatched in about six to seven days. In 14 to 15 days they become full-grown, descend to the ground and pupate in earthen cocoons in the soil near the plants. Their pupal period lasts from a week to a month.

Preventive measures include hand-picking of caterpillars in the early stages of attack and their destruction. To expose the pupae hibernating in the soil the field should be thoroughly ploughed after the crop is harvested. The pest can also be controlled by 0.2 per cent DDT spray obtained by diluting 1 lb of 50 per cent water dispersible DDT powder in 25 gallons of water. Generally a young crop requires about 60 to 80 gallons of such mixture per acre and a grown up crop about 100 gallons.

Boll Worms locally known as *bond ali* are of two types (a) Spotted Boll Worms, and (b) Pink Boll Worms.

(a) Spotted Boll Worms (*Earias fabia* S. & E *Insulana* B) locally known as *Thipkyanchi Bond-ali* is a serious pest of cotton, its other host plant being *bhendi*, *ambadi* and other malvaceous plants.

Spotted Boll Worm caterpillars bore into the growing shoots of the plants in the initial stage of the crop. Later when the flower buds appear the larvae bore into them and enter the bolls by making holes which are plugged with excreta. This results in shedding the buds and bolls. However, if they still remain they open up prematurely and consequently lint from such bolls fetches a low price.

(b) Pink Boll Worms (*Pectinophora gossypiella*, S.) is locally known as *Shendri Bond-ali* and unlike the spotted boll worms, the caterpillars never attack the shoots. Instead they feed inside the bolls and make them drop down. The pest is more harmful to American varieties of cotton than the Indian ones. As the caterpillars bore inside the bolls, the entrance holes get closed and it becomes difficult to spot out the affected bolls until they drop down or open up prematurely.

The life history, marks of identification and the control measures are more or less the same in case of both the boll worms and hence are grouped together.

The adult of spotted boll worms have pale white upper wings with a greenish band in the middle. However in case of adults of the pink boll worm the upper wings are totally greenish. The caterpillars of both the species are brownish white and have a dark head and prothoracic shield. Spotted boll worms bear a number of black brown spots on the body and hence the name. Full fed larvae measure about 3/4" in length.

Eggs are laid singly on leaves, flower buds, bracts, bolls etc. They hatch within four to six days. In case of the spotted boll worms the larval period lasts from nine to sixteen days depending upon the climatic conditions. Pupation takes place inside silken cocoons, outside the bolls, in which stage they remain for eight to fourteen days. The total period of the life cycle ranges from about 22 to 35 days. The pest is active from July to November.

In case of the pink boll worms, the larval period lasts from three to four weeks. Some of them remain dormant in the seeds for a long time for the perpetuation of the species. Generally, pupation takes place inside the bolls or in soil in silken cocoons from which moths emerge after about ten days. The pest becomes active from July to December. The winter season is passed in the larval stage.

The following are the measures prescribed for the control of these pests: (i) Removal and destruction of stubbles to check carry over of the pest to the next season. (ii) Destruction of all the malvaceous plants growing in off season which serve as alternative hosts for the pest, (iii) Seed fumigation with carbon disulphide at the rate of two ounces per 15 cubic feet before sowing or heating the seed at 145° F to destroy the hibernating larvae of the pink boll worm., (iv) Quick removal and destruction of the affected plant-parts in the early stage of the pest incidence., (v) Six dustings with 10 per cent D. D. T. +2 per cent lindane +40 per cent Sulphur mixture or with 1 per cent. endrin dust. Six sprayings at a fortnightly interval with one ounce of 20 per cent. E. C. endrin mixed in four to

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six gallons of water starting from one month prior to flowering have been found to be effective in reducing the pest incidence. It is desirable to add an equal quantity of sulphur to avoid mite incidence.

Red Cotton Bug (*Dysdercus sigulatus*, Fabr.) locally known as *Tambdya Dheknya* is a minor cotton pest its other hosts being *bhendi*, deccan hemp and hollyhock.

Both nymphs and adults suck plant sap thereby greatly impairing the vitality of the plant. By feeding on the seeds they lower their oil content. The excreta of these insects soils the lint. The infected seeds become useless for sowing. From October to February the pest remains active.

The adult is bright red, about half an inch long, with eyes scutellum, antenna of black colour. A series of white transverse bands are present on the ventral side of the abdomen. The nymphs are wingless, but resemble the adults in colour.

Bright yellow rounded eggs are laid in the soil in masses near the plants. These are hatched within seven days. Nymphs which are bright red pass through six instars in 30 to 35 days before reaching the adult stage. The total period of their life cycle is about six to eight weeks. During winter the pest hibernates in the adult stage.

The pest can be controlled by collecting the adults and the nymphs in trays containing kerosene mixed with water. This is done by shaking the plants. In case the pest becomes serious, which rarely happens, the crop may be treated with 5 per cent B. H. C. dust.

Jassids (*Empoasca devastans*, Dist.) is locally known as *Tudtude*, cotton being its main host plant. Its other host plants are *bhendi*, brinjal, potato and hollyhock. The pest is particularly active during the monsoon season.

Nymphs as well as adults suck the cell sap from leaves as a result of which the leaf margins turn yellowish. In case of excessive infestation the leaves redden and dry up as a result of which the growth is stunted.

Pale green in colour, the adult is wedge-shaped and 2 mm. in length. The front wings bear a black spot on their posterior parts. The nymphs are wingless and are found in large numbers on the lower surface of the leaves. They walk diagonally.

About 30 eggs are laid at a time in the tissue of the leaf-vein. The eggs are hatched in four to eleven days. The nymphal stage lasts from 7 to 21 days during which period they moult five times. In two to four weeks the entire life cycle is completed.

By adopting the following measures the pest can be controlled: 5 per cent D. D. T. dust at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs per acre mixed with an equal quantity of sulphur is known to be effective. The use of D. D. T. alone should be discouraged as it leads to excessive multiplication of mite population. It is to counteract this effect that sulphur should be mixed. This insecticide, which is sold ready-made, gives a good measure of protection for about two weeks provided rains do not follow the dusting operation. However, care should be taken to avoid the use of this mixture on Indian or Asiatic cotton varieties as it severely scorches these varieties. It may be added here that these varieties are not liable to jassid infestation. If infestation takes place only 5 per cent. D. D. T. may be used. The mixture is practicable only on American varieties which incidentally are more

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prone to jassid attacks. 0.2 per cent. spray of D.D.T. 5 per cent. (w/d) and sulphur (w/d) is very effective against jassids. Also effective against this pest and cheaper too than D.D.T. plus sulphur mixture is endrin applied at the rate of two to four ounces per acre or 0.01 to 0.02 per cent. to parathion. D. D. T. and sulphur mixture has the advantage in that it prevents mite build up.

Aphids (*Aphis gossypii*, Glover) locally known as *Mava* is another pest of cotton, its other hosts being *bhendi*, potato, chillies, brinjal and watermelon. The nymphs as well as adults suck the cell sap with the result that leaves turn yellowish and finally dry up.

The adult is oblong dark yellowish green in colour and is about one m.m. in length. It has two projections called cornicles on the dorsal side of the abdomen. It is mostly found in the wingless stage.

The alate and apterous forms reproduce parthenogenetically and viviparously. A single apterous female produces eight to 22 young ones a day. Before reaching the adult stage they pass through four moults. The duration of their life cycle lasts from seven to nine days.

The following control measures are known to be effective: (i) spraying with nicotine sulphate at the rate of one pound in 80 gallons of water with five pounds of soap, (ii) Spraying with pyrethrum extract in the proportion of one part in 1000 parts of water gives satisfactory results. Nearly 80 to 100 gallons of spray are required per acre. 2 ozs. to 4 ozs. of endrin per acre or 0.01 per cent to 0.02 per cent parathion are also effective against cotton aphids.

Mealybugs (*Ferrisia virgata*, CKLL.) is locally known as *Chiktya* and affects cotton, cashew, cocoa, jute, soyabean, pepper and many other crops. Both the nymphs and adults suck the juice of the leaves and tender shoots as a result of which plants give a stunted and whitish appearance. The feeding also causes curling and chlorosis. It is also reported to be acting as a vector of a virus disease. The pest is active from June to October.

The adult female is pale yellow in colour with its body covered with white meal and glossy threads, the caudal filaments attaining about half the length of the body. Its average length is about 2.6 to 3m.m. Newly hatched nymphs are light yellow in colour. However, the males are rare and winged. Adults and nymphs are seen congregating on the lower surface of the leaves and shoots of cotton plants.

The female is capable of reproducing parthenogenetically. Eggs hatch in about 19 to 29 minutes. Whereas the female undergoes three nymphal instars, the male undergoes four. The total nymphal period lasts for about 18 to 19 days, and the total life cycle from the egg to oviposition about 42 to 56 days.

Spraying with 1 per cent. fish oil rosin soap, 0.3 per cent. diazinon or parathion and 0.10 per cent malathion helps reduce the pest infestation.

Mites (*Eriophes gossypii*, Bank.) known by the same name locally also is a polyphagous species, but its main host plants are cotton, *bhendi* and castor. Both the adults and nymphs usually feed on the lower surface of the leaves as a result of which they become silvery white and ultimately dry up. In cases of extreme infestation complete defoliation of plants is caused.

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The larva which undergoes three moults before becoming an adult, is flesh coloured with three pairs of legs. Adults are minute sized creatures with an oval body and four pairs of legs. The female lays about 10 to 100 creamy, spherical and semi-translucent eggs which hatch in four to seven days time. Within six to ten days the nymphs become adults which live from ten to thirty days. The total life cycle is completed in three to four weeks.

Spraying with 0.05 per cent aramite, 0.03 per cent dichlorobenzilate (akar), 0.02 per cent. parathion or 0.2 per cent sulphur effectively controls the pest.

Cotton like other crops is also susceptible to diseases like anthracoses and black arm.

Anthracoses (*Colletotrichum indicum*, Dastur) locally known as *Kawadi* is a seed-borne disease of cotton, the sources of infection being infected seed and plant debris. It causes loss in bolls ranging from 2 to 5 per cent. In the seedling stage the disease causes 'seedling rot,' 'cotton rot' and damping off. Depressed circular spots appear on the bolls which become pinkish in the centre due to spore formation. Attack on the bolls results in short, immature and discoloured lint. The disease appears in the seedling stage in June-July and on bolls from October to November.

It can be controlled by adopting the following measures: (i) Destroying affected debris, (ii) Sowing healthy seeds, (iii) Treating the seeds with organo-mercurial compound containing 1 per cent organic mercury at the rate of two to three grams for one kilogram of seed.

Black Arm or Angular Leaf Spot (*Xanthomonas malvacearum* Smith Dawson) locally known as *Tikka* or *Karpa* mainly affects Indo-American variety as also irrigated cotton. It causes a loss in yield ranging from 2 to 10 per cent. It is a seed-borne disease the source of infection being affected seed. Infection is also caused by splashing rain drops carried by wind. It occurs on dry cotton from July to December and irrigated cotton from March to December.

The disease first manifests itself in the shape of small water soaked areas on leaves. These angular spots later coalesce involving larger areas of the leaf. When the disease extends along the edges of mid and lateral veins, the petioles, bolls and stems also get affected. This leads to the premature opening of the mature bolls. The lint from such bolls gets yellow strains and consequently its market value is reduced. Though indigenous varieties are not immune, the American varieties are highly susceptible to this disease.

The disease can be countered by adopting the following methods: (i) Growing resistant varieties, (ii) Using disease free or healthy seeds, (iii) Treating the seeds with organo-mercurial compound containing 1 per cent organic mercury, 3 to 4 grams for one kilogram of seed, (iv) Spraying the crop with bordeaux mixture 3:50, twice or thrice during the growing period of the crop.

Of Groundnut.

Aphids (*Aphis crassivora*) locally known as *Mava* is a serious pest of groundnut. The pest is of sporadic occurrence in most parts of the State. It frequently takes the form of an epidemic. By sucking the sap it reduces the vitality of the plants and acts as the vector of a serious virus disease commonly known as "Rosette" of groundnut.

The life history of this pest is not much different from that of safflower aphids, but the species become abundant during the *kharif* season. It can be controlled by spraying 10 per cent. BHC dust.

Tikka (*Cercospora arachidicola*, Hori) locally also known by the same name is a disease affecting groundnut which reduces the yield by 10 to 15 per cent. It is an air-borne disease the source of infection being infected plant debris. It occurs from August to October.

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The disease is caused by two species of pathogen each producing characteristic spots. The first sign is the appearance of conspicuous round purplish brown spots on one and a half month old plants. These spots later on increase in size and become blackish in colour with the surface marked with concentric stromatic rings of conidiophores. The spots are surrounded by a bright yellow halo when mature.

It can be controlled by spraying the crop in the third week of July with 3 : 3 : 50 bordeaux mixture or any copper fungicide containing 50 per cent. metallic copper. A second spraying has to be given in the month of August and if still necessary a third one in the third week of September. Dusting with 200 to 300 mesh sulphur at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs per acre also gives good result.

Sesamum Gall Fly (*Aspondylia sesami*) locally known as *Tilavaril Pili* Of Sesamum. or *Kane* is a minor pest affecting sesamum. So far no other host plants are known. The maggots get inside the young flower buds and the irritation causes gall formation which interferes with the process of pod formation. Consequently the buds wither away without bearing fruit.

The adult is like a small delicate mosquito. The larva is legless and remains inside the galls. Eggs are laid on flowers and the maggots develop into pupae after feeding on the contents of the flower. Pupae emerge as adults resembling mosquitoes.

Only preventive and not insecticidal measures of control have been devised so far. No stray plants should be allowed to grow in the off season so as to avoid giving rise to conditions favourable to the breeding of this pest. All infested buds should be scrupulously clipped and destroyed.

Shinx Moth (*Acherontia styx*) locally known as *Pane Khanari Ali* is another pest affecting sesamum. The caterpillar feeds extensively on leaves. The pest is found in all *til* growing areas of the State.

The moth is large with a dark grey bluish thorax. The abdomen is yellow with black bands. The fore-wings are dark brown. Full-fed larva is stout, 90 mm. long with a rough skin and having an anal horn at the abdominal end. It is light greenish in colour and has eight yellow stripes on its body. Eggs are laid singly on leaves. The larval period last for about two months. Pupation takes place in the soil, the pupae period lasting for about a month and a half.

As the caterpillar is very large hand-picking and destruction may be tried with effect. Dusting with 5 per cent BHC also gives good result.

Sugar-cane is susceptible to various pests, of which a few of the important ones are described below :

Sugar-cane stem Borer (*Chilotrea infuscatellus*, S.) locally known as *Khod Kida* is a pest which is known to affect only sugar-cane in Maharashtra State. However, in other states it is noticed on maize and bajra as well.

The pest is injurious principally to young cane. The caterpillars enter the plant from the side at ground level, by making holes in the stalk and may bore either downwards or up-wards or in both the directions. The presence of this pest is indicated by the drying up of the plant and causing of "dead hearts". A dead heart can easily be pulled out.

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The adult moth is greyish brown or straw-coloured measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " when the wings are spread out. The lower wings are greyish white with the palpi pointed forward. Newly hatched larva is greyish with dark head and translucent body bearing spots and hair. Later these tiny spots develop into spines. Fully developed larva is greyish white in colour. Its body is often covered with dark marks, having tubercles and short setae on them.

Oval scale-like whitish eggs are laid overlapping each other on the under surface of leaves by the side of the midrib. The egg stage lasts for about three to five days. The newly hatched caterpillar enters the cane near the eye at ground level and later tunnels as far as the roots. Sometimes it migrates from the roots to other tillers. The larval stage lasts for about a month and before pupation it bores a round hole into the cane above ground level which is covered by a silken membrane from where the moth can escape. The pupal stage lasts for about a week and the entire life cycle gets over within a month and a half.

Among the control measures of this pest the following may be listed:
(i) Uprooting the affected plants showing "dead hearts" ensuring that the larva has come out in the portion and feeding the same to cattle or burying them deep to prevent further development.

(ii) Planting in early November or December in case of plant cane and late planting in August or September in case of *adsali* cane will help in minimising the infestation, as the pest is less active during these months.

(iii) Releasing of *Trichogamma* parasites at the rate of one lakh of parasites per acre in three instalments at an interval of a fortnight in the infested field. This method, however, has not yielded satisfactory results, but its cheapness attracts much attention.

(iv) Light earthing up of the cane will prevent the emergence of the moth as the holes will get closed by the mud.

Sugarcane Top Shoot Borer (*Scirpophaga nivella*, F.) locally known as *Shendyantil Ali* is a very serious pest of sugarcane that breeds throughout the year and is capable of attacking cane at a later stage. The newly hatched caterpillar enters first the midrib of the leaf and bores downwards into the shoots from the top. As a result of such feeding the central shoot dries up in a characteristic way which later results in giving off side shoots, which form a bunch top. The punctures on the leaves, the death of the central shoots and the formation of bunch tops are the characteristic effects of this pest. In Maharashtra this pest affects only sugar-cane but in some other states jowar has been recorded as its host plant.

The moth is creamy white in colour with a wing span of a little over an inch when spread out. The females have orange hair-like structures at the tip of the abdomen. The first pair of wings of certain males has a single black spot on each wing. Fully developed caterpillars measure from about one to one and a half inches. They are yellowish white in colour.

Eggs in masses of 35 to 40 are laid on the undersurface of leaves and are covered with brownish hair-like structures. The newly hatched caterpillar after remaining for some time on the leaves enters the shoots. A fully developed larva measures one to one and a half inches and before pupation it prepares a silken membrane from which the moth can escape. The pupa is found in the larval tunnel. The egg stage lasts for six to seven days. While the larval stage continues for three to six weeks, the pupal period lasts for seven to ten days. Within two to four days of its emergence the moth starts laying eggs.

Methods such as mass collection of eggs and destruction, removal of affected plants etc. are the only effective measures known so far.

Conservation of egg parasites with the help of special boxes can be tried. Chemical measures have, so far, not yielded any appreciable results. However, for effective control of the pest the following measures are recommended : (i) Harvesting the crop by digging out the stump and not by cutting at the ground level as is usually done, (ii) Large scale campaign for collecting and destroying the egg masses of the top shoot borer, (iii) Giving two light earthings during the early stages of the crop.

Sugar-cane Leaf Hopper or *Pyrilla* (*Pyrilla* sp.) locally known as *Tudtude* is mainly a sugar-cane pest but sometimes its adults are found on maize and jowar. The nymphs and adult bugs suck the sap of cane leaves from the lower surface with the result that the leaves lose turgidity, begin to wither and ultimately dry up. The bugs secrete a honeydew like substance that spreads on the leaves on which a black fungus develops. As a result of *pyrilla* damage the sucrose content of the juice is reduced.

The adult *pyrilla* bug is a straw-coloured insect with two pairs of wings folded roof-wise on the back and the head extended like a pointed beak which is quite readily visible. The young nymphs that hatch out from the eggs are pale brown in colour having a pair of long characteristic processes covered by wax. They are very active and are found in large numbers on cane.

Pale greenish-yellow eggs are laid in clusters of 2 to 4 or 10 to 60 generally on the under surface of leaves, and between the detached leaf-sheaths and the stem. They are covered with white cottony waxy filaments and hatch out within a week. Within 50 to 60 days the nymphs become adult bugs. Egg laying continues from April to November and the period of the activity of the pest is from July to August.

The following control measures are suggested to overcome this pest : (i) Collection and destruction of egg masses. Crushing the eggs between fingers and the leaves has been found to be an easy and convenient method, (ii) Stripping off the lower leaves to remove the eggs laid in the leaf-sheaths was a method recommended for a long time. Now however, insecticides are used, (iii) Dusting the crop with 5 per cent. BHC at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. and 50 to 60 lbs. per acre in the pre and post-monsoon periods respectively destroys both the nymphs and the adults. This method has largely been adopted now, (iv) Spraying 0.12 to 0.25 per cent. BHC or 0.25 per cent. D.D.T. at the rate of 30 to 50 gallons per acre for young cane during the pre-monsoon period and over 100 gallons during the post-monsoon period also gives considerable relief.

Fruit Rot (*Colletotrichum capsoci*) (Syd.) is locally known as *Kavadi* Of Chillis. and affects both dry and irrigated chilli crop during November and December. There is rotting of fruit and fruit drop resulting in a loss of nearly 15 to 20 per cent. in the yield. Plant debris and the infected seeds are the sources of the incidence of the disease. Seed treatment with organo-mercurial fungicides and spraying three times with bordeaux mixture 3 : 3 : 50 or any other copper fungicide from flowering onwards help in reducing the disease.

Powdery Mildew [*Uncinula necator* (Schew.) Burr.] locally known as *Bhuri* Of Grapes. is an air-borne grape disease, the source of infection being spores carried by wind from diseased to healthy crops. In severe cases it causes a 10 to 15 per cent. loss in the yield. No variety of grapes is immune to this disease.

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Irrigation.
PESTS AND
DISEASES.
Of Sugarcane.

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DISEASES.
Of Grapes.

The disease manifests itself in the form of whitish patches appearing on both sides of the leaves. These patches gradually enlarge covering maximum part of lamina turning whitish green. In severe cases withering and shedding of leaves, giving wilted appearance to the plant takes place. Patches also appear near the base of the shoots which turn black. Affected blossoms are rendered incapable of developing fruits. Young berries, if affected in the early stage, drop and in advanced stage they crack. The disease occurs from November to January.

Powdery Mildew can be effectively controlled by dusting the crop with sulphur of 200 to 300 mesh, in the third weeks of November, December and January.

Anthraxnose (*Gloeosporium ampelophagum*, Sacc) locally known as *Karpa* is another air-borne disease of grapes, the source being infected debris. In case of a severe attack the vines are considerably damaged resulting in a loss in yield ranging from 20 to 30 per cent.

The disease appears on the vine stems and young shoots in the form of deep seated elongated lesion, dark on the border and pinkish white in the centre. Similar spots also develop on leaves. Young blossoms when affected, show blighting effects. If, however, the crop is affected in the advanced stage, berries show a peculiar symptom known as blind eye spot. The disease affects the crop from June to November. It can be controlled by spraying with bordeaux mixture 5 : 5 : 50 in the third week of May and October and last week of July and November.

Downy Mildew (*Plasmopara viticola* (Berk and Curt) Berl and De-Toni) locally known as *Kevada* is yet another air-borne disease of grapes. Like the *Karpa*, its source of infection is also infected debris and it causes a loss of nearly 20 to 30 per cent. in the yield in case of a severe attack.

The disease attacks all aerial plant parts viz., leaves, canes, tendrils, bunches etc. On the upper surface the disease makes its appearance in the form of greenish yellow indefinite sized spots which look translucent and oily. Under humid conditions white downy growth is found on the under surface of the leaves. The leaves finally dry up and turn brown. Badly affected leaves fall down. On tender bunches shrivelling, hardening and mummification is observed. However, matured berries do not succumb to the disease. The disease affects the crop from June to September. It can be controlled by spraying with bordeaux mixture 5 : 5 : 50 in the third week of May and October and last week of July and November.

Of Mango. Powdery Mildew of Mango (*Oidium magniferae*, Herthet) locally known as *Ambayavaril Bhuri* is an air-borne disease of mango crop, the infection being carried by wind and hoppers *Idiocerus* Sp. The loss in yield in case of a severe attack amounts to nearly 30 per cent.

Whitish Coating appears on the inflorescence covering it entirely. This coating later turns black and consists mainly of spores and mycelium of the fungus. Young fruits are also sometimes thus affected. The incidence of this disease is from January to February and it can be controlled by dusting the tree with sulphur (200 mesh) plus D. D. T. (4 : 1) as soon as the tree blossoms.

Disease of citrus fruits. Citrus Canker (*Xanthomonas citri*) locally known as *Devi Rog* chiefly affects lime disfiguring the fruits and thus reducing its market value considerably. All aerial plant parts are affected on which a canker in the form of raised corky spots, orange to brownish in colour, appears.

These spots are more conspicuous on leaves and fruits and cause disfiguring. The disease persists from April onwards and can be controlled by pruning the heavily infected twigs and spraying the plants with 5 : 5 : 50 bordeaux mixture.

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Wardha and three other Central Provinces districts now in Maharashtra had Zamindari and Malguzari systems of land tenure. Under the Gond rulers the Patil of the village acted as the agent of Government for apportioning and collecting the revenue assessed on the village. All village lands were held on a yearly lease from the Patil. Neither Patil nor ryots were allowed hereditary rights. 'The Patil' wrote Sir R. Jenkins, 'is the agent of Government for apportioning and collecting the rent of his villages, for which his responsibility is absolute, and he possesses a subordinate and rather undefined magisterial and judicial authority. The remuneration for agency or responsibility, which is paid either in money or rent-free land besides certain trifling dues and privileges is commonly one-fourth of the Government share, subject to various deductions which reduce it to about one sixth. The office is held at the pleasure of Government, being neither hereditary nor saleable, and on the rejection or resignation of the incumbent no *malikana* is allowed. It is true that patels are frequently succeeded by their sons or other members of their family, not however, by virtue of any hereditary right, but by sufferance and a new appointment by Government and whoever the incumbent may be he is charged with the full exercise of all the duties and entitled to all the privileges of the office unencumbered with any interference or claims on the part of his predecessor or family. The ryots held their lands on yearly leases granted to them by the patel. None of them were entitled to cultivate the same fields in perpetuity, nor was it the practice to grant leases to them for more than one year. Over a limited area in Wardha which had been acquired by the Marathas not from the Gonds but from the Nizam, a somewhat different system prevailed, though the difference was more in theory than in practice.'*

"The principles followed by the Nizams in the assessment of revenue were based on Todar Mal's system under which the whole culturable land was measured and a permanent assessment was made on it which amounted to a third of the estimated produce. However, revenue was remitted on any fields not cropped during any year. Revenue was also remitted in years of bad harvest depending upon the severity of the crop failures. Under the Nizam the difference in the system lay in that the office of the Patil was hereditary and saleable and if a patel was ousted for non-payment of revenue and a farmer appointed in his place, he possessed the right to resume his position as patel whenever he was able to discharge the duties of his office. The creation of hereditary office bearers was one of the chief characteristics of the Muhammedan System as opposed to that which the Marathas introduced.

The Marathas abandoned the principle of the Mughal System. Sir R. Jenkins wrote that "The statement of the area of each field which is inserted in the village papers, is now used to express the changes in its relative value, the proportional value of the field being increased or diminished by augmenting or deducting its area.

Under the Marathas (1749-1818) the demand was increased but the system as laid down by the Gonds continued, with some minor changes, more or less in the same way. Curiously a sort of permanent revenue demand seems to have been recognised called the *Ain Jamabandi*. It cannot be stated with certainty what this was but it appears it was the

* Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, p-187.

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demand which the Marathas found existing at the time they took over the country from Gonds. It could be modified, however, at the annual settlements with the Patils according to the increase or decrease of cultivation. ”*

During the period of the minority of the Bhosle Raja from 1818 to 1830 the management of the district was taken over by the British. During this period triennials were substituted for annual settlements. The yearly papers were tabulated and names were given to each field and each field was assessed with a separate sum. A policy of limiting the authority of the Patil over the ryot was inaugurated.

In 1830, the management was handed back to the Raja and remained with him until the district lapsed to the British in 1853. During this period, the policy inaugurated by the British was generally adhered to.

“ On the escheat of this tract in 1853 summary settlements were concluded, and at the commencement of operations for the 30 years’ settlement the revenue of Wardha and Nagpur was Rs. 11·56 lakhs. Orders for the 30 years’ settlement were issued in 1860, but the preliminary survey began in Wardha from 1858. At its commencement the Wardha District still formed part of Nagpur and the settlement was begun by Mr. Ross, the Settlement Officer of Nagpur. In 1862, Wardha was constituted as a separate District and Mr. Bernard was appointed as Settlement Officer, being succeeded by Mr. Rivett-Carnac in 1864. The latter officer brought the settlement to a conclusion in 1866 and wrote the report. Mr. Mac George, the Deputy Commissioner of the District was also in charge of the settlement for some period. But after the first formation of the District and before the conclusion of the settlement a redistribution of territory took place between the Nagpur and Wardha Districts, while the settlements were conducted according to the areas as first constituted. The result is that Mr. Rivett-Carnac’s Report and the statistics contained in it do not refer to the present Wardha District. The changes were roughly that the old Ashti pargana, parts of those of Kondhali and Keljhar, and the bulk of the old Girar pargana were transferred from Nagpur to Wardha and 122 villages of the Bela pargana from Wardha to Nagpur. The whole District was thus recast and gained considerably in size. The basis of the settlement was that 60 per cent of the assets were to be taken as the State demand, excluding apparently Siwai income which at any rate was not assessed. But the existing revenue absorbed so large a portion of the assets that a strict adherence even to this fraction would have entailed a reduction and in some cases the proportion taken was much larger. It was assumed that the work of assessment was undertaken more with the object of rectifying irregularities and of giving reduction where circumstances seemed to call loudly for it, than with the purpose of effecting an enhancement. The previous Maratha assessments had been high and in 1857, it had been reported that the cultivators had been emigrating in numbers from the District to the Berars. At the time of revision the general incidence of the revenue was not oppressive, but in many villages it was collected with difficulty and the instalments from some villages were habitually in arrears. The village papers apparently afforded no basis for effecting an assessment owing to the gross misstatements of the rental. Thus the rent rate of ordinary tenants worked out as nearly 29 per cent. smaller than the absolute occupancy, and 20 per cent. smaller than the occupancy rate. As a rule the proprietor’s *sir* or home farm contained the more valuable lands of the village, yet it was valued in most villages at rates which were considerably below

* *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, p.187-88.*

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those paid by the three classes of ryots. In the Pohna and Hinganghat parganas Mr. Mac George held that the rent-rolls were fairly reliable except so far as the *sir* and muafi lands were concerned, but in the result they were as a rule not accepted as a basis for assessment. This was obtained by analysing the rent-rolls of several villages in each pargana and deducing a rent rate on each class of soil from the rents of holdings accepted as typical. These rates were then applied to the paragana generally. The result of the settlement was that the revenue remained practically unaltered. On the old area of the Wardha District, to which the settlement report refers, it was enhanced by a tenth per cent. Of 988 villages which came under settlement, a reduction of revenue was given in 219 and an enhancement imposed in 395 while in 374 villages no alteration was made. It was anticipated that a considerable rise would shortly occur in the rental, but the enhancement actually effected in rents was trifling, and it was stated that they were left to adjust themselves as much as possible. **

Malguzari and Zamindari were the two predominant systems of tenures prevailing then. Proprietary rights were conferred on the revenue farmers, village patils and malguzars under the first of these systems. The malguzar was allowed to manage the village on payment of revenue to Government on leaving about one third of the gross rent as his remuneration.

Apart from the malguzari villages, there were certain estates managed by the zamindars and the Jagirdars since long, even prior to the Maratha conquests of 1740-55. These estates were of feudal nature and were continued as rewards or in return for military service etc. Unlike the malguzars, they had full proprietary rights in their estates. They paid only quit revenues to Government and had the right to divide or alienate their lands.

The inam tenure was also prevalent in some of the villages. Under the inam tenure, plots of land in khalsa villages were held by the recipients wholly or partially rent-free. They were either service or personal inams.

All proprietary rights in an estate, mahal, alienated village or alienated lands were abolished under the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals and Alienated Lands) Act, 1950. The progressive land legislation in the post-independence era has done away with Malguzari, Zamindari and Jahagirdari Systems of land tenures and has substituted the Ryotwari System of Land Tenure.

Under the Ryotwari tenure the land revenue is fixed not upon an estate as a whole but on individual survey numbers or sub-divisions thereof. Land revenue rates are fixed according to the quality of the survey number, the average rainfall, kind of crops grown, water resources and location. Of the other tenures such as political inams, personal inams and service inams only the last mentioned remain in existence.

Prior to the enforcement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Act, 1958, the relations between the tenant and the landlord in the district were governed and regulated by the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code and the Berar Regulation of Agricultural Leases Act, 1951. This Act did not confer on the tenants the right of purchasing the land held by him as lessee. It also did not give him the pre-emption right of purchasing the land held by him when the landlord intended to sell it off. It, however, provided that (i) no lease

* Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District Vol. A., 1906 pp.-194-96.

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deed would be for a period of less than five years, (ii) the protected lessee had no right to transfer his occupancy rights to any one except to the owner, and (iii) the landlord as also the tenant had a right to get the lease money fixed from Government. These regulations were further amended. The amended regulations provided that the lessee could be declared as a protected tenant if the owner of the leased land does not happen to be a woman or a disabled person, and that he had furnished the required information about his rights to the land by 1st February 1954. In the amendment it was also provided that the landlord had no right to evict the tenant. This protection, however, did not apply to the tenants cultivating over 50 acres of land, and the landlord had no right of evicting a tenant unless a specific permission to the effect was obtained from the concerned Revenue Officers. The tenant, if evicted, was entitled to reclaim the land within one year.

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Act, 1958, which is the prevailing tenancy Act was extended to the district from 30th December 1958. This Act confers on all tenants the rights of purchasing the land from the owner. All the privileges of a protected tenant are granted to the ordinary tenants as well. The present enactment has unified the provisions of the old enactments in force, and at the same time has finally laid down the rights of the tenants. It provides for tenancy rights by succession and regulates the sale of agricultural land exceeding two-third of the ceiling area as determined under the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961, to non-agriculturists or even to agriculturists holding land as tenants. Widows, minors, disabled persons, persons under preventive detention and public trusts have been granted protection under the new Act.

The new Act has made considerable changes in the provisions relating to rent, termination of tenancy, inheritance of tenancy rights etc., of the previous enactments. It also contains provisions in regard to family holdings, ceiling on holding and compulsory purchase of land by tenants subject to certain conditions and exceptions. It has provided that the landlord can take over the management of the lands which are not efficiently cultivated or which are left fallow for two or more consecutive seasons. A landlord has been given the right of resumption under the following conditions.

(1) He was to give necessary notice of termination of tenancy on or before 15th February 1961, and to apply for possession of land on or before 31st March 1961.

(2) Landlords whose total holdings did not exceed one family holding were given a special right to terminate tenancies created by them not earlier than April 1957. The last date for the application was 26th January 1962.

(3) Small holders, viz., landlords whose holdings did not exceed one-third of the family holding on 15th February 1961 and who earned their livelihood from agricultural pursuits, were given a right to take back their land from the tenant by giving a written notice within one year from the date of enforcement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Amendment Act of 1961. The application for possession was to be made before 1st April 1963.

RURAL WAGES. In 1961 the proportion of agricultural labourers, to total workers in
Casual Labour. Wardha district was 43·47 per cent, females accounting for 59·34 per cent and males 32·37 per cent. Although the proportion of workers engaged in cultivation is less in the district to that of the State average,

it being 33.84 and 46.41 per cent. respectively, the proportion of agricultural labourers is almost double in the district than the State average which is 23.80 per cent. It could thus be seen that both taken together the district has much larger proportion to that of the State average. Again the proportion of both male and female workers engaged as agricultural labourers in the district is much higher than the State average. This is so because no alternative employment in industry is available. In the district itself female agricultural labourers are almost double that of the male workers.¹

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Casual Labour.

As a rule the cultivators in the district employ casual labourers only when there is pressure of farm work. Preference is always given to local labour and only in case of non-availability or shortage of local labour that outside labourers are employed. The labourers are employed on daily wages and are usually paid in cash though at times payment is also made in kind. In the past at least most of the labourers were paid in kind but now cash payment is more in vogue, the labourers also preferring the latter mode of payment. The rate of wages paid varies depending upon sex, the working season and the nature of the agricultural operation. Women labourers are usually paid at half the wage rate paid to men labourers. At the sowing and harvesting time when the cultivators are hard pressed for labour the rate is higher than what it is at other times of the year. Labour performing operations involving heavy and skilled manual work such as operating agricultural implements, harvesting and threshing is also paid more than the unskilled labour performing routine jobs like stalk-picking etc. Since skilled labour is generally scarce at many places in the district it is employed on contract basis where the labourers can put in more work and earn more. Cotton and groundnut harvesting is generally given on contract basis. Female labour is almost always employed in picking cotton, cutting grass, weeding and cutting off of the jowar earheads. The threshing and winnowing operations are normally performed by the agriculturist and his family, but big cultivators have to hire labour for these operations.

About the wage rates paid and the operations performed the old Wardha Gazetteer says the following : " Women are employed in weeding and are paid 3 or 4 pice if they work from midday till evening which is a common practice in the rains, and 1½ to 2 annas for working the whole day. Men are employed in cutting the jowar stalks and receive 3 *pailis* or 7½ lbs. of grain a day. Women cut off the ears from the stalks and get 2 *pailis* or 5 lbs. each. The picking of cotton is sometimes paid for by a share of about twentieth of the amount picked according to the demand for labour. If cash payment is made, the rate is 3 or 4 annas per maund of 18 seers of seed cotton. Women are almost always employed as pickers. At the rate given they earn about 2 annas a day. Wheat harvesting is paid for at the rate of one *themli* or bundle for every 20 bundles cut. This yields between 3 and 4 lbs. of grain and a woman can earn one, and a man one and a half a day. Women are employed in rooting up linseed plants and beating them cut with a short club or *mogri* and are paid 2 annas a day. " ² Though the wages of agricultural labourers have increased manifold since then, especially in the post-World War II period, the prices have also gone on soaring continually and this rise in prices has virtually nullified the rise in wages. Money wages have no doubt gone up but

¹ Based on 1961 Census Handbook, Wardha.

² Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha, Vol. A, 1906, p. 137.

Casual Labour.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 26—contd.

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RURAL WAGES,
Casual Labour.

Year	Month	Skilled Labour			Field labour	Other Agricultural Labour	Herds-men
		Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Cobblers			
1963-64 ..	July	.. 3·65	3·12	3·00	1·50	1·50	1·50
	August	.. 3·82	3·16	3·00	1·50	1·50	1·50
	September	.. 4·66	3·77	3·11	2·00	2·00	2·00
	October	.. 4·44	3·55	3·11	2·00	2·00	2·00
	November	.. 4·44	3·72	3·27	2·00	1·89	1·89
	December	.. 4·44	3·72	3·10	2·11	2·11	2·11
	January	.. 4·19	3·61	3·11	2·00	1·89	1·89
	February	.. 4·33	3·33	2·89	2·00	1·66	1·66
	March	..	The data is not available from March to June.				
	April	..					
	May	..					
	June	..					
1965-66 ..	July	.. 4·65	4·50	3·16	2·65	2·16	1·84
	August	.. 4·37	4·16	3·16	2·84	2·50	2·00
	September	.. 4·84	4·50	3·34	2·70	2·34	2·34
	October	.. 4·84	4·34	3·16	2·43	2·34	2·34
	November	.. 4·84	4·34	3·16	2·50	2·16	2·16
	December	.. 4·84	4·34	3·16	2·50	2·16	2·16
	January	.. 5·16	4·65	3·16	2·65	2·50	2·16
	February	.. 5·00	4·16	3·00	2·65	2·50	2·50
	March	.. 5·16	4·65	3·16	2·65	2·56	2·50
	April	.. 4·84	4·34	3·16	2·59	2·41	2·34
	May	.. 4·84	4·34	3·16	2·59	2·41	2·34
	June	.. 4·84	4·34	3·16	2·59	2·34	2·34

Saldars or annual servants are employed by big cultivators or those who undertake intensive farming and have the capacity to provide work throughout the year. A *saldar* is available for work at any time of the day or night and usually does all type of farm-work including errand-carrying. The contract with a *saldar* is generally entered into only for a period of one year and is employed on the day of the *Gudhi Padva*. Payment is made both in cash and kind, the rate prevailing at present varying between Rs. 300 and Rs. 700 per annum depending upon the nature of the farm-work, the type of farming followed by the cultivator,

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and skill and ability of the *saldar* himself, this latter factor being given the most weight while fixing up the wages. The payment is made in instalments and over and above the cash, a *saldar* receives 15 to 18 maunds of jowar, a pair of *dhoti*, a shirt, a *ghonghadi* or blanket and a pair of foot-wear. Usually the *saldars* and their employers come from the same village and their relations remain very cordial. In fact some of the cultivators treat *saldars* as members of their own families. On the festival days the employers usually invite *saldars* for meals. The following paragraph concerning the farm-servants is reproduced from the old Wardha Gazetteer.

“Farm-servants are usually engaged by the year from the first day of Chaitra (April). But in many cases they are taken on only for six months. If paid in grain the customary wages of a farm-servant are 6 *kuros* or 120 lbs. of *juar* a month and from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 a year in cash or 8 *kuros* a month and Rs. 5 in cash. Formerly it is said that they received only 5 *kuros* a month and two to five rupees annually. Besides this the farm-servant receives 5 *kuros* or 100 lbs. of *juar* in the pod at harvest, his food on four or five festivals, and a blanket and a pair of shoes annually and while he is watching the *juar* crop he picks as many of the heads as he wishes to eat. These grain wages work out to Rs. 60 a year, taking *juar* at 42 lbs. to the rupee. But the servants frequently demand to be paid in cash and their cash wages vary between Rs. 60 and Rs. 80. The wages of private graziers employed by *malguzars* or large tenants are the same as those of farm-servants. To the village graziers who pasture cattle by the month for hire, the fees are 2 annas a month for a cow and 4 annas for a buffalo.”

Balutedars. *Balutedars* are village artisans who are connected with the various agricultural as also other useful operations. The important village artisans are the *barhai* or carpenter, the *khati* or blacksmith, the *chambhar* or cobbler, the *mhali* or barber and the *dhobi* or washerman. In the past under the so called *balutedari* system they were given a fixed payment in kind for all the work they did or services rendered during the year. The *baluta* system has almost disappeared now and survives only in some of the remoter villages. It is now the usual practice to pay the village artisans in cash according to the job performed by them. The following details taken from the old Wardha Gazetteer are interesting.

“ It is now becoming usual to pay the village servants in cash by the job, while the unfortunate *Bhumak*¹ and *Garpagari*² frequently receive nothing from the sceptical cultivators and have had to be taken themselves to other avocations. The carpenter receives an annual allowance of 100 lbs. of grain and the blacksmith of 50 lbs. per plough of four bullocks or 40 acres, tenants who have smaller holdings giving a proportionate amount. In return for this they repair the iron and wooden implements of agriculture including carts, and make new ones when the materials are supplied to them. Sometimes the tenant gives both the carpenter and blacksmith 20 lbs. of grain extra for the repairs of each cart in his possession. The *Mhali* or barber receives 25 lbs. of grain annually for each man in the household whom he shaves. If paid in cash he receives 6 annas a year per head. He is not paid for children under 12 years of age. The barber also carries the invitations at weddings, acts as torch-bearer and makes leaf-plates. For these duties he receives a present. He massages the legs of his clients when called upon and is given his food. The *Warthi* or *Dhobi* washes the clothes of the tenants two or three times a month and all the clothes of the family

¹ *Bhumak* meaning priest of the village gods.

² *Garpagari* or hail-avorter.

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Balutedars.

when a birth or death occurs. For this he receives 20 lbs. of grain at the autumn harvest and 30 lbs. at the spring harvest. When a child is born he gets 25 lbs. of grain if it is a boy and 12½ lbs. if a girl. But he gets nothing extra when a death occurs. Men's loin cloths and women's *saris* or clothes are washed daily. In the case of the poorer tenants, the women of the family do this work, but those who can afford employ the Dhobi when he is resident in the village and give him a *chapati* daily in return. Besides their ordinary remuneration all the village servants receive presents at sowing time and at harvest if they go to the fields. These may amount to 3 or 4 lbs. of grain on each occasion."¹

Occurrence of famines is a common feature in many parts of the country even today though their frequency and severity may and does vary from region to region. Prior to the commencement of the regency in 1818, no information as to the occurrence of famines in the district is on record. The only description of those occurring between 1818 and 1868-69 is contained in a letter by the Deputy Commissioner² written in 1868 which gives such facts as he had been able to gather by oral inquiry. However the early famine history of Wardha district may be traced from various references to famines in Berar as Wardha lies close by this region. Berar along with the rest of the Deccan was devastated by a terrible famine during the reign of Muhammad Shah Bahamani (1378-1397) who opened an orphanage at Ellichpur to relieve the distress of the people. We have no knowledge whether such measures were taken in Wardha district. The district is unlikely to have escaped the famine of 1417 which gripped the greater part of the Deccan. Again the scarcity of 1472-73 which pervaded Malva, and the Deccan including Berar caused an exodus of population in Bengal and Gujarat. In 1630-31 the rains completely failed in Berar and the Deccan which resulted in one of the most severe famines ever known in Berar. "Buyers were ready to give a life for a loaf, but seller was there none. The flesh of dogs was sold as that of goats and the bones of the dead were ground with the flour sold in the market, and the punishment of those who profited by this traffic produced yet direr results, men devoured each other and came to regard the flesh of their children as sweeter than their love. The inhabitants fled afar to other tracts till the corpses of those who fell by the way impeded those who came after and in the lands of Berar, which had been famous for their fertility and prosperity, no trace of habitation remained."³ Though this account taken from *Badshah Nama* of Abdul Hamid Lahori seems and is a little exaggerated it cannot be dismissed as entirely imaginary and fabricated.

A reference has already been made to the letter of the Deputy Commissioner. This letter refers only to the famine of 1832 which incidentally is the earliest recorded famine in Wardha district. It describes that famine as follows. Excessive rain fell in November 1831 at the time when the autumn crop had been threshed and harvested. The grain was severely injured, while the continuous rains prevented the spring sowings and caused such grains as had been sown to rot in the ground. The remains of the spring harvest were finally destroyed by blight. The outturn of both harvests was very poor and severe famine appears to have ensued for a period of eight or nine months. The price of grain rose to eight seers a rupee in April 1832. Distress was acute and was not alleviated by any demand for labour, while starving refugees from Berar and Khandesh flocked into the district. To obtain food many people changed their caste, and parents sold their children for ten pounds of wheat. The death

¹. *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District*, Vol. A., 1906 pp. 138-39.

². No. 1114, dated 27th April 1868, from the Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner, Nagpur.

³. *Badshah Nama* in Elliot and Dowson, Vol. VII, p. 24.

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1832.

rate for the famine period was locally estimated at a fifth of the population. Though this figure cannot be considered to possess statistical value it does suffice to indicate that there was severe mortality from privation. The refugees from other districts naturally fared worse. Daily 5,000 persons were served with cooked food by the Bhosle administration at Nagpur and alms houses were established at all the central places. The export of foodgrains was totally forbidden and a price was fixed at which the sales were to be made, pressure being directed to cause the holders of grain stocks to retail them at fixed rates. From the granaries at Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara grain was distributed without interest. On the whole the Bhosle administration seems to have done as much as any other government would have done to relieve the people or subjects of their sufferings".¹

1868-69 "Between 1832 and 1868, the year of Bundelkhand famine, crops fared well there being on record no serious failures of crops. It was a period of comparative plenty and prosperity. The monsoon broke early in 1868 and nearly nine inches of rain were received in the first week of June alone. Consequently the autumn crops were hurriedly sown, but the rain was succeeded by a break of five weeks until the 12th of July. During this period though the seedling germinated, the young plants began to wither, but an opportune shower on 12th July again revived them. Such land as had not been ready at the first premature burst of the rain was also sown. The long break had also made possible a careful preparation of the fields for the spring crops. However, unfortunately the monsoon failed again in early August and was not regularly re-established. During the latter part of August showers were received joyfully and a storm in September gave 2½ inches of rain. The exact result of the harvest is not recorded, but moderate outturns were obtained both from the autumn and spring crops and no severe distress followed. Regular relief works were not considered necessary but it was reported that Pench river irrigation project would be undertaken. Whether any work was actually executed or undertaken is not known as there is no record to that effect. Some railway extension was undertaken which provided some work. A certain amount of scarcity was experienced leading to such increased mortality as to affect the development of population in the next Census of 1872."²

1877-78 "The monsoon partially failed in 1877-78 only 6½ inches of rainfall being received in August and four inches in September. Jowar gave a fair outturn and despite rain in the winter months the spring crops were bad. Though the Deputy Commissioner reported that no relief was required, the statistics of death rate at 70 per mille and birth-rate at only 32 show that distress did exist and that relief was essential. However, mortality can be partly attributed to epidemics of Cholera and small-pox."³

1892-94 "The cycle of bad years began in 1891-92 in Wardha district in which year only four inches of rain fell in August whereas 21 inches fell in September. This resulted in poor autumn crops. Due to insufficiency of rain in August rice crop totally withered and excess of rain in September drowned the jowar and cotton crops. Spring crops were also affected because scarcely any rains were received until February. Wheat gave an outturn of only 60 and gram of 38 per cent. of an average harvest. Jowar, cotton and rice were only 45 per cent. each of the normal. Distress however does not seem to have supervened. The Revenue Report of 1891-92 states that "the conditions of the year were by no means suitable for

¹. *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, pp.172-73.*

². *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol.A., 1906, pp-173-74.*

³. *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol.A., 1906,p-174.*

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1892-94.

jowar, cotton and *til*, which suffered in particular considerably from the heavy rains of September. In the Nagpur country these crops are said to have been very poor, jowar which is the staple food of the poorer classes suffering most. The effect of the early cessation of the rains was most marked in the case of wheat crop, the area under which contracted by about 12 per cent in consequence of the unfavourable conditions for sowing. A timely fall of rain in February improved prospects which during January had been very gloomy. But its effect was somewhat discounted by the early setting in of the hot weather, which is said to have prematurely dried the grain and rendered it much lighter than was anticipated. The harvests in the Southern and Eastern Districts were very poor indeed." The agricultural history of the year is rather interesting in that even after the heavy rain in September much of the land remained too dry for sowing, while February rain was too late to benefit the crops of the Southern Districts. The year 1892-93 however was much favourable for Wardha than for other districts, the autumn harvest being practically upto normal. The October rain was sufficient for sowing and upto February the prospects of the spring crop seemed excellent, but much damage was caused in the ripening plants by heavy rain in March with long intervals of cloudy weather and occasional hailstorms. The spring crops yielded half outturns and the average of the years was 84 per cent of normal. In 1893-94 serious injury was caused to cotton and *til* due to $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inches of rain received in October and November respectively. Rain at sowing time induced rust in wheat and linseed resulting in a yield of only 45 and 38 per cent of normal respectively. In the cold weather heavy showers were received in other districts but in Wardha no rain was received at the headquarters and only one or two light showers at other stations. It appears that cloudy weather assisted the rust already induced by the dampness of the soil and this perhaps may explain the failure which considered by the statistics of the rainfall, seems to be unaccountable. The number of deaths in 1894 exceeded that of births by about 5,000 which indicated that there was slight distress in the district."¹

"The autumn crops of 1894-95 were considerably damaged by heavy rains in September and October, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches being received in the former and 3 in the latter month. While jowar and cotton yielded 68 and 75 per cent respectively of the normal, the outturn of *til* and *tur* were a mere 30 and 45 per cent respectively. Less than three inches of rain fell between November and February, but this amount, combined with cloudy weather was sufficient to induce rust in linseed, though wheat and gram escaped without much damage. Linseed was almost totally destroyed its outturn that year being only 38 per cent of normal. Stray wheat plants standing unaffected in a reddened linseed field, was a common sight to see and *vice versa* a solitary linseed plant in a wheat field was found to be the only one affected. Wind carried the red spores everywhere and a powder like brick dust covered the feet and clothes of a person walking through a linseed field. In 1893 both the death and birth-rates remained almost the same as in the preceding year, deaths exceeding births by about 2000. The year 1895-96 was comparatively a good year for Wardha though elsewhere it was marked by a partial failure of autumn crops owing to the early cessation of the monsoon. Though only five inches of rain were received in September and just under one inch in October and despite a rainless cold weather, these falls were sufficient to ensure a good autumn and a fair spring harvest. Slight distress had been in existence since 1894, the death-rate in these three years being from 41 to 47 per mille or about 10 per mille above the average of the preceding decade, while the birth-rate was

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36 per mille as against the average of 38 for the same period. Wardha got good crops in 1895-96 and hence whatever distress had previously been in existence was practically removed. The circumstances in Northern Districts were, however, different as they did not get as good crops as Wardha did.”¹

1897. “In 1896 there was abundant rainfall up to the end of August when it stopped abruptly. In September slight showers were received in parts of the district, over an inch fell in November with occasional showers during the cold weather months. Rice and *tur* completely failed, but jowar and cotton yielded to the extent of 60 per cent. A considerable portion of the spring crop area was too dry to be sown, but such land as could be cultivated yielded a fairly good harvest, the wheat crop being 60 per cent of the normal. Such distress as occurred in the district was practically produced by the high state of prices, which were forced up to famine rates by the export demand. During the early part of 1897 the scarcity was almost confined to the labouring classes who had immigrated from Bhandara and Balaghat and had been turned back from Berar as there was no demand for their labour. Private poor houses were opened for the destitute at Wardha and some other villages, and the proprietors of Borgaon and Rohni and other *malguzars* provided work at their own expenses by building tanks and constructing embankments. For famine works a small sum of Rs. 2,500 was advanced. Until April 1897 practically nothing was done by the government when a relief work was opened on the Arvi-Ashti road and continued until October. At Wardha and Hinganghat poor houses were opened in the rains and a small village relief was given. The highest number of persons on all forms of relief was 8500 in May 1897, and the famine expenditure Rs. 89,000. Little or no revenue was suspended. The average price of jowar was 21 lbs. per rupee in 1897 and shot up to the high rate of 16 lbs. in August of the same year. The rates of wheat and gram for the year were 16 lbs. to the rupee. Such a high level of price was in itself sufficient to cause distress. In February 1897 was begun the import of Rangoon rice and had it not been done the prices would have risen further. The birth-rate per mille was 41 in 1897, it being higher than in any year since 1891. This was due to the favourable harvests of 1896. The death-rate per mille was 60 during the year, the mortality being severe during the autumn months between August and October. It was swelled by a severe epidemic of fever which affected both the poor and the rich alike. The growth of grass was stunted and scanty owing to the early cessation of the monsoon and fodder was almost unprocurable during the hot weather months. This led to a severe mortality among the cattle, the death-rate being double that of the preceding year.”²

1898 and 1899. “Sufficient and well distributed rainfall in 1897 helped to reap bumper autumn and good spring crops. Both the birth and death-rate fell in 1898, the former being 28 and the latter 25 per mille. In a year succeeding famine this is a usual phenomenon. Monsoon again became scanty after July of 1898, it being only 3½ inches in August, 4 inches in September and half an inch in October. Not a shower fell during the cold weather months. Jowar had an outturn of 90 and cotton 75 per cent, while the spring crops were scarcely over a third of the average. As Hinganghat at the time mainly depended on the spring harvest it fared very badly that year. The autumn crops were still worse than in the other two tahsils. Taking into consideration the failure of crops an amount of

¹. *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District*, Vol. A, 1906, p. 176.

². *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District*, Vol. A, 1906, pp. 177-78.

Rs. 25,000 of the land revenue was either suspended or remitted in this tahsil. As the birth-rate for 1899 remained as high as 52 per mille and the death-rate remained normal at 33 no distress was felt".¹

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" In 1899 rains failed completely throughout, the month of July which should have received the heaviest rainfall receiving only one inch. Three inches fell in June and six in August. Local showers, amounting at Wardha to about three inches, were received in September and practically none at all afterwards. In other parts as the rainfall was very local and irregularly distributed those fared worse than Wardha. This led to a complete failure of both the harvests, the best crop being cotton with a return of 45 per cent of normal. Jowar and *til* yielded 30 per cent each, the spring crops producing nothing practically. The year 1900 thus witnessed the first real famine which Wardha had experienced since 1831-32. In October distress began to make itself felt and a full and timely system of relief measures was inaugurated during that month. Cash doles, kitchens and large work camps were also started simultaneously which greatly helped to ease the sufferings of the poor. By way of supplies of food the Wardha forests hardly yielded any thing, and such growth of *mahua* as existed gave a very poor crop. To begin with people were rather reluctant to leave their villages and join the relief camps, but this attitude was soon shed. In November 1899, 9000 persons were working and the number rose to 40,000 in February and 50,000 in May, this last figure being equivalent to 12 per cent of the population. Altogether the Public Works Department opened ten camps for large works. The work done consisted of the construction of 80 miles of roads, collection of *murum* or gravel and the breaking of metal for newly constructed and existing roads, and the breaking of ballast for the railway at five centres. Eight tanks and a number of wells were improved and deepened and a large tank was built at Samudrapur where the water supply was deficient. The new roads partially or completely constructed were those from Selu to Pavnar station, Selu to Elikeli, Sonagaon to Alipur, Jam to Samudrapur, Wardha to Anji, Wardha to Waigaon, Wardha to Deoli, and Hinganghat to Pohna. During the course of the famine sixteen village works were also opened, 13 old tanks being improved and three new ones constructed at Deoli, Taroda and Thanegaon. During the same period 75 wells were deepened. The majority of these works were managed by the village proprietors, the highest number of persons employed on them being 4,000 in April 1900. Infirm paupers in villages were given cash doles from October 1889 to October 1900. These doles were distributed through the headmen or *mukaddams* of the villages in weekly instalments. The highest number of persons on this form of relief was 6500 in October 1900. During the rains of 1900 cash doles were also given to indigent cultivators in return for work to be done in their villages at the discretion of the headman. The primary object of this system was to enable the cultivators to remain in their villages and continue the cultivation of their holdings. The largest number of persons relieved in this manner was 5,000 in September. Throughout the famine kitchens served cooked food, their number being 37 in April 1900, 91 in May, 143 in July and 152 in September. Nearly 57,000 persons or 14 per cent of the population of the district, about half of whom were adults were receiving food at these kitchens. As jowar, the staple food of the people could not be procured in sufficient quantities rice and pulses were distributed. Though the people readily consumed these, as there was nothing else to be had, it is likely that the regular consumption of rice, must have been harmful to those who had hitherto consumed jowar. It is also a very likely conjecture that severe mortality during

¹. *Central Province's District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, p-178.*

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the months of July and August of 1900, especially among the young children, was caused partly by the changed diet. It is proved that boiled rice is so bulky a food that the stomachs of regular rice eaters become especially distended, and a consumer of wheat or jowar in the form of *chapatis* cannot readily change to a diet of rice. This may have been more especially the case with children, who would be more liable to diseases of the bowels and the digestive organs."¹.

Statistics of Relief
and Expenditure

"The total number of persons in receipt of assistance from Government reached 25,000 in December 1899, 50,000 in February 1900, 80,000 in May, and reached to a maximum of 103,000 in July, this last figure being a quarter of the whole population. After this the number began the decline and when in September it fell to 50,000 the relief operations were correspondingly reduced and finally brought to a close at the end of November. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 20 lakhs and the number of day units relieved over 21 million, the incidence per day unit being 1 anna and 6 pies. Land revenue to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs or 77 per cent of the total demand was suspended. Government forests were thrown open and Rs. 22,000 advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Under the Agriculturists Loans Act a further amount of nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs was advanced for the purchase of seed-grains and plough bullocks. The bulk of the money advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act was utilised in constructing and improving the wells. The average amount given or advanced to a single tenant for seed and bullocks stood at Rs. 16. Rs. 1.31 lakhs were distributed in charitable grants of which Rs. 43,000 were raised in the district itself and the remainder were received from the Provincial Charitable Fund." ².

Crime "Cheap grain shops were started at the commencement of the famine. These were supported by a voluntary rate paid by the Marwari merchants on each bag of grain and tin of *ghee* exported. At these shops grain was sold at an uniform rate of 12 seers a rupee. The appearance of famine was accompanied by a considerable increase in offences against property in the shape of grain thefts and dacoities. Most of the offences were largely due to the feeling against the export of grain. People were enraged when with the rise in prices the merchants began carting grain to the railway station for export, or sending it to their stores in the town or large villages for safe custody. Resentment first manifested in the form of remonstrances against the grain owners and their refusal to listen to them ended in looting of the grain. The dacoities were committed both by bands of lawless characters within the district as also raiders from Berar. The method adopted by the dacoits was to frighten the villagers out of their villages and then ransacking their belongings and property. In order to repress this outburst of crime the *malguzars* were induced to organise a system of night watches. Night watch parties were organised to patrol the villages by night and were paid in the form of grain-doles by the proprietors. Armed constables were also employed to patrol the Berar borders. These measures largely succeeded in stamping out organised crime." ³.

Cattle
Mortality.

"The year was a very bad one for cattle. The growth of grass was stunted and much of it withered by August end. Casual labourers scraped up all the available grass and sold it in Wardha and other towns. *Kadbi* or jowar stalks outturn was only a third of the normal. Streams dried up and wells ran very low. The trees were stripped of their foliage for fodder. The condition of the cattle was pitiable and under these

¹. Central Provinces District Gazetteers Wardha District. Vol. A., 1906, p-180.

². Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, pp.-180-81

³. Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, pp-181-82.

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circumstances many cattle were sent to the other districts, those that remained being let loose and allowed to wander as they would. Throwing open of government forests served little purpose as the supply of fodder was inadequate. The mortality was the highest in June and July and the returns show that 35,000 heads of cattle or 10 per cent of the district total had perished. But the exports of hides from railway stations were over 10,000 mounds and taking an average of 8 hides per mound, this would show that more than 80,000 cattle must have died and that a considerable majority of this number would belong to the district. Grass was imported from Chanda through Warora and offered for sale at Wardha and Pulgaon. During the cold weather demand was small as many cattle were sent away. Jowar fodder was imported from Berar. Grass was to begin with offered at Rs. 27 a ton, but could not be sold at this rate. In December jowar fodder had been selling at Rs. 70 a thousand bundles and grass at Rs. 20; but these prices subsequently dropped largely. The grass prices fell to Rs. 12 a ton and in May when the plough cattle returned from the forests it was rapidly sold off. More than 2,000 tons were disposed of and a handsome profit was realised. ¹

"The mortality of the year 1900 was very heavy, being 19 per mille on the deduced population. Till April 1900 the death rate remained normal at under 4 per mille per mensem. During the hot weather months it rose to 7 or 8 per mille and to 10 per mille in July, 12 and 11 in August and September respectively. In the hot weather and the rains cholera broke out causing havoc in the relief camps, all the towns and nearly half the villages in the district. Though strict measures were adopted to check its spread, the water impurity helped its development. The mortality from bowel complaints was also large. It was attributed partly to the unaccustomed diet of imported Bengal rice which was stated to be more difficult of digestion than the local varieties, and partly to the consumption of large quantities of green food and vegetables after the breaking of the monsoon. The birth-rate for the year 1899 has been very high, amounting to 52 per mille, and nearly a third of the total number of deaths in 1900 were those of children under one year of age. The average price of wheat in 1900 was 16 lbs. per rupee, of gram 20 lbs. and of rice 19 lbs. The price of jowar was returned at 22 lbs, but during most of the year this grain was not procurable in sufficient quantity to meet the demand for consumption. Prices were generally lower than in 1897. However, the famine left no lasting mark on the prosperity of the district, except possibly in parts of Hinganghat tahsil. Two years after it the cropped area exceeded the maximum previously recorded, and the birth-rate for the three years 1902-1904 shows that the loss of population had been more than made up. ²

The 1911 Central Provinces and Berar Census Report has some interesting things to say about the effect of scarcity of 1900 in the Province as a whole and are worthy of reproduction here. . . . "the scarcity of 1900 fell with the greatest severity on the lower orders of society . . . the high mortality at the two extremes of life and among the weaker members of society left a population purged of its weaker elements and with constitution improved both physically and morally by the trials it had gone through Though the population was almost decimated, though at one period nearly a fourth of the total population came on relief lists, though land went out of cultivation, cattle died, cheap crops took the place of valuable ones, while prices rose to levels never before attained, yet amidst all this hopeless depression and seemingly complete demoralisation

¹ *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol.A., 1906, pp.-181-82.*

² *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol.A., 1906, pp.-183-84.*

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zation there emerged almost as if by a miracle a new spirit of vigour and energy. It had apparently needed a severe trial and tribulation to bring out qualities and energies which had so long been latent during the anterior period of early existence."¹

1907 and 1908 The famine Report of 1907-08 has recorded that the province as a whole fared well on the agricultural front during the 1901 to 1907 period. A rapid progress in commerce was also made. The 1900 famine was followed by two fair seasons, but in 1902-03 there was a general failure of rice. The season of 1903-04 was the best that the Province ever enjoyed since the pre-famine days and Wardha district in particular reaped bumper crops. The subsequent seasons were also good, though there were some local disasters. During this period not only the condition of the land-holder improved but that of the labourer too. The 1900 famine had seriously depleted their numbers and hence during the period under review the cry was for more workers rather than for work.

1908-11 Due to premature cessation of monsoon in 1907 the Province sustained another setback in 1908 after six years of prosperity. The distress that attended was not caused so much by a deficiency of food-stocks as by high level of prices of food-grains. The northern districts suffered the most and though in the remainder of the Province the conditions were not so severe, the pinch of the rising prices was felt by all classes of people. The situation however, was eased by a large extension of ordinary works, the relief to the weaving community through their trade, and certain amount of gratuitous relief in the north of the Province. The subsequent period upto 1911 was one of recovery and despite scattered out-breaks of plague, small-pox, cholera and malarial fever during 1909, the public health in the Province as a whole was good.

1911-21 During the decade 1911-1921 the agricultural and economic history of the Province is one of considerable complexity. Crops yielded a satisfactory outturn in the year 1911-12 but in the next year the total outturn was only 75 per cent of the normal. The harvests upto 1916-17 were also good, though cotton crop of 1916-17 which by now had risen to unprecedented price was much damaged by heavy rain which fell just before picking commenced. In 1917-18, there was, however, a setback caused by excessive rain during monsoon which damaged cotton and jowar in the west of the Province. The cessation of rains during winter months proved to be inimical to wheat in the north and the total harvest was estimated only at a little more than three fourths of the normal.

The following assessment of the scarcity of 1918-19 is based on the Financial Commissioner's Report. The scarcity of 1918-19 was, as in all previous failures, due to the abrupt cessation of rains in 1918. Though the early monsoon was well distributed it receded abruptly and there was practically no rain until almost the end of November. This resulted in the *kharif* crops, taken together for Central Provinces and Berar, yielding less than half the normal crop. The land prepared for *rabi* sowings hardened fast owing to the prolonged drought and it was impossible for the whole of the seed to get into the ground.

Though the failure of crops was severe in many parts of the Province distress would not have been so acute as it actually became but for two reasons. The distress was aggravated, in the first place, by large export of grains in previous years outside the Province. This export depleted the reserve food stocks with the result that prices had already reached

¹ Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 1242 (Finance Department) 2nd August 1911, quoted from C.P. and Berar Census Report, 1911.

what in previous times would have been considered a famine level. Secondly, the serious out-break of influenza, which had attacked in two waves, had reduced the earning power of the labouring classes and resisting power of the agricultural classes. Failure of crops coupled with these causes produced distress which in certain parts deepened into famine.

The decade opened badly. In 1920-21 crops again failed due to failure of monsoon which proved to be one of the worst on record. Scarcity or famine were once more declared over large areas. The scarcity which thus followed was in respect of crop failure and high prices and perhaps the severest ever experienced. However, owing to the increased resisting power of the people, ascribed to the comparatively favourable conditions of the preceding years, it was one of the mildest in respect of the visible degree of distress. It should also be noted that perfection of relief measures based on previous experience mitigated the primary effect of the famine.

In 1921-22, the Province reaped good harvests, prices fell substantially, trade showed considerable recovery and thus the effects of the famine were virtually removed. The year 1922-23 also witnessed a further improvement in the economic conditions of the Province. Steady march towards normal conditions continued up to the year 1925-26. Though the 1925 monsoon was badly distributed crops were satisfactory except in two to three districts. Health also remained good. But in 1926-27 the general economic conditions did not remain as good as those in the years immediately preceding. There were plague and cholera epidemics in several parts of the Province. Floods in the riverine tracts caused great damage to life and property.

The year 1927-28 was a season of great expectations not fully realized. Although conditions of prosperity prevailed in some parts of the Province, this year may be said to be the first of a series which led to the depression of 1930. In parts of the district there was again a failure of crops in 1928-29 due to heavy frost. The slump in cotton prices which had begun in 1926-27 continued and the shadow of the impending depression was becoming more and more evident.

In 1929-30, there followed another unsatisfactory season in some of the northern districts. In Berar cotton price touched an exceptionally low level. On the whole it proved to be a favourable season both for *kharif* and *rabi* crops in the Nagpur and Chhatisgad divisions but less so to the rest of the Province. There was an extraordinary fall in the prices of foodgrains and hence the comparatively good crops of 1930 failed to give any adequate return to the agriculturists. An unhealthy year was disclosed by the Public Health Report for 1930. Several districts suffered from attacks by epidemics like cholera, plague and small-pox. Influenza was also reported in a mild form. Malaria caused heavy mortality from the month of August onwards. Trade declined both in volume and value. In the cotton growing districts a depression in the textile trade made itself felt. The decade thus ended on a note of pessimism. The world wide trade depression was one of the principal causes of gloomy outlook. With the prices of agricultural produce wages also fell correspondingly and the only people who really benefited were the ones who drew fixed salaries.

As the foregoing description for the period since 1900 contains hardly any specific reference to Wardha district but describes in general the conditions in the Province as a whole it is pertinent to note here the

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Wardha district "The increase in population for the whole district is 11.3 per cent. There was no scarcity during the decennial period and there were serious epidemics only in the years 1921 (influenza), 1926 (small-pox, plague and influenza), 1927 (cholera) and 1930 (cholera). For the greater part of the year people were prosperous and health conditions were satisfactory. But for a large increase in the Hinganghat tahsil however the increase would have been considerably less. As was to be expected the population of the larger towns has increased at a much higher rate, and Wardha and Arvi towns show increases of over 20 per cent. "

The years that followed the great famine of 1930 were comparatively free of acute famines and scarcities. Though there is no denying the fact that scarcities did occur sometimes yet prompt measures were taken to alleviate the distress caused. The distress and sufferings which used to be acute during the previous years of famines were reduced considerably not only by the help rendered by the government but also by private social and charitable organisations. Efforts were also made to check the soaring prices of food grains on the one hand and supply enough potable water even in the remotest villages. The development plans including the community development plans and irrigation projects to reduce the dependability of harvests on the vagaries of monsoon have also gone a long way in warding off scarcities.

In 1965-66, there were conditions akin to scarcity in 833 villages throughout the district covering a population of 3,82,060. Full suspension of revenue was granted in 67 villages. No scarcity works were required to be started as the existing 149 works were sufficient to provide adequate employment. *Tagai* loans under the Agricultural Loans Act to the tune of Rs. 63,57,794 for the purchase of bullocks, etc., were granted. Under the non-Agricultural Loans Act a further sum of Rs. 63,850 was disbursed.¹

FLOODS. During the period subsequent to the great depression of 1930, Wardha district experienced occasional scarcity conditions, but the heaviest damage caused was by floods. There were scarcity conditions in the district in 1936-37 and 1939-40.² Though no details are available as to the distress caused, it appears, it was not so severe. The scarcity of 1949-50³ affected the Revenue Inspectors Circles of only Arvi tahsil and as the rest of the district fared well on the agricultural front, distress caused was not acutely felt. Again in 1950-51 Revenue Inspectors' Circles of Wardha tahsil and one of Hinganghat tahsil were caught in the grip of famine. There was a general failure of crops throughout the district with the exception of only seven villages in 1955-56.⁴ The failure was due to excessive rainfall. However, no details are available as to the measures taken to alleviate the sufferings of the affected.

Much damage to house and property was caused by heavy floods consecutively for three years viz., 1959, 1960 and 1961. The district received heavy rains from 13th to 15th September 1959 as a result of which *nalas* and rivers ran in spate inundating 274 villages and destroying crops over an area of 12,332 acres. The main crops affected and destroyed were cotton, jowar and wheat which incidentally are the chief crops

¹. *Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract*, Wardha District, 1965-66.

². *Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract*, Wardha District, 1958-59.

³. *Ibid.*

⁴. *Ibid.*

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FLOODS.

of the district. The total value of crops damaged alone was computed at Rs. 5,53,937 and the number of persons affected 12,671. Only one human life and sixteen cattle-heads were lost. The government sought to alleviate the sufferings of the people not only by paying gratuitous relief but also by supplying building material like bamboos, GCI sheets, etc., and sanctioning *tagai* loans in deserving cases. The cost of building material supplied free of cost was put at Rs. 46,967 in addition to gratuitous relief of Rs. 1,16,057. *Tagai* loans both for building and agricultural purposes to the tune of Rs. 6,99,149 were sanctioned and disbursed. Medicines worth Rs. 870 were supplied and fair price shops set up in the affected areas to make grains available at reasonable rates. Arrangements were also made to import cattle-feed. Help was rendered in clearing the debris. Donations amounting to Rs. 8,546 were received from the general public. Shifting of some of the village sites to higher levels where floods are not likely to cause destruction is in progress. A District Relief Committee to collect donations and render help in times of such calamities has been set up.

In 1960 incessant rains on 26th and 27th July caused the Bor in Wardha tahsil and the Wana in Hinganghat to be particularly flooded. Thirteen villages along the Bor bank and some low lying areas of Hinganghat town suffered heavy damage. A total of 5,750 persons were severely affected, the crop acreage inundated and destroyed being 150 and the value of crops lost Rs. 8,000. To relieve the distress immediate cash doles amounting to Rs. 3,188·40 were granted and building material worth Rs. 2,365 was supplied free of cost. A co-operative housing society to house the worst-hit inhabitants of Seloo, Moi and Hingni villages was set up.

Floods again played havoc in 1961 affecting 346 villages and two towns. Four wards of Hinganghat town and low lying areas of Pulgaon town suffered heavy damage. Crops of jowar, cotton etc., covering an area of 32,780·97 acres were totally destroyed, their value being Rs. 11,34,901. The number of persons rendered homeless was put at 14,517. Only one human life and twelve cattle heads were lost. However, timely help rendered to the sufferers did much to reassure them. Fifty-four temporary hutments at Pulgaon and 21 at Hinganghat were immediately constructed to accommodate the stranded and homeless persons. Yet others were temporarily housed in municipal *sarais* and the schools. Clothes and utensils were supplied in Hinganghat and Arvi. A sum of Rs. 34,569·24 was distributed in the form of gratuitous relief. Eighteen new *gaothans* on higher grounds were got ready. Nearly fifty co-operative housing societies have been formed and proposals for granting financial allowance to them submitted to the Commissioner. Wheat seeds were distributed for the purpose of resowing the washed crops and cattle-feed was imported.

In an agricultural economy agronomic research and education are of primary importance, if the advancement made in the field of science is to be beneficially utilised in doubling agricultural production. The development of agriculture in a planned economy has made research one of the fundamentals of planning. Intensive cultivation which is an integral part of the strategy of agricultural planning, depends upon research and propaganda in respect of scientific methods of cultivation, crop rotation and crop protection. Considerable progress has been achieved in the state as a whole in agricultural research and education, but as yet there was no regular agricultural research station in the Wardha district excepting the eight taluka seed-farms which conducted research in respect of only certain crops and also served as demonstration centres.

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EDUCATION.**

No doubt, the benefit of research conducted at other research stations in the State were and are enjoyed by the agriculturists in Wardha, but it was felt that the district should also have a research station to tackle the problems particular to the district. Taking this view into consideration a scheme for the establishment of a research station was sanctioned and an area of 80.99 acres was acquired at Kutki in Hinganghat tahsil in June 1967. The object of the scheme is to conduct research on different crops with a view to increasing the yield and test the applicability of the research conducted; to work out cultural, manurial and irrigational requirements of the different crops in different regions and to introduce new crops in the district which are not widely grown at present. Besides producing improved strains and conducting allied research, the station is also to study the selection of sites for seed multiplication farms in order to make the district self-sufficient in different kinds and varieties of seeds. Work has already begun in this direction but it may take some time before the research station is fully equipped and the results of research put to practical use. Till 1966-67, a total of Rs. 95,898.75 were spent on the scheme.

In order to decide and study the feasibility of the cropping pattern in the command area of the Bor dam, a trial-cum-demonstration farm was established in June 1965.

A Horticultural Nursery to produce quality fruit and vegetable seeds is being set up in Bori village. An area of 16.36 acres has already been acquired for this purpose.

To overhaul and repair the agricultural implements and machinery an Agricultural Engineering workshop has been set up. Thus it can be seen that significant progress has been made in the direction of agricultural research with a view to increasing the agricultural output of the district.

Demonstrations and agricultural exhibitions are held from time to time to educate the cultivators on the advisability of adopting improved techniques of cultivation. The block agency has been generally entrusted with the work of propaganda.

CHAPTER 5—INDUSTRIES

THIS CHAPTER IS DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS. The first *viz.*, Large and Small Industries deals with mechanised industries, the second *viz.*, Cottage Industries deals with cottage and village industries and the third *viz.*, Labour Organisation gives an account of the trade union movement and labour organisation in the district.

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Like other parts of the country and in keeping with the pattern witnessed in the State, the district is predominantly agricultural. Except for the three textile mills and two oil mills, the district has no other large scale industrial units. These are the only five units using power and employing 50 or more persons.

The three textile mills *viz.*, the Pulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd., Pulgaon providing employment to about 2,000 workers, the R. S. Rekhchand Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Hinganghat providing employment to about 2,300 workers and the R.S. Bansilal Abhirchand Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., also at Hinganghat providing employment to about 800 workers have a total of 1,301 looms and a total installed spindleage of 77,952 according to the Census of 1961.

These three textile mills inspite of the general industrial backwardness of the district, have given the district a place of prominence in the industrial sector. Considered from the point of view of the number of workers employed in the factories registered under the Factories Act per lakh of population, the position of the district is second in the Vidarbha Region, next only to Nagpur, having in 1961 about 1,169 workers and is sixth in the State.

The two other large scale units are the oil mills *viz.*, Shri Hanuman Oil Mill at Wardha employing about 50 workers and the Prabhat Oil Mill at Hinganghat providing employment to nearly 125 workers.

It is proposed to start a unit of the Heavy Plate and Vessels Project at Wardha. The steel scrap which would be available from this factory could be used in steel re-rolling mill.

As per the 1961 Census there were a number of small-scale registered factories in the district engaged in general engineering like repairs and job-work shop, cycle and cycle parts repairs, cotton ginning and pressing, oil mills, dal mills, saw mills, printing, tanning of hides and skins, manufacture of soap, wooden furniture, charkhas and its parts, etc. The number of these factories which was 50 in 1951 decreased to 40 in 1961. The number of workers in registered factories also decreased from 7,652 in 1951 to 7,416 in 1961. This decrease in number of factories and in the

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number of workers engaged in them can mainly be attributed to the closure of some of the seasonal industries like cotton ginning and pressing and oil-milling during the year under reference. By the end of December 1963, there were 37 factories registered under the Factories Act. These factories provided employment to about 7,288 workers.

Of these 37 factories, thirty five factories used power and employed at least 10 workers on any day and two were not using power but employed at least 20 workers on any day. Of the 35 factories in the first category, 18 provided employment to 50 or more workers and used power and 17 were small scale units having average daily employment of less than 50 workers.

The number of factories declined from 50 in 1950 to 37 in 1963. However, in case of employment provided by these factories, the decline was found to the extent of only 364. The fall in the number of workers employed in ginning and baling group is mostly off-set by the increase in the number of workers employed in textile mills, the percentage increase in this group in 1963 over 1956 being 8·4. The increase is also noticed in the edible oil industry during the same period to the extent of 84 per cent. The following statement gives the percentage variation in the number of factories and number of workers in 1963 over 1956 in each group of industry.

Industry	Percentage	
	(+) Increase or (-) Decrease	
	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
Ginning and Baling	—43·3	—45·6
Textile mills .. .. .	....	+8·4
Rice and Dal mills	—20·0	—8·8
Edible oils	+100·0	+84·0
Tobacco manufacture and Bidi making	—33·3	—33·5
Saw mills	—25·0	—46·9
Machinery other than electrical .. .. .	....	—38·3
Others not elsewhere specified	—50	—46·8

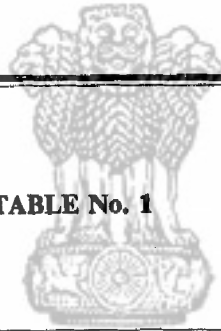
According to the Census of Manufacturing Industries in 1959, the manufacturing industries in the district had a combined fixed capital of Rs. 77·1 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 27 lakhs. The total value¹ of annual production was Rs. 366·7 lakhs and the value added by manufacturing was Rs. 76·3 lakhs. The value added by manufacture in the district was, however, only 0·38 per cent. of the total for Maharashtra.

Table No. 1 gives the information about the employment in factories in the district according to the Census of 1961.

¹ These figures relate only to the industries covered by the Census of Manufacturing Industries Act.

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TABLE No. 1



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TABLE
EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1961

Description of Industry	Number of working factories	Number of working factories submitting returns	Number of man-days worked during the year	Average daily	
				Adults	
				Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gins and presses—					
Cotton ginning and baling ..	16	8	144,254	632	359
Manufacture of grain mill products—					
Dal mills— ..	7	5	16,749	35	41
Manufacture of edible oils (other than hydrogenated oils) ..	5	4	40,225	190	26
Tobacco manufactures—					
Bidi ..	2	2	40,698	49	84
Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles—					
Cotton mills ..	3	3	1,551,485	4,606	441
Manufacture of wood and cork except manufacture of furniture—					
Saw mills ..	3	3	7,614	24	1
Printing, book-binding, etc.—					
Letterpress ..	2	....	....	....	....
Tanneries and leather finishing ..	1	1	6,237	21	....
Manufacture of machinery (except electrical machinery)—					
Machine tools, wood working machinery and other tools ..	1	1	23,560	76	....
Total ..	40	27	1,830,822	5,633	952

Note.—Column (4) relates only to those factories submitting figures for number of Columns (5) to (11) relate to working factories submitting returns.

Source : The Chief Inspector of Factories.

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CENSUS, WARDHA DISTRICT.

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Number of workers employed					Working factories not submitting returns	
Adolescents		Children		Total	No.	No. of workers employed
Males	Females	Boys	Girls			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
....	991	8	725
....	76	2	18
....	216	1	39
....	133
....	5,047
....	25
....	2	49
....	21
....	76
....	6,585	13	831

days for which the factory was working.

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There were no industrial products worth mentioning in the district excepting the textile products which accounted for 2.3 per cent. of the total production of cloth in Maharashtra during 1964-65.

Besides the major industries, in the cottage and small scale industries sector hand-looms (cotton), oil cake, saw-milling, *agarbatti* making, oil *ghanis*, tanning and leather working, rope weaving, etc., are some of the important industries in the district. As per the 1961 Census, 1,078 persons were workers in hand-looms. By the end of May 1961 there were 1,473 cotton hand-looms in the district.

Tables No. 2 and 3 give the number of persons engaged in different industries as per the censuses of 1951 and 1961.

TABLE No. 2

PERSONS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES, 1951 IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Classification of Industries	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. <i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	71	63	8
2. Coal-mining.—Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite.	6	1	5
3. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas.—Oil Well and Natural Gas, well operations (including drilling) and oil or bituminous sand operations.	13	13	..
4. Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits.—Extraction from the earth of stone, clay, sand, and other materials used in building or manufacture of cement.	52	49	3
5. <i>Processing and Manufacture</i> .—Foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof.	9,835	8,895	940
6. <i>Food Industries otherwise unclassified</i> ..	276	274	2
7. Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat.	259	258	1
8. Other food industries	17	16	1
9. <i>Grains and pulses</i>	251	229	22
10. Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding.	77	62	15
11. Millers of cereals and pulses	171	166	5
12. Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations.	2	1	1
13. Other processes of grains and pulses ..	1	..	1
14. <i>Vegetable oil and dairy products</i> ..	233	198	35
15. Vegetable oil pressers and refiners ..	54	52	2
16. Milkmen, makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products.	179	146	33

TABLE No. 2—contd.

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Classification of Industries				Persons	Males	Females
1				2	3	4
17.	<i>Sugar Industries</i>	9	6	3
18.	Gur manufacture	..	..	6	3	3
19.	Other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets.			3	3	....
20.	<i>Beverages</i>	..	..	53	52	1
21.	Toddy drawers	..	..	15	15	....
22.	Ice-manufacturers	..	..	9	8	1
23.	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages.			29	29	....
24.	<i>Tobacco</i>	..	..	149	104	45
25.	Manufacture of bidis	..	..	149	104	45
26.	<i>Cotton textiles</i>	..	..	6,128	5,393	735
27.	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing			1,569	941	628
28.	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving			4,535	4,428	107
29.	Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging.			24	24	....
30.	<i>Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made-up textile goods.</i>			1,888	1,826	62
31.	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, and darners...			1,807	1,750	57
32.	Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace and fringes.			11	11	....
33.	Fur dressers and dyers	..	..	10	10	....
34.	Hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles.			1	1	....
35.	Tent makers	..	..	1	....	1
36.	Makers of other made-up textile goods, including umbrellas.			58	54	4
37.	<i>Textile Industries otherwise unclassified</i>			3	3	....
38.	Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving			1	1	....
39.	Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coconuts, aloes, straw, linseed and hair.			2	2	....
40.	<i>Leather, leather products and footwear</i>			845	810	35
41.	Tanners and all other workers in leather			1	1	1
42.	Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.			844	809	35
43.	Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof.			1,205	1,200	5

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TABLE No. 2—contd.

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Classification of Industries	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
44. <i>Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified.</i>	1,027	1,023	4
45. Blacksmiths, horse-shoes and other workers in iron and makers of implements.	886	883	3
46. Workers in copper, brass and bell metal ..	83	82	1
47. Workers in other metals	56	56	..
48. Cutlers and surgical and veterinary instrument makers.	2	2	..
49. <i>Non-ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture).—</i> Smelting and refining, rolling, drawing and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of non-ferrous metals.	4	4	..
50. <i>Transport Equipment</i>	90	90	..
51. Building and repairing of ships and boats ..	90	90	..
52. <i>Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies.</i>	12	12	..
53. Manufacture of electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus; electrical household appliances other than lights and fans; electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft and railway locomotives and cars; communication equipment and related products including radios, phonographs, electric batteries, X-Ray and therapeutic apparatus, electronic tubes, etc.	12	12	..
54. <i>Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops.—</i> Engineering workshops engaged in producing machines and equipment parts.	39	38	1
55. <i>Basic industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser and Power Alcohol.</i>	7	7	..
56. Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkali, salts.	5	5	..
57. Dyes, explosives and fireworks	2	2	..
58. <i>Manufacture of Chemical products otherwise unclassified.</i>	26	26	..
59. Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations.	10	10	..
60. Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds.	1	1	..
61. Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes ..	14	14	..
62. Other chemical products	1	1	..
63. Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified.	4,072	3,906	166
64. <i>Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified.</i>	584	581	3

TABLE No. 2—contd.

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Classification of Industries 1	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
65. Photographic and optical goods ..	2	2
66. Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments.	551	550	1
67. Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances.	9	9	....
68. Toy makers	5	3	2
69. Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including bone, ivory, horn, shell etc.	17	17	....
70. <i>Products of petroleum and coal</i>	1	1	....
71. Coke ovens	1	1	....
72. <i>Structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc.</i>	330	293	37
73. <i>Non-metallic mineral products</i>	283	246	37
74. Potters and makers of earthenware ..	253	216	37
75. Lime-burners and makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products.	30	30	....
76. <i>Rubber products</i>	2	2	....
77. <i>Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures.</i>	2,726	2,637	89
78. Sawyers	60	60	....
79. Carpenters, turners and joiners	2,320	2,316	4
80. Basket makers	212	154	58
81. Other industries of woody materials, including leaves, but not including furniture or fixtures.	134	107	27
82. <i>Furniture and fixtures</i> —Manufacture of household, office, public building; professional and restaurant furniture; office and store fixtures, screens, shades, etc., regardless of material used.	3	3	....
83. <i>Paper and paper products</i> —Manufacture of paper and paper board and articles of pulp, paper and paper board.	3	3	....
84. <i>Printing and Allied Industries (Employees of Government Printing Press are classified under this sub-division).</i>	140	140	....
85. Printers, lithographers and engravers ..	138	138	....
86. Book binders and stitchers	2	2	....
87. Construction and Utilities	2,225	2,035	190
88. <i>Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified.</i>	41	41
89. <i>Construction and maintenance—Buildings</i> ..	1,343	1,300	43

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INTRODUCTION.

TABLE No. 2—contd.

Classification of Industries			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
90.	Masons and bricklayers	.. ..	278	265	13
91.	Stone-cutters and dressers	.. ..	41	40	1
92.	Construction of buildings with bamboos and other materials.		995	995	..
93.	Other persons engaged in the construction and/or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials.		29	....	29
94.	Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works.		623	619	4
95.	Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply.		20	19	1
96.	Electric supply	.. ..	20	19	1
97.	Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water-supply.		43	39	4
98.	Sanitary works and Services.		155	17	138

TABLE No. 3

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES,
WARDHA DISTRICT IN 1961.

Classification of different Industries			Persons	Males	Females
1			2	3	4
1.	Mining and Quarrying	.. ..	424	256	168
2.	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel and limestone.		420	256	164
3.	Manufacturing	.. ..	22,566	18,720	3,846
4.	Food-stuffs	.. ..	1,913	1,430	483
5.	Production of rice, atta-flour etc. by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and foodgrains.		533	504	29
6.	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.		634	267	367
7.	Production of edible fats, and oils (other than hydrogenated oil).		309	283	26
8.	Production of other food products such as sweet-meat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, koli, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenges.		287	231	56
9.	Beverages	111	107	4
10.	Tobacco products	241	118	123

TABLE No. 3—contd.

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Classification of different Industries	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
11. Manufacture of Bidi	241	118	123
12. Textile—Cotton	8,993	7,278	1,715
13. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.	696	474	222
14. Cotton spinning and weaving in Mills ..	6,420	5,778	642
15. Cotton weaving in handlooms ..	1,708	910	798
16. Textile—Jute	34	17	17
17. Textile—Wool	13	9	4
18. Textile—Silk	1	1	1
19. Textile—Miscellaneous	2,680	2,404	276
20. Making of textile garments including rain-coats and headgear.	2,449	2,257	192
21. Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillowcases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags.	160	99	61
22. Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products.	3,586	3,039	547
23. Sawing and planing of wood	180	178	2
24. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	779	777	2
25. Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows.	732	730	2
26. Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures.	798	789	9
27. Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.	1,069	539	530
28. Paper and paper products	36	27	9
29. Printing and publishing	167	163	4
30. All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry.	136	132	4
31. Leather and Leather Products	957	868	89
32. Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear.	744	698	46
33. Repair of shoes and other leather footwear ..	134	117	17
34. Rubber, Petroleum and Coal products ..	5	5	..
35. Chemicals and Chemical Products ..	123	103	20
36. Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal.	1,101	684	417

CHAPTER 5.

TABLE No. 3—contd.

Industries. INTRODUCTION.	Classification of different Industries	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4
37.	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles.	522	341	181
38.	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	434	292	142
39.	<i>Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment.</i>	1,162	1,062	100
40.	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating), polishing and welding of metal products.	153	134	19
41.	Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. Pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery. (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing and engineering concerns).	909	828	81
42.	<i>Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment.</i>	102	102	....
43.	<i>Transport Equipment</i>	741	733	8
44.	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives.	133	129	4
45.	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment.	275	275	....
46.	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	245	242	3
47.	<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.</i>	600	570	30
48.	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals.	468	460	8
49.	<i>Construction</i>	2,994	2,550	444
50.	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installation.	1,299	1,129	170
51.	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels.	344	291	53
52.	Construction and maintenance of water ways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tube-wells, wells.	1,351	1,130	221
53.	<i>Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services</i>	327	311	16
54.	Electricity and Gas	272	269	3
55.	Generation and transmission of electric energy.	101	98	3
56.	Distribution of electric energy	171	171	....
57.	<i>Water Supply and Sanitary Services</i>	55	42	13
58.	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers.	20	17	3
59.	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation.	35	25	10

SECTION I—LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

The following description of large and small industries in the district is based upon a sample survey conducted in the district during 1967-68.

Almost all the oil mills surveyed with the exception of one were seasonal in character and worked for about 180 days in a year. The only unit that was perennial in character worked for about 300 days in a year.

The fixed capital was mostly invested in plant and machinery. The unit that worked perennially had the maximum fixed capital to the tune of Rs. 4,71,000. Of the seasonal units, the maximum investment in fixed capital was Rs. 4,50,000 and the minimum was Rs. 11,000 giving an average of Rs. 2,20,000 as fixed capital investment. However, in case of three units the fixed capital investment was below Rs. 60,000 and in respect of other three units it was about Rs. 4 lakhs each. The perennial unit required a working capital of about Rs. 5 lakhs. The average working capital required by other seasonal units was about Rs. 2,50,000. In case of two units the working capital was around Rs. 10,000; in case of one unit around Rs. 40,000; in case of one unit around Rs. 4 lakhs and in case of the remaining two around Rs. 5 lakhs.

Of the seven units surveyed three employed 10 and less than 10 skilled workers and the remaining four provided employment to between 11 and 18 skilled workers. This gave per unit an average of over 11 skilled workers. Only five units provided employment to unskilled workers. Only one unit provided employment to 20 unskilled workers, one to 10 unskilled workers and the remaining three units employed less than seven workers each. Three units provided employment to five or more persons each, other than workers while the same was less than five each, in case of other units. This gave a per unit average of persons other than workers of 5. The skilled workers were paid between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per day, unskilled workers between Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2.50 and those other than workers were paid between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 per day.

During the year under review the total output of oil was estimated to be valued at about Rs. 30 lakhs by all the seven units surveyed, oil-cake at about Rs. 40 lakhs and other products at Rs. 50,000. Of the seven oil mills surveyed, four were found to be exporting their products bringing invaluable foreign currency.

The district being a cotton cultivating district, cotton ginning and pressing is an old occupation in the district. The following extract reproduced from the old Wardha District Gazetteer published in 1906 provides an interesting account of the occupation as it existed then.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing.

"Many of the ginning and pressing factories are owned by the proprietors of the mills and by the Empress and Swadeshi Mill Companies at Nagpur. Several are owned by Raja Gokul Das and other Marwari Baniyas and a few by Maratha Brahmans and Kunbis. Ten of the ginning factories are located at Hinganghat, seven at Wardha, seven at Arvi, five at Pulgaon, three at Sindi and one at each of several other villages. Of the presses four are at Hinganghat, four at Wardha, three at Pulgaon, three at Arvi, one at Pohna and one at Sindi. Two ginning factories have 50 gins or more and the others contain from 12 to 42, the average number being 27 and the total number of gins in all the factories 1065. The collective capital of the ginning and pressing factories is taken as something over 25 lakhs. Roughly it is said that a ginning factory requires Rs. 1,500 of capital per gin and a cotton press Rs. 70,000. The collective profits of the ginning and pressing factories in 1904 were nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs, which is a very handsome return. The ratio of ginned to

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Industries.
LARGE AND SMALL
INDUSTRIES.
Cotton Ginning
and Pressing.

seed cotton is generally 35 per cent. The rate charged to outsiders for ginning cotton comes to Rs. 3-4 per *khandi* or an average of 6 annas per maund of seed cotton. In presses the work is given on contract, the rate charged for a bale (of 400 lbs.) being Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. Presses are of various kinds. The old compound press turned out about 150 bales a day. The press in common use at present is called the half press and finisher, the operation being completed in two stages. This is said to produce 200 bales a day. A new revolving press which has now been introduced is much more effective. About 3,500 hands are employed in the ginning and pressing factories; these, however, only work for from five to seven months in the year. The wages of unskilled labour are from 4 to 6 annas a day for a man and 2 to 3 annas a day for a woman. The total capital invested in the mills and factories is thus more than 50 lakhs and they employ in the busy season more than 6,000 operatives¹.

The following account of the industry is based upon the findings of a sample survey of cotton ginning and pressing units in the district during 1967-68.

The industry was a seasonal one and worked on an average for about 180 days in a year. The average fixed capital investment of a unit was about Rs. 75,000 most of which was locked up in machinery besides buildings and furniture and fixtures. The working capital investment was to the extent of about Rs. 40,000. Each unit on an average employed 35 skilled workers, 23 unskilled workers and 5 persons other than workers. The skilled labour was paid at about Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 per day, unskilled labour about Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50 per day and those other than workers about Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per day.

Most of the ginning and pressing units in the district work on contract basis and they charge for the cotton ginned or pressed on piece rate basis, which is fixed by the Collector of the district.

Textiles. The factor that led to the development of cotton spinning and weaving industry in the district was the availability of the raw material, i.e., cotton which was plentiful besides other factors of production. The following extract taken from the old Wardha District Gazetteer, published in 1906 gives the information about the cotton mills in existence in the district then.

Cotton mills. "The rapid construction of cotton factories is the most striking feature of commercial development in Wardha in recent years. The District contained in 1904, 2 spinning and weaving mills, 1 spinning mill, 16 cotton presses and 39 ginning factories. The bulk of the ginning and pressing factories have been opened since 1890 and 26 of them since 1900. The oldest mill in the District is the spinning mill at Hinganghat which was opened in 1881 with a capital of Rs. 3½ lakhs. It was formerly owned by a joint stock company, but it is now the property of Rai Bahadur Banshi Lal Abirchand who obtained it on foreclosure of mortgage. It contains 31,000 spindles and employs over 700 operatives. The outturn of yarn in 1904 was 35,000 maunds valued at Rs. 11½ lakhs. The nominal capital has since been increased to Rs. 6 lakhs. The counts of yarn spun are from 4's to 32's. The spinning and weaving mill at Pulgaon is the property of a joint stock company with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs, which takes its name from the town. In 1904 it contained 165 looms and 17,000 spindles and produced 29,000 maunds of thread valued at Rs. 10 lakhs and 7,500 maunds of cloth valued at nearly Rs. 4 lakhs. The average number of operatives employed was nearly 900. The new mill at Hinganghat was opened in 1900 and is the private property of

¹ Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, pp. 144-45.

Rai Sahib Rekhchand Mohta.¹ Its working capital is Rs. 18 lakhs. It contained 160 looms and nearly 15,000 spindles in 1904 and employed on an average nearly 1,000 operatives daily. In 1904 its out-turn of yarn was 30,000 maunds valued at Rs. 8·7 lakhs and of cloth 8,200 maunds valued at Rs. 3·6 lakhs. The three mills contained in 1904, 325 looms and 63,000 spindles, and about Rs. 29 lakhs of capital were invested in them. In 1903, it was stated that the old mill at Hinganghat worked at a loss, while the profit of the Pulgaon mill was Rs. 87,000 and of the new mill at Hinganghat Rs. 45,000. In 1904, it is reported that both the Hinganghat mills worked at a loss and that the Pulgaon mill only cleared Rs. 9,000. In cleaning cotton before spinning a proportion of the weight is lost which may amount to 15 per cent. or more. Some of this is sold as waste cotton and used for stuffing quilts and pillow-cases. But in weaving, weight is gained owing to the sizing process with starch, and the finished cloth may weigh 25 per cent. in excess of the thread used".*

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Textiles.
Cotton Mills.

In spite of cotton booms during the triennium after 1921, the industry suffered a set back as a result of 3·5 per cent. excise duty imposed on mill cloth coupled with labour troubles, depression, currency difficulties, etc. The abolition of excise duty in 1926 alongwith the continued tariff protection helped the mill industry. A further impetus was provided by the Swadeshi and non-co-operation movement in the thirties of the century.

As per 1961 census there were three textile mills in the district with total installed spindleage of 77,952 and 1,301 looms. They were the Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Pulgaon employing nearly 2,000 workers; the R. S. Rekhchand Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Hinganghat employing nearly 2,300 workers and the R. S. Bansilal Abhirchand Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Hinganghat employing about 800 workers.

The production statistics for three years from 1961-62 to 1963-64 for these mills shows an upward trend in both the yarn and the cloth production. During the year 1963-64 the three textile mills together produced 77·67 lakh kilos of cotton yarn and 341·18 lakh metres of cotton cloth.

The following statement gives the production statistics of these three mills from 1961-62 to 1963-64:—

Name of the Mill	Item of Production	Unit	Production during			
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
(Figures in lakh)						
The Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abhirchand Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd., Hinganghat.	Cotton Yarn	Kilo	.. 12·93	17·30	20·00	
	Cotton Cloth	Metres	.. 43·90	45·80	44·00	
The Rai Saheb Rekhchand Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills Pvt. Ltd., Hinganghat.	Cotton Yarn	Kilo	.. 28·30	28·50	30·60	
	Cotton Cloth	Metres	.. 111·15	115·75	129·56	
The Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Ltd., Pulgaon.	Cotton Yarn	Kilo	.. 27·154	27·50	27·07	
	Cotton Cloth	Metres	.. 160·58	164·3	167·62	
Total ..	Cotton yarn	Kilo	.. 68·77	73·30	77·67	
	Cotton cloth	Metres	.. 315·63	325·63	341·18	

¹This gentleman died in 1906.

*Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, pp. 143-44.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.
LARGE AND SMALL
INDUSTRIES.Electricity
Generation.

Prior to 1956, electricity was supplied to Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi, Karanja, etc, from private generating stations. Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat were electrified at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan. The places in the district having private generating stations as well as new ones were connected with the grid system when the power station was established at Ballarshah in Chanda district in 1956 with an installed capacity of 22,500 kw. Three more towns and thirty-five villages were electrified during the Second Five-Year Plan. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan the number of towns and villages electrified was 74. As there are very few irrigation schemes in the district and the cultivation by lift-irrigation is rather costly, the introduction of village electrification scheme has given impetus to setting up of electric pumps for irrigation. During the Second Five-Year Plan, 550 pumps were set up in the district.

Table No. 4 gives the tahsil-wise list of 92 electrified towns and villages in the district as per the 1961 census.

TABLE No. 4.

ELECTRIFIED TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Taluka	Villages electrified	Towns electrified	Taluka	Villages electrified	Towns electrified
1	2	3	1	2	3
Arvi Taluka.	Belora Bk. Dautpur Peth-Ahemad- pur Ashiti Kajli Rahati Nagazari Dhanoli Jamb Maneri Mandla Ranwadi Talegaon Bhishnur Jalgaon Pachegaon Pipri Bahadarpur Dhanodi Rohna Virol Sorta Rasulbad Wardha Borgaon.	Arvi	Wardha taluka— contd.	Bhidi Sonegaon- abaji Devli Nandora Isapur Ratnapur Chichala Selsura Wadadha Waigaon Salod (Hirapur) Pipri Satoda Dattapur Nalwadi Borgaon (Meghe) Sawangi (Meghe) Jamtha Kurzadi Sukli Keli Yeli Mahakal Paunar Surgaon Kamthi Hiwara Lehakikala Wadgaon (Kela) Zadshi Salaikala Sukli Hingni	
Wardha taluka.	Pulgaon (Gunj- kheda) Nachan- gaon Muradgaon Nagzari Agargaon Loni Inzala Vijaygopal	Wardha, Pulgaon Sindi Devli.			

TABLE No. 4—contd.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.
LARGE AND SMALL
INDUSTRIES.
Electricity
Generation.

Taluka	Villages electrified	Towns electrified	Taluka	Villages electrified	Towns electrified
1	2	3	1	2	3
Wardha taluka— <i>contd.</i>	Moi Kinhi Juwadi Pimpal- khuta Ghorad Seldoh Seloo Dhanoli Barbadi Chitoda Inzapur			Saloo (Kate) Sevagram Kharanga (Code) Digraj Warud	
			Hinganghat taluka	Dabha Wagholi Gangapur Ganeshpur	Hingan- ghat

The per capita electricity consumption is much lower than the State average. Table No. 5 shows the consumption of electricity on different items from 1953 to 1958-59:—

TABLE No. 5.

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY ON DIFFERENT ITEMS, WARDHA DISTRICT.

Year	K. W. H. Generated	K. W. H. Purchased	K. W. H. Sold to Public					Total
			Domestic consumption	Commercial Light and Small Power	Industrial Power	Public Lighting	Other purposes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1953 ..	....	1,909	369	288	826	96	152	1,731
1954 ..	....	2,713	365	356	1,231	106	210	2,268
1955 ..	15	2,568	317	324	1,229	112	100	2,082
1956 ..	3	2,252	348	366	1,084	96	89	1,983
1957-58 ..	262	4,241	526	571	2,531	141	144	3,913
1958-59 ..	....	4,393	285	709	1,921	201	128	3,744

During 1963-64, the electric consumption increased by 25.2 per cent, the consumption of electricity for industrial purposes being 53.3 per cent. of the total electricity consumption during the year. By the end of March 1966, 198 villages in the district were electrified under the rural electrification programme.

Table Nos. 6 and 7 give statistics regarding generation and consumption of electricity and number of towns and villages electrified and population covered in the district by the end of March 1966.

CHAPTER 5.
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LARGE AND SMALL
INDUSTRIES.
Electricity
Generation.

TABLE No. 6
GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY IN WARDHA DISTRICT

(In '000 K. W.)

Type of Generation	Year	Electricity generation			Electricity sold for					Total
		Installed capacity	Generated	Purchased	Domestic Consumption	Commercial light and small power	Industrial power	Public lighting	Other purposes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thermal	.. 1964-65 ..	Nil	Nil	* 5,711.6	2,707.6	700.6	20,983.5	551.9	2,538.4	27,482.0@
	1965-66 ..	Nil	Nil	* 6,452.4	3,187.4	586.4	18,370.2	692.5	11,572.5	34,409.2
Hydro	.. 1964-65 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1965-66 ..									
Other	.. 1964-65 ..									
	1965-66 ..									
Total	.. 1964-65 ..	Nil	Nil	5,711.6	2,707.6	700.6	20,983.5	551.9	2,538.4	27,482.0
	1965-66 ..	Nil	Nil	6,452.4	3,187.4	586.6	18,370.2	692.5	11,572.5	34,409.2

* Denotes the Units purchased by the private companies for distribution.
@ The data for the year 1964-65 is revised.

TABLE No. 7

NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED AND POPULATION COVERED IN WARDHA DISTRICT

Agency	Year ending	Villages			Towns			Total		
		Number	Population	4	Number	Population	6	Number	Population	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	.. 31st March 1961	..	84,672	6	1,50,015	73	2,34,687			
	31st March 1966	192	1,92,074	6	1,50,015	198	3,42,089			
Private Companies	.. 31st March 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31st March 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.. 31st March 1961	..	84,672	6	1,50,015	73	2,34,687			
	31st March 1966	..	1,92,074	6	1,50,015	198	3,42,089			

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Electricity Generation.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.
LARGE AND SMALL
INDUSTRIES.
Electricity
Generation.

At the end of 1965-66, the percentage of electrified villages in the district increased by 173·8 over that of 1960-61. The following statement gives the per capita consumption of electricity in the district and the percentage increase for 1961-62 and 1965-66 over 1960-61.

Year	Per capita consumption of Electricity	
	In K.W.H.	Percentage increase
1960-61	34·9	100·0
1961-62	35·7	+2·2
1965-66	54·4	+55·3

By the end of 1967, 261 villages in the district were getting electric supply from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

Mechanical and
Engineering
Workshops.

With the expansion of industrial activity especially in the urban areas and adoption of cultivation on an intensive scale in the rural areas of the district, an appreciable rise was visible in the demand for services rendered by mechanical and engineering workshops that undertake repairs to machinery and agricultural equipment. Many of these units are engaged in ancillary manufacturing activities. A few specialise in repairing agricultural implements. The following account of these mechanical and engineering workshops is based upon the findings of a sample survey of these establishments conducted in the district in 1967-68.

All the units worked throughout the year, a few working for about 300 days in a year and a few for about 240 days in a year. Of the capital investment Rs. 12,000 on an average were locked up in machinery, the maximum in one of the establishments being Rs. 18,000 and the minimum being Rs. 6,000. In case of only four units located in their owned premises a part of the fixed capital with an average of Rs. 15,000 with the maximum of Rs. 20,000 and the minimum of Rs. 10,000 was locked in buildings. In case of three units, Rs. 16,000 in aggregate were locked up in furniture and fixtures the break up being Rs. 10,000 in case of one unit and Rs. 3,000 each in case of two units. The average working capital required by a unit was about Rs. 8,000 per annum with a maximum of Rs. 15,000 and a minimum of Rs. 2,000.

Every unit on an average employed two skilled and one unskilled labourer, the managerial work in respect of all but one unit being done by the owner. Only one unit employed a person for managerial work. The skilled worker was paid between Rs. 3·50 and Rs. 4·00 per day while the unskilled labourer was paid between Rs. 1·50 and Rs. 2·00 per day. The only person employed by a unit for doing managerial job was paid about Rs. 200 per month.

One unit was a co-operative venture engaged in repairing and manufacturing of agricultural implements. It was paid Rs. 1,000 by the Government as grant-in-aid. Of the remaining units one unit got Rs. 10,000 and another Rs. 19,000 from the Government as grant-in-aid. All these units generally used hard coke, coal and electricity as fuel and power.

Besides these mechanical and engineering units, there was only one unit that was engaged in the production of steel furniture and cupboards. It was a perennial industry working for about 300 days in a year. Its fixed capital of Rs. 3,500 was locked up in machinery and fixtures and fittings and it required about Rs. 2,500 per annum towards working capital. It provided employment to three skilled workers and one person other than workers doing managerial job. The skilled worker was paid about Rs. 4 per day while the person doing the managerial job was paid about Rs. 250 per month.

CHAPTER 5.**Industries,
LARGE AND SMALL
INDUSTRIES.****Mechanical and
Engineering
Workshops.**

The industry is of a recent origin. The district has very few concerns of this type. As per 1961 Census, 167 persons including 4 women were engaged in printing and publishing. Of these, 38 males worked in rural areas. Of the total of 167 persons employed in the industry, 155 men and 4 women were working in non-household industry. Of these 167, 8 were engaged in printing works, 136 in lithography, engraving, etching, block making, type cutting and other works connected with printing industry, 18 were engaged in book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with printing and publishing of news papers and periodicals.

**Printing and Book
Binding.**

It was a perennial occupation and almost all the presses worked throughout the year with about 240 working days in a year. The average fixed capital investment which was Rs. 7,000 was mainly locked up in machinery and equipment. The average annual requirement of working capital was placed around Rs. 3,000. Each press on an average provided employment to two skilled and two unskilled workers. The skilled worker was paid around Rs. 5 per day as against the daily wages of about Rs. 3 paid to unskilled workers.

The value of the printing work done by a press during the year was placed around Rs. 30,000. Two of the printing presses surveyed had received a loan from the Government to the extent of Rs. 10,000 each.

The 1951 Census reports 60 persons, all men, as sawyers in the district whereas the 1961 Census reports 180 persons including 2 women as engaged in sawing, milling and planing of wood. Of these 180 persons, only 20 men are reported to be working in rural areas and the remaining 160 including 2 women working in urban areas. Of these, 4 men, one in rural areas and three in urban areas are reported working at household industry while the remaining 174 men and 2 women are reported working in non-household industry of whom 19 men work in rural areas and the remaining work in urban areas.

Saw Mills.

As per the Annual Survey of Industries in Wardha district, 1961, there were three registered saw mills with a productive capital of about Rs. 1,62,000 providing employment to 35 persons. The gross output of these saw mills was put at Rs. 4,57,000.

Besides the three saw mills mentioned above, there were a few other saw mills in the district which were not registered under the Factories Act. The following account of saw milling industry is based upon a small survey of these saw milling units in the district, conducted in 1967-68.

All the saw mills were perennial in character working for about 240 days in a year. Of the mills surveyed, only one was located in the premises owned by it and the remaining were located in rented premises. The fixed capital was mainly invested in tools and machinery and furniture and fixtures and the same was placed at about Rs. 6,000 per unit.

CHAPTER 5.**Industries.****LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.****Saw Mills.**

A unit, on an average, provided employment to four skilled workers and 2 unskilled workers. Very few units employed a person for doing managerial jobs. A skilled worker was paid about Rs. 4.50 a day as against a daily wage of about Rs. 2.00 paid to an unskilled worker. In case, where a hand was appointed for clerical and managerial jobs, the person was paid on monthly basis, the pay generally amounting to about Rs. 200 or Rs. 225 per month.

Most of these units were engaged in wood cutting and they worked on contract basis. The average annual turnover of a unit was placed around Rs. 20,000. Only a few of the units surveyed undertook making of furniture and wooden containers.

Mining and Quarrying. As regards mining and quarrying the old Gazetteer of Wardha district published in 1906 has to say the following:

"No mineral products are known to exist in the District, the whole area of which is covered with a sheet of trap rock. Stone quarries are worked in Saongi, Borgaon, Nachangaon and Injhapur in the Wardha tahsil from which the black basalt is extracted. It is used for building purposes but is extremely hard to dress."¹

The position has not undergone any considerable change during the past half a century or so.

The following statement gives the number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying as per the 1951 Census.

Particulars	Persons	Males	Females
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	71	63	8
<i>Coal-mining</i> —Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite ..	6	1	5
<i>Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas</i>	13	13	....
Oil well and Natural Gas, well operations (including drilling) and oil or bituminous and operations.			
<i>Stone-quarrying and sand pits</i>	52	49	3
Extraction from earth of stone, clay, sand, and other materials used in building or manufacture of cement.			

The Census Handbook of Wardha district, 1961 has to say the following about this industry.

"Large areas in the district are covered by Deccan Trap which is used for building purposes. Deposits of any minerals have not been found so far anywhere in the district. Mining activity in the district is, therefore, restricted only to quarrying of stones. Quarries are worked in Sawangi, Borgaon, Nachangaon and Inzapur in Wardha tahsil from which black basalt is extracted. It is used for building purpose but the stones are very hard to dress. Granite and syenite are reported to be available near about Dahegaon and Nachangaon but the mining is not profitable.

¹ Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906.

In 1961 Census 424 persons are reported as working in quarrying or stones, clay, sand, etc., 256 of them are males and 168 females. Four females are also reported as engaged in other mining activities.”¹

The soap manufacturing industry is of recent origin. As per the Census of 1951, only one person in the district was employed in the manufacture of soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds. The figure rose to 21, all males, with 17 engaged in non-household industry and 4 engaged in household industry in urban areas.

The following statement² gives the production statistics in kilograms concerning two units not registered under the Factories Act from 1961-62 to 1963-64.

Name of the Unit	Production during			
	Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
The Sawal Soap Works, Wardha ..	Soap ..	56,338	70,491	1,32,220
The Sudarshan Soap Works, Wardha ..	Soap ..	....	11,062	23,495

The industrialisation in the State is mostly centred around Bombay and Poona regions and to some extent around Nagpur. Barring Bombay, Thana, Nasik, Nagpur, etc., only a few more districts in the State could be regarded as sufficiently industrially advanced. With a view to achieving a balanced industrial growth of all the districts of the State and doing the spadework in this regard by providing facilities for the supply of power, water, industrial sheds, transport facilities, etc., the Government embarked upon the scheme of establishing a few industrial estates in all the districts of the State.

Accordingly an Industrial Estate was established in the village of Borgaon on the outskirts of Wardha town during the Third Five Year Plan on a co-operative basis with a membership of 15. A society created for the purpose would be in overall charge of the estate and the facilities would be provided to the members for establishing industries in the estate so as to enable small entrepreneurs to start the industry. The society has acquired land admeasuring about four hectares (about ten acres) at a cost of Rs. 10,000. In the industrial estate, facilities will be provided for sheds and plots, roads within the estate, electricity, water supply and sanitation.

The layout and completion of an industrial estate involves an investment of about Rs. 10 lakhs. It is proposed to raise the same in the following manner :

- (1) An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs to be raised by the society.
- (2) Rs. 2 lakhs will be contributed by the Government in the form of loan free of interest to be recovered in 15 years.
- (3) Rs. 6 lakhs to be secured as a loan from the Life Insurance Corporation on Government guarantee.

¹ District Census Hand Book, Wardha District, 1961, p. 41.

² Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.
LARGE AND SMALL
INDUSTRIES.

Mining and
Quarrying.
Soap Manufacture.

Industrial Estate.

सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER 5. The cost of development of different items will be as follows:—

Industries. LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES. Industrial Estate.	<i>Item</i>	<i>Cost in lakhs of Rs.</i>
	Cost of Land	0·10
	Cost of Development	0·30
	Roads ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile)	0·75
	Water Supply and Drainage	1·20
	Street lighting	0·25
	Sheds, admeasuring 30' \times 50' including fittings	5·00
	Administrative Blocks	0·24
	Canteen	0·52
	Watch and Ward Quarter	0·12
	Furniture	0·02
	Total ..	8·50

After the completion of the proposed industrial estate it is proposed to establish the industries as enumerated below :—

- (1) Cotton-seed processing, crushing and solvent extraction plant.
- (2) Manufacture of Polythene Products.
- (3) Ice plant.
- (4) Manufacture of automobile parts and truck body building.
- (5) Hosiery plant.
- (6) Cold storage and fruits and vegetable preservation plant.
- (7) Manufacture of brass, copper and aluminium utensils.
- (8) Manufacture of surgical instruments out of stainless steel.
- (9) Manufacture of fractional electrical meters and electrical accessories.
- (10) Dal Mills.
- (11) Automobile servicing workshop.
- (12) Engineering workshop.

Other Small Industries. Besides the various large and small industries enumerated above, there are various small scale industrial units in the district. These units are engaged in the manufacture of lime, aerated water, pen ink, drugs, dal mills, wooden furniture, etc. These units have not been discussed in details as the employment provided by them as also their production is negligible.

SECTION II—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. Self-sufficient villages have been the dominant feature, for centuries, of the economic life of this country. The lack of transport and communications facilities coupled with limited needs, made the villagers produce all their requirements in the village itself or exchange goods with those available in the nearby villages on barter system. Though the villages lost their autonomous and semi-independent status with the advent of

the British rule in the country, the small industrial bias of the villages remained to create full or partial employment potentialities and to provide the tillers of the soil with a subsidiary occupation at least during the off season. These small cottage industries are the small traditional crafts conducted on a household basis. The main village industries in the district are weaving on handlooms, leather tanning, making of palm-gur and neera, handmade paper, etc. These village industries alongwith agriculture form the core of economic activity in the district especially in the rural areas.

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INDUSTRIES.

In a district like Wardha where cotton constitutes the major non-food crop, cotton spinning and weaving is naturally an important cottage industry in existence for a long period of time. Handlooms.

The following is the account regarding weaving as it appeared in the old Wardha District Gazetteer published in 1906.

"The hand industries of the District are comparatively unimportant. Previous to the opening of the mills, most large villages contained a number of cotton hand-weavers, but their trade is now declining. The number of persons employed in the cotton industry, other than those working in mills and factories, fell from 17,000 in 1891 to 7,000 in 1901, this latter figure being nearly 2 per cent of the population. Cotton spinning as an industry is practically extinct. The coarse *newar* cloth for bedding is woven from home-spun thread by Garpagaris who have been compelled by lack of custom to abandon their ancestral calling of protecting the crops from hail, and *gonas* or coarse cotton carpets are made by Dhangars. Wearing cloth is now always woven from mill thread. The weavers are usually Koshtis of the Salewar sub-caste and many of them are Telugus. Mehras or Mahars also weave coarse cloth. They reside in most of the large villages and produce the ordinary articles of clothing. For coloured cloth the thread is dyed before weaving. The finer counts of cloth are not usually woven in Wardha. There are also a few dyers in several large villages who are generally Rangaris by caste. The principal centre is Hinganghat where there is a Rangari quarter. They usually dye thread, and print quilts and carpets. There is nothing of distinction in their designs or colours. There are a very few silk weavers. The ordinary country blankets are woven from the wool of sheep in several villages by the Dhangars or shepherds, but the local supply is not sufficient and they are imported in large quantities from Berar. Hemp matting and net bags for holding cotton are woven at Pardi and other places by the Bhamta caste."¹

The 1921 census report for Central Provinces of which Wardha district was a part states : "Weaving is almost universal, and is reported to have received some impetus from the non-co-operation movement in favour of Khadi or country cloth, but this is purely a temporary phenomenon. The industry has also been assisted by the high price of machine-made cloth during the war. Ordinary saris and dhoties are usually made by Mahars, but their products are not as good as the machine made articles, and in course of time the industry will die out. The makers generally deal direct with their customers at the weekly bazars. Other classes of weavers make articles which are not turned out by machinery. The weavers generally use old-fashioned looms and although a superior fly-shuttle is available under the auspices of Government, reports indicate that it is still not intensively used." The report also states that the castes that keep sheep, such as the Dhangars in Berar, are engaged in making woollen blankets and carpets.

¹Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, p. 141.

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Handlooms.

The census report for 1931 also states that weaving continued to be the main cottage industry. The following remarks of the Director of Industries, Central Provinces are also revealing. "The textile section of the Department of Industries which started work in 1916 went on introducing improved sleys amongst the handloom weavers. By the end of the decade, the improved sley and a few other accessory appliances became fairly popular at all the important weaving centres. About 30,000 of these sleys were introduced by the end of the decade. These sleys increased the output of the handlooms by at least 75 per cent. The result was over-production which created fresh problems for the industry. For want of proper marketing facilities the increased products are not easily sold nor have the weavers been able to make any other use of the increased leisure which the new sleys bring to them. The classes using hand-woven fabrics are taking more and more to mill-made fabrics. The weavers cannot readily produce goods of more modern pattern to keep pace with changing fashions. Only those weavers who turn out finer and more artistic fabrics which cannot be manufactured in factories could hold their own in the industry. The competition of factory-made piece-goods continued to hit the rest hard during the decade. The condition of the vast mass of handloom weavers engaged in the manufacture of ordinary *sarees* and *dhoties* is thus deteriorating still further. It is doubtful whether anything can be done to keep up this portion of the handloom weaving industry. It is only in tracts where conservative fashions in sarees still survive, e.g., in Chhattisgarh, that the handloom weaver is not yet too badly off.".....*

The following statement gives the number of textile establishments and handlooms in the district as per the census of 1951.

Name of Village	Number of Textile Establishments	Number of Handlooms in Textile Establishments
1	2	3
<i>Hinganghat Tahsil—Rural</i>		
Peth	1	1
Kora	3	3
Girad	14	15
Mangrul	2	..
Taroda	13	13
Nandgaon	61	81
Renkapur	1	1
Ajada	2	2
Allipur	21	24
Shirud	2	2
Pardi	1	1
Manora	1	1
Ladki	4	8
Yenora	10	10
Segaon	34	36
Wani	2	3
Ganeshpur	1	1
Govindpur	1	1
Nandori	31	31
Uhada	4	4
Kadajana	5	5

* Quoted from the 1931 Census Report for Central Provinces.

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Name of Village	Number of Textile Establishments	Number of Handlooms in Textile Establishments	Industries. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. Handlooms.
1	2	3	
<i>Hinganghat Tahsil—Rural—contd.</i>			
Pipalgaon	3	3	
Khamgaon	14	14	
Sekapur	1	1	
Kangaon	2	2	
Takli	3	3	
Daroda	2	2	
Wadner	2	2	
Dhiwri Pipari	1	1	
Veni	1	1	
Sekapur	1	1	
Dhanora	45	45	
Total ..	289	318	
<i>Wardha Tahsil—Rural</i>			
Anji	17	17	
Kharda	2	2	
Ghorad	35	35	
Junona	1	1	
Zadgaon	9	9	
Nandora	1	1	
Talegaon	2	2	
Dahegaon	5	5	
Pavnar	2	2	
Peth	10	13	
Borgaon	2	2	
Bondsula	1	1	
Madani	5	5	
Yeli	1	2	
Selu (kate)	1	1	
Surgaon	3	3	
Sukli Mokasa	17	20	
Selu	152	230	
Hingani	95	58	
Dahegaon	6	..	
Total ..	317	409	

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.
COTTAGE.
INDUSTRIES.
Handlooms.

Name of Village	Number of Textile Establishments	Number of Handlooms in Textile Establishments
1	2	3
<i>Arvi Tahsil—Rural</i>		
Karanja	16	17
Abadkimhi	4	4
Gondhai	1	1
Chichali	1	1
Dhanoli	1	1
Panjra	5	6
Belhara	1	1
Sonegaon	1	2
Sawal	2	2
Sawardoh	1	1
Not available	1	1
Do.	17	17
Do.	10	10
Do.	4	4
Do.	5	5
Do.	3	3
Gawla	1	1
Gagipar	1	1
Khapri	1	1
Khadki	1	1
Total ..	77	80
<i>Wardha District—Urban</i>		
Arvi	1	1
Hinganghat	69	120
Sindi	146	239
Wardha	1	1
Deoli	12	13
Total ..	229	374
Grand Total ..	913	1,182

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As per the census of 1961, there were 1,708 workers in handlooms and by the end of May 1961, there were 1,473 cotton handlooms. The handloom weaving was concentrated at following places in the district, viz., Hinganghat, Seloo, Arvi, Sindi, Virul, Karanja and Shegaon.

As per the census of 1961, more than 1,000 handlooms were covered by the co-operative fold in the district. There were 8 handloom weavers societies in the district with a combined membership of 1,009; a combined share capital of Rs. 46,000 and working capital of Rs. 2.14 lakhs. They are located at Arvi, Sindi, Ashti, Seloo, Hinganghat, Girad and Mandgaon. These weavers societies supply yarn to member-weavers and get the finished products woven by the members. The value of production and sales by the societies during the year amounted to Rs. 3.64 lakhs and Rs. 4.51 lakhs, respectively. During 1964-65 the industry seemed to be better off at Hinganghat and Seloo as indicated by the value of production in these two centres which was 50.2 and 29.4 per cent, respectively of the total value of handloom production in the district. The industry faced difficulties due to increase in the rates of yarn and non-availability of yarn as and when needed and hence the value of cloth produced decreased by 41.3 per cent during 1964 over that of 1963-64.

Besides cotton weaving on handlooms there are various small occupations in the district. The following extract taken from the old Wardha District Gazetteer, published in 1906 gives some interesting information of such small industries as they existed then.

"A few carpenters in towns make beds and furniture, and do rude carving and turning. Baskets, chicks or screens and many other articles are made from bamboos by the Basors or Buruds, and brushes and mats of date-palm leaves by Mangs. Cordage for beds is usually made of hemp and also from *munj* grass (*Saccharum ciliare*). The earthen vessels made locally are not of any particular quality, the material used being red clay mixed with horsedung. Large vessels are made in Hingni, and there are also considerable numbers of Kumbars at Mandgaon and Wagholi. The Chitaris make clay and wooden dolls and toys besides painting designs on the walls of houses. Lac bangles are made in Hinganghat and Wardha and are worn by Marwari women and others. Glass bangles as well as necklaces of black glass beads, which all married women must wear in the Maratha country, are usually imported from other Districts. Large *mots* or buckets for drawing water from wells and sandals or slippers are almost the only articles made of leather; thongs for agricultural purposes are made of hemp and shoes are usually imported."

It may be pointed that the position has not changed considerably since then. However, after the attainment of Independence efforts are being made to revive these industries especially in the co-operative sector.

As per the District Census Handbook for 1961, the other types of industrial societies existing in the district besides the industrial societies, are 6 oil *ghanis*, 3 cane and bamboo workers societies, 2 tanning societies, 1 leather working society, 3 carpenters' societies, 7 pottery and brick making societies, two neera and palm gur societies and six miscellaneous societies. They had a membership of 598, share capital of Rs. 30,000 and working capital of Rs. 86,000. The value of production of these societies was Rs. 56,000 with a sales value of Rs. 95,000.

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INDUSTRIES.Other Cottage
Industries.

During 1965-66, there were 121 other industrial societies inclusive of one motor transport society, 65 labour societies, 12 forest labourers' societies and 43 other industrial societies in the district. The following statement gives information about membership, share capital, etc., of these societies during 1961-62, 1964-65 and 1965-66.

(Rs. in '000)

Type of Societies	Year	Number of Societies	No. of members		Share capital	Reserve and other funds	Working capital
			Societies	Individuals			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other Industrial Societies.	1961-62 ..	65	..	1,389	57.6	1.5	127.4
	1964-65 ..	94	34	2,984	216.0	13.0	685.0
	1965-66 ..	121	15	3,787	385.7	30.5	1118.3

During 1961, the Industries department also organised two peripatetic demonstration parties, each consisting of six instructors and semi-skilled workers, with a view to imparting training to the craftsmen in the use of improved processes and equipment. Besides, the training facilities in oil *ghani* working, carpentry and blacksmithy, tanning and leather works, bamboo and cane working, brick manufacture and cotton weaving were provided under the supervision of the Block Development Officers in the district. The school conducted by the department at Morangna in Arvi tahsil imparts training in the preparation of leather goods like shoes, other footwear, etc., for the local workers.

By the end of 1961, the handloom weavers societies were established at Arvi, Sindi, Ashti, Seloo, Hinganghat, Mandgaon and Girad; the oilmen's societies were established at Bapapur and Ashti; the carpenters society, the bamboo workers society and the bidi manufacturing society were established at Wardha, the *patravali* manufacturing society was established at Virul; the bricks and tiles manufacturing society was established at Aloda and the neera production centre was established at Pulgaon.

The co-operative societies, other registered institutions and village panchayats are provided financial assistance by the Khadi Commission, the Akhil Bharatiya Hatmag Mandal and the District Central Co-operative Bank. Of this assistance, the lion's share is borne by the Khadi Commission.

In respect of oilmen's societies, the Khadi Commission had provided financial assistance in the form of grants and loans to the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Arvi, the Adarsha Teli Sahakari Mandal, Wopapur; the Halva Shivaji Sahakari Telghani, Inzala; the Bharat Telghani Sahakari Mandal, Arvi; the Maharashtra Telghani Mandal, Hivra; the village panchayats at Ahmedpur and Vaygaon, etc., during the period 1957 to 1960. Of the leather workers societies, the society each at Wardha and Hinganghat; the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Arvi; the New Multipurpose Education Society, Talegaon and the village panchayats of Rohana and Vaygaon were given by way of grant and loans an amount of Rs. 38,920 during the same period. An amount of Rs. 7,500 was given to the Khadi Gramodyog Sangh Vidyalaya at Wardha for the purchase of the necessary tools and equipment for the manufacture of palm gur on subsidy-cum-loan basis.

The Adarsha Sutar Audyogic Sanstha and the Wardha Gramodyog Sangha at Wardha have received an amount of Rs. 17,500 by way of grants and loans. **CHAPTER**

The children are taught the manufacture of handmade paper at the Balak Mandir, Wardha and at the Bal Mandir, Hinganghat. The Balak Mandir has received an amount of Rs. 500 as loan and grant as against an amount of Rs. 1,800 received by the Bal Mandir, Hinganghat. The instructions in Khadi and village industries are given at the Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya at Wardha. During 1958-59, this institution received an amount of Rs. 45,120 by way of grant and loan. **Industrie**
COTTAGE
INDUSTRIE
Other Cottage
Industries.

SECTION III—LABOUR ORGANISATION

The growth of trade unionism in the district is a recent phenomenon witnessed since 1957. This is not surprising in view of the general industrial backwardness of the district. The district economy is predominantly agricultural with about 77·31 per cent of the working population engaged in agriculture and allied occupations whereas industry accounted for only 3·81 per cent. By the end of 1967, there were 55 unions registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, in the district of which 10 were registered in 1957, 5 in 1958, 1 in 1959, 6 in 1960, 3 in 1961, 1 in 1962, 2 in 1963, 7 in 1964, 8 in 1965, 1 in 1966 and 11 in 1967. Only two unions viz., the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Hinganghat and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Pulgaon, both established in 1952 are recognised under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. **LABOUR**
ORGANISATION

Tables No. 8 and 9 give the information regarding strikes and lock-outs and closures in the various industrial establishments in the district.

Since 1960, 50 industrial disputes took place in the district. Of these, settlement was reached in case of 12 disputes, 37 ended in failure and one was withdrawn.

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CHAPTER 5.
Industries,
LABOUR
ORGANISATION.

TABLE No. 8
INFORMATION REGARDING STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN WARDHA DISTRICT

Serial No.	Industry-wise classification	No. of workers involved		Period of Strike		No. of days	Mandays lost	Classification of disputes by causes and results
		from	to	4	5			
1	2	3				6	7	8
(I) <i>Textile</i>								
1	Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Pulgaon ..	1,956	27th November 1964 ..	28th November 1964..		2	3,912	Payment of bonus.
2	Do.	1,956	27th October 1965 ..	....		1	1,956	In protest against wage cut and closure of shifts.
3	R. S. Rekthchand Mohita Mills, Hinganghat.	606	3rd November 1965 ..	....		1	606	Do.
4	Pulgaon Cotton Mills, Pulgaon ..	297	29th December 1965 ..	....		1	297	In response to call for strike given by the Textile Federation.
(II) <i>Ginning and Pressing</i>								
1	Bachharaj Ginning and Pressing Factory, Wardha.	513	4th January 1965 ..	7th January 1965 ..		4	2,052	....
2	Jankidas Ginning and Pressing Factory, Wardha.	222	20th December 1965 ..	26th December 1965..		7	1,554	Arrears towards the difference of wages for the month of November 1965 were not paid to the workers by the Management as per promise given by the Management.
3	Bansilal Kochar Ginning and Pressing Factory, Wardha.	124	20th December 1965 ..	26th December 1965..		7	868	Do.
4	Bachharaj Ginning and Pressing Factory, Wardha.	250	20th December 1965 ..	26th December 1965..		7	1,750	Do.

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5	Seth Bansilal Kochar Ginning and Pressing Factory, Wardha.	100	30th January 1966	..	16th February 1966	..	17	1,700	Payment of bonus for the year 1964-65.
6	Narsingdas Jankidas Ginning Factory, Wardha.	184	30th January 1966	..	16th February 1966	..	17	3,128	Do.
7	Bachharaj Ginning and Pressing Factory, Wardha.	216	30th January 1966	..	16th February 1966	..	17	3,672	Do.
8	Five Ginning and Pressing Factories, Arvi.	500	6th February 1966	..	11th February 1966	..	6	3,000	Do.
9	Bharat Cotton Pressing Factory, Arvi.	..	13th March 1966	..	18th March 1966	..	6	..	Grant of bonus for the year 1964-65 and paid holidays for 11th, 12th, and 26th January 1966.
10	Choradia Bandhu Ginning Factory, Arvi.	..	13th March 1966	..	18th March 1966	..	6	..	Do.
11	Janardan Ganeshrum Gin-Press Factory, Arvi.	..	13th March 1966	..	18th March 1966	..	6	..	Do.
12	Shekari Sahakari Gin-Press Factory, Arvi.	..	13th March 1966	..	18th March 1966	..	6	..	Do.
13	Messrs. Narayan Sonalal Ginning and Pressing Factory, Arvi.	198	13th December 1967	..	.....	..	1	198	Immediate payment of Bonus for 1965-66 and increased wages at 5 per cent.
14	Messrs. Badridas and Sons Ginning and Pressing Factory, Arvi.	198	13th December 1967	..	.....	..	1	198	Do.
(III) Local Authorities and Grampanchayats									
1	Gram Panchayats, Nachangaon..	7	25th April 1966	..	6th May 1966	..	12	84	Immediate payment of D. A. at Rs. 5 per cent with effect from 1st April 1965.
2	Do.	7	28th January 1967	..	8th February 1967	..	12	84	Immediate payment of D. A. as granted by Government with effect from 1st June 1966.
3	Do.	7	15th March 1967	..	17th March 1967	..	13	91	Non-payment of D. A. sanctioned by Government with effect from 1st April 1966 and 1st July 1966.
4	Municipal Council, Wardha	17	10th October 1967	..	13th October 1967	..	4	684	Non-conceding of the demands of the sweepers.

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INFORMATION REGARDING CLOSURES IN WARDHA DISTRICT

Industry-wise classification	No. of workers involved	Period of closure		No. of days	Mandays lost	Classification of disputes by causes of closures
		From	To			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Textile Industry</i>						
R. B. Bansilal Abirchand Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Pvt. Ltd., Hinganghat.	11th August 1965			1		Financial stringency.
R. S. Rekhchand Mohita Mills, 2,512 Hinganghat.	19th November 1965	15th January 1966				Due to the violent disturbances in the Mills on 11th September 1965.

CHAPTER 6—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

ALTHOUGH THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM IS UNIFORM ALL OVER THE STATE, there prevails a wide range of diversity in the development of the credit institutions amongst the district. This uneven development of the institutions is the result of a large number of factors, such as, location, the system of communications, availability of resources and the economic condition of the masses. It is on account of these multifarious conditions that Wardha district reveals the peculiarities of its own financial structure.

CHAPTER 6.
Banking, Trade
and Commerce.

INTRODUCTION.

Here, one comes across the same set of credit institutions viz., the money-lenders, the banking organisation, the co-operative societies, the joint-stock companies and the other agencies extending financial assistance to the people in the district. Of these, the money-lender is the oldest institution which has survived through centuries with its pristine pattern. Although it still holds a paramount influence over the agricultural masses, it has been gradually undermined with the expanding business of the banking organisation. At Wardha proper these organisations flourish with favourable trade conditions and facilities obtained on the establishment of a branch of the State Bank of India at Wardha. The co-operative movement, too, has spread its wings all over the district and has given the people a new hope for better production, better marketing and above all, better financial returns to its members. Side by side with the agricultural credit societies, which mostly influence the activities of the rural people, there is also a growth of many non-agricultural and production societies in this district. Much, however, is still expected of the co-operative movement suffering, as it is, from drawbacks such as improper linking of credit with marketing, poor recovery of loans financed by the societies and at some places a habitual preference for the money-lender by the agriculturists over their own organisations.

With the attainment of Independence, the old set-up of the economic institutions underwent a remarkable change. It led to the expansion of the public sector. It restricted the private interests and reduced their profit margin. It also competed favourably with private organisations in catering to the needs of people in the district and cutting across the chain of middlemen. Especially, in the field of Trade and Commerce, it supplied a fresh incentive to producers through higher economic gains.

But that is not all. With the passing of the Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Markets Act of 1932, and the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1935, trade in many of the agricultural commodities was controlled. With the establishment

CHAPTER 6. of the Market Committees, trade was further regulated and regularised throughout the district. Such developments were essential for the district. It was not, however, by a negative approach through rules and regulations as by its active participation in the various economic activities that the State's role is gaining importance. State Trading is an illustration in point. The establishment of fair price shops to check the rising trend of prices and relaxing the strain of higher cost of living needs special mention in this context. The growing participation of the State in the economic affairs of the district thus constitutes an important landmark in the history of the various economic and commercial organisations in the district which the following pages unfold.

**BANKING, TRADE
and Commerce.**

INTRODUCTION.

The present chapter consists of two parts.—(1) Banking and Finance and (2) Trade and Commerce. Of these, the first part describes the various financial and credit institutions in the district in their historical, structural and functional aspects. These institutions include the money-lender, the co-operative societies, the joint-stock banks, the joint-stock companies and the like which finance the multifarious economic activities. Trade and Commerce may be mentioned as important among these activities and form the subject-matter of the second part. This part dealing with Trade and Commerce thus describes the different forms which represent trade transactions such as the whole-sale trade, the retail trade, the import and export trade in the district and also details in brief the machinery through which it is conducted, controlled and regulated.

SECTION I—BANKING AND FINANCE

**BANKING AND
FINANCE.**

Of the various credit institutions described in this section the money-lender takes the first and the foremost place. During the period when hardly any other credit organisation existed, the money-lender played an important role both in the matter of capital accumulation and in meeting the credit needs of the people who were largely agricultural tenants. But as the ways and means employed by him in the recovery of dues proved to be too severe to the tenants and objectionable on grounds of social justice, the then Government passed the Money-lender's, Act in 1934 which resulted in substantially curbing the monopolistic influence of the money-lender and regulating his business. It was, however, the rise of the modern joint-stock banks and their rapid expansion in the post-war period that brought about an important change in the credit structure of the economy. The banks facilitated development and growth of trade and industry and encouraged the savings habit of the people who had preferred hoarding. Next to banks the role played by the co-operative societies as part and parcel of the co-operative movement is an important one. Beginning as ordinary credit societies to satisfy the primary credit needs of the agriculturists from rural areas, the co-operative movement has spread all over the district and touched almost all the spheres of life of the people from urban and rural areas. Co-operation, in fact, has become the psalm of our planning programme. Another important development in the field of finance is the emergence of the State as a active participant in the economic affairs of the country and also as the chief regulator or controller of its policies. The rapid expansion of the public sector after Independence has not only served to keep the prices of commodities down to the competitive level but has also helped to increase the efficiency and working of the private units. The State has at the same time assisted a number of small units or individuals through financial assistance and grant of *tagai* loans and subsidies. The

ever-increasing role of the State activities is being financed by such organisations as the Life Insurance Corporation. The State's Small Savings drive has also been making a remarkable contribution towards it. The following pages attempt a review of their developments.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade
and Commerce.BANKING AND
FINANCE.

Money-lenders.

It is difficult to trace the origin of money-lending business in Wardha district for want of any records. The practice of money-lending could be said to have been formally started when money was adopted as a medium of exchange. Before that most of the transactions were in barter. Money as a medium of exchange conveniently facilitated the transactions and increased the mutual exchange transactions. The principal money-lenders of the earlier times were Agarwals or Banias and Brahmins. Other castes, too, followed money-lending but their number was small. Besides, many of them were the agents of the money-lenders residing in Nagpur district. Some of these made loans only to their own tenants. A large number of money-lenders, however, made loans to all tenants. Their dealings were both in cash and kind.

The debtor class was formed both of the proprietors as well as the cultivating tenants. About 26 per cent of the proprietors were actually in debt. This proportion was considered to be a high one at that time. The reasons for indebtedness were want of thrift, extravagant expenditure on marriages and litigations. The proportion of indebtedness, however, was not serious as one-third of the proprietors owed sums not exceeding Rs. 300. As regards the tenants class, out of nearly 40,000 tenants over 15,000 or 39 per cent were indebted. Although the position of tenants could not be favourably compared to the proprietors only a small proportion of the whole number was seriously involved. It is, however, very difficult to realise the exact extent of indebtedness, as the debtor was used to borrowing money from a number of creditors as was the common practice everywhere.

The rates of interest charged for private loans were very exorbitant, especially for petty cash loans. On large loans interest was paid at 12 to 24 per cent per annum, but on small ones 25 per cent would be charged for a period of three or four months. Such small advances were especially made to petty cultivators by money-lenders from northern India called Rohillas. Some of these were settled in large villages and carried on dealings in the neighbourhood. They either lent money or sold cloth at exorbitant prices, realising their debts by threats of violence and seldom having recourse to the civil courts. The practice of giving loans to be repaid in grain or cotton at a fixed rate at harvest was called *lawani*. It was very disadvantageous to the tenants. It was most common in the case of cotton crop, as it was advantageous to the dealers to secure their supply before hand. This system was almost in vogue in the Arvi tahsil, but gradually declined as the tenants became more intelligent and realised the loss they sustained. The rates of interest for cash loans varied from 6 to 9 per cent when jewellery was pledged and from 6 to 12 per cent on the mortgage of land according to the stability of the borrower. On grain loans advanced for seed or for subsistence while the crop was under culture and repayable at harvest, the rate was usually 25 per cent and for linseed 50 per cent. Even *juar* was lent at 25 per cent. In the case of cotton if a loan of 18 seers of cotton seed was taken, the payment was 9 seers of uncleaned cotton at harvest. This was a very high rate, but the transaction was small and the seed might be hand-ginned. A large number of tenants then kept their own seeds, or at least the autumn grains required for seed and for their subsistence and borrowed only the seed for the spring grains.

*Rates of interest
charged by old
money-lenders.*

CHAPTER 6. In the absence of any legislative or statutory control over the money-lenders in the district or for that over the entire Vidarbha region of which Wardha district formed a part, the position of the debtors deteriorated beyond degree and the money-lenders sought every opportunity to deceive them. The money-lenders adopted all sorts of malpractices in dealing with the debtors, especially the cultivators and agricultural tenants who were uneducated. The malpractices included (a) demand for advance interest, (b) demand for a present for doing business, (c) taking of thumb impression on a blank paper with a view to inserting any arbitrary amount at a later date, if the debtor becomes irregular in payment of interest; (d) insertion in written documents of sums considerably in excess of money actually lent and (e) taking of conditional sale-deeds in order to provide against possible evasion of payment by the debtor.

BANKING, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Money-lenders.

Malpractices of Money-lenders.

In order to put a stop to the malpractices of money-lenders mentioned above and to reduce their influence on the rural economy the then Government passed an Act known as the Central Provinces and Berar Money-lenders Act of 1934. The Act was made applicable to all the persons in Vidarbha region who intended to carry on money-lending operations. It was in operation till 1956, when subsequent to the reorganisation of the States, Wardha, along with the other districts in Vidarbha was merged with Maharashtra.

Bombay Money-lenders Act of 1946. The Bombay Money-lenders Act of 1946 was accordingly applied to it along with the other districts in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. The Act came into force from 1st February 1960 in Wardha District.

Under the provisions of the Act the State Government is authorised to appoint a Registrar-General, Registrars and Assistant Registrars of Money-lenders for the administration of the Act and to define areas of their duties. Every Registrar is to maintain a register of money-lenders in his jurisdiction. The money-lenders are compelled to take out licences for carrying on their business of money-lending. The Registrar, the Assistant Registrar or any other officer by this Act may require any money-lender to produce any record or document in his possession which is relevant for his purposes. Every money-lender has to keep and maintain a cash-book and a ledger in a prescribed form and manner. He has also to deliver a clear statement to the debtor about the language, amount, security, etc. of his transactions. The State Government is authorised to fix maximum rates of interest for any local area or class of business of money-lending in respect of secured and unsecured loans. The money-lender is prevented from molesting the debtor while making a recovery of his dues. In fact molestation is treated as an offence and is penalised. It is also laid down that no debtor who cultivates land personally and whose debts do not exceed Rs. 15,000 will be arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money passed in favour of money-lenders whether before or after the date on which the Act comes into force.

The Act was amended subsequently, the important amendments being the introduction of 4-A and 5-A forms and the pass book system, provision of calculating interest on *katmiti* system and facilities to certain classes of money-lenders permitting them to submit quarterly statements of loans to the Registrar of money-lenders. The Act was amended once again in 1955 when money-lending without valid licence was made a cognisable offence. In 1956 special measures were taken to protect the interest of the Backward class people. Accordingly, the Registrars and Assistant Registrars were instructed to take special care while checking the accounts of money-lenders in respect of their transactions with Backward class people.

At the time the Bombay Money-lenders Act of 1946 was made applicable to Wardha district, i.e., in 1959-60 there were 400 licensed money-lenders in the district. By 1964-65 their total number decreased to 276. This may be due partly to the fact that during recent years the debtors who were mostly agriculturists were offered enough financial accommodation by the Government in the form of loans and subsidies. Increase in the number of banks or their branches and the consequent expansion of their business have also provided facilities to the traders and businessmen to secure the required credit. The legal restrictions imposed on the money-lenders, on the other hand, have deterred a number of them from either renewing their old licences or applying for fresh ones. The following table gives the tahsil-wise information of money-lenders in the district from 1st August 1959 to 31st July 1965.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade
and Commerce.BANKING AND
FINANCE.

Money-lenders.

TABLE No. 1

TAHSIL-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY-LENDERS IN WARDHA DISTRICT,
FROM 1ST AUGUST 1959 TO 31ST JULY 1965.

Period	Wardha		Hinganghat		Arvi		Total		
	Rene- wals	Fresh	Rene- wals	Fresh	Rene- wals	Fresh	Rene- wals	Fresh	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1st August 1959 to 31st January 1960.	186	17	136	28	30	3	352	48	400
1st February 1960 to 31st July 1960.	109	2	89	..	30	..	228	2	230
1st August 1960 to to 31st July 1961.	230	17	134	11	40	6	404	34	438
1st August 1961 to 31st July 1962.	179	9	136	5	42	3	357	17	374
1st August 1962 to 31st July 1963.	159	12	116	8	32	4	307	24	331
1st August 1963 to 31st July 1964.	126	11	101	7	29	4	256	22	278
1st August 1964 to 31st July 1965.	130	7	99	5	33	2	262	14	276

The total amount of advances granted by money-lenders to both the traders and non-traders in the district during the period mentioned above is given below:—

TABLE No. 2

TOTAL ADVANCES BY MONEY-LENDERS TO TRADERS AND NON-TRADERS
IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Year	Traders Rs.	Non-Traders Rs.	Total Rs.
1959-60 ..	22,12,135	34,39,202	56,51,337
1960-61 ..	23,24,327-81	51,44,839-76	74,69,167-57
1961-62 ..	6,08,058	30,20,650	36,28,708
1962-63 ..	5,43,416	14,57,883-01	20,01,299-01
1963-64 ..	3,90,315	11,53,517	15,43,832
1964-65 ..	2,17,435	9,07,532	11,24,967

CHAPTER 6. The co-operative movement was started in India during the first half of the present century. It was mainly the result of efforts to relieve the economically distressed people, mostly the peasants. Although Frederik Nicholson first thought of a co-operative movement as a means to solve the problem of rural indebtedness, a real beginning of the movement is marked from 1904 when the Co-operative Societies Act was passed to encourage thrift, self-help and Co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means. Societies established under this Act were declared as legal and were authorised to raise funds and carry on business in a corporate capacity. In 1912, another Act was passed to make good the deficiencies of the old Act. It removed the rural-urban classification of the old Act and adopted a more scientific classification based on the nature of the availability of members. It also allowed the formation of societies other than credit societies and explicitly legalised the registration of unions and federal bodies.

**Banking, Trade
and Commerce.**

**BANKING AND
FINANCE.
Co-operative
Movement.**

The co-operative movement began in this district on 21st October 1912 with the registration of the District Central Co-operative Bank at Wardha. The movement later on spread throughout the district. By 30th June 1958 there were 391 co-operative societies of different types working in the district. Within a decade from 1958 to 1968 their number increased almost two-fold. Thus by the end of 1968, there were 798 co-operative societies working in the district. The following table gives the total strength of the different types of societies working in the district.

TABLE No. 3

**TOTAL STRENGTH OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES WORKING
IN WARDHA DISTRICT, 1968.**

Serial No.	Type of Society	Number
1	District Central Co-operative Bank	1
2	Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies—	
	(1) Large-sized	10
	(2) Primaries	20
	(3) <i>Seva</i> Societies	374
3	Non-agricultural Co-operative Credit societies ..	20
4	Land Development Bank	1
5	Co-operative Grain Banks	5
6	Fruits and vegetables selling societies ..	5
7	Co-operative Sale and Purchase societies ..	7
8	Dairy Societies	51
9	Federation of dairy societies	3
10	Co-operative Farming societies	23
11	Other Co-operative Societies	2

TABLE No. 3—contd.

CHAPTER 6.

Sr. No.,	Type of Society	Number	Banking, Trade and Commerce.
			BANKING AND FINANCE.
12	Forest Labourers Societies	12	Co-operative Movement.
13	Workers Co-operative Unions	68	
14	Co-operative Press	3	
15	Consumers Co-operatives—		
	(a) (Whole-sale) Consumers Co-operative Society ..	1	
	(b) (Primary) Consumers Co-operative Societies ..	69	
	(c) Co-operative Canteens	2	
16	Co-operative Housing Societies	47	
17	Weavers Co-operative Societies	7	
18	Industrial Co-operatives	39	
19	Fisheries Co-operative Societies	4	
20	Industrial Estate	1	
21	Co-operative Supervising Unions	7	
22	District Co-operative Board	7	
23	Federation of Co-operative Societies—		
	(a) Agricultural Societies Federation	1	
	(b) Forest Workers Co-operative Union	1	
	(c) Workers Union	1	
24	Village Uplift Societies	4	
25	Co-operative Transport Societies	2	
Total ..		798	

Of the various types of co-operative societies the Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies are the most important since they are spread far and wide and over almost all the villages in the district. Before 1959 the main function of these societies was to cater to the essential credit needs of cultivators in the area of their operation. But there were a number of other requirements with which the cultivator was faced. The Government, therefore, decided to convert these credit institutions into multipurpose or *seva* societies. The *seva* societies have thus become viable and economically sound units at village level. They perform multifarious activities including supply of seeds and manures, distribution of foodgrains, supply of domestic requirements such as foodgrain, cloth, etc. and supply of agricultural implements. Their main function, however, is to advance short-term and medium-term loans (not exceeding five years) to farmers for agricultural purpose. By June 30th, 1958 the agricultural co-operative credit societies numbered 374 and covered 709 out of 972 villages in the district. The rest of the villages were covered by the multipurpose or *seva* societies and primaries. The following table shows the working of the agricultural co-operative credit societies from 1962-63 to 1966-67.

CHAPTER 6.

TABLE No. 4

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE. WORKING OF THE AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT FROM 1962-63 TO 1966-67.

		(Rs. in thousands.)				
BANKING AND FINANCE. Co-operative Movement. Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.	Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of societies	395	396	400	402	402
	Number of members	30,226	32,724	40,615	43,068	46,274
	Share capital (Rs.)	21.34	29.31	42.24	55.26	60.80
	Working capital (Rs.)	91.89	106.70	175.94	219.78	235.91
	Loans advanced (Rs.)	71.138	83.38	140.50	129.84	115.77
	Loans overdue (Rs.)	74.39	81.34	136.39	157.24	163.64

The above societies served 53 per cent of the rural population and 77 per cent of the agricultural population in the district till 30th June 1968.

District Central Co-operative Bank. The District Central Co-operative Bank, Wardha, which was established at Wardha on the 21st October 1912, marks the beginning of the co-operative movement in Wardha district. It is the central financing agency for the primary co-operative credit societies in the district. The liability of the members of this bank is limited and its membership consists of both co-operative societies and individuals.

The District Central Co-operative Bank undertakes all banking business i.e., collection and discounting of bills, opening of current accounts, purchase and sale of securities and issue of cheques and drafts, etc. In places where multipurpose societies or sale societies cannot be organised or worked successfully, the Central Bank is advised to make arrangement for the sale of agricultural produce, particularly of agriculturists who come within the purview of the Bombay Agricultural Debtor's Relief Act and who are allowed to become nominal members for obtaining crop finance.

In 1970 the District Central Co-operative Bank at Wardha had 11 branches of which 6 were in Wardha, three in Arvi and two in Hinganghat tahsils.* Its total membership was 654 during the year. The following statistics give in brief the working of the bank during the past few years.

TABLE No. 5

STATISTICS AND WORKING OF THE DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, WARDHA.

		(Rs. in lakhs.)				
Particulars		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital	..	12.42	17.81	22.41	28.72	23.65
Deposits	..	19.91	22.67	50.13	80.56	82.12
Working capital	..	83.39	105.87	126.86	205.66	204.14
Loans (due)	..	71.00	67.82	70.73	144.03	65.33
Loans (distributed)	..	..	..	..	..	152.97

*These branches were situated at Arvi, Ashti, Deoli, Hinganghat, Kharangna, Pulgaon, Samudrapur, Seloo, Sindi and Wardha.

The Land Development Bank was originally started as the Land Mortgage Bank. It was specially organised and equipped to perform the essential function of supplying long-term credit to the cultivator. The bank grants loans on the security of the landed property offered by the borrowers. Loans are given up to 50 per cent of the value of immovable property mortgaged with the bank. The repayment of the loan is permitted either on equated or equal instalment system fixed on the basis of the net repaying capacity of the borrower and the average rental value of the mortgaged property of the borrower and is spread over a maximum period of twenty years. The main purposes for which loans are advanced are (i) redemption of old debts, (ii) improvement of agricultural land and the adoption of improved methods of cultivation, (iii) installation or the purchase of agricultural/machinery, and (iv) the reclamation of waste and fallow lands by tenant cultivators. Generally, the long-term loan (i.e., between 5 and 10 years) is given against the security of land, whereas loans for short period are advanced even against the security of standing crops.

The rate of interest for long-term loans was 5 per cent per annum in 1958. It was raised to 7 per cent in 1965 except for the loans advanced for construction of wells, in which case it was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

By 1965-66 there was only one Land Development Bank in the district with a membership of 9850. It had four branches, two at Wardha and one each at Arvi and Hinganghat. The following table gives the details of the working of the bank during the past few years.

TABLE No. 6

WORKING OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK, IN WARDHA DISTRICT
FROM 1961-62 TO 1965-66.

(Figures of Rs. in Lakhs).

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Members	2,848	4,247	5,724	6,944	9,850
Working capital (Rs.) ..	13.25	19.69	30.18	39.24	72.04
Overdues (Rs.) ..	11.04	17.77	27.03	34.93	59.49

The position of the bank on 30th June 1967 was as follows.—

(Figures of Rs. in thousands).

Number of branches .. ..	..	..	..	4
Number of members .. ..	..	..	..	11,838
Paid-up capital .. ..	..	..	(Rs.)	967
Reserve and other funds ..	..	..	(Rs.)	106
Working capital .. ..	..	..	(Rs.)	9,440
Loans advanced .. ..	..	..	(Rs.)	2,772
Loans recovered .. ..	..	..	(Rs.)	809
Loans due .. ..	..	..	(Rs.)	8,691
Loans overdue .. ..	..	..	(Rs.)	617
Profits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Losses .. ..	..	..	(Rs.)	27

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade
and Commerce.

BANKING AND
FINANCE.

Co-operative
Movement.

Land
Development
Bank.

CHAPTER 6. These societies are formed generally by traders, factory workers, salary-earners, etc, for supplying credit to their members. They are mostly found in towns or urban areas, and include salary-earners' societies, urban banks, etc.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Co-operative Movement. The societies raise their capital by issuing shares, accepting deposits on current savings and fixed accounts and borrowings from the Central Non-Agricultural Co-operative Societies. Financing Agency.

The societies mainly advance loans to their members on personal security, mortgage of property or on the security of valuables pledged and produce hypothecated. They allow cash credits and sanction overdrafts on any of the securities mentioned above. They also undertake modern banking operations like issue of hundis and drafts and collection of cheques, hundis, drafts, etc.

By 1967 there were 18 non-agricultural co-operative societies working in the district. Of these, 13 were in Wardha, 3 in Arvi and 2 in Hinganghat. The following table shows the progress made by these societies during the past few years.

TABLE No. 7
STATISTICS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL
CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Year		No. of societies	No. of members	Share capital	Deposits	Working capital	Loans advanced
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
				(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961-62	..	9	2,699	67,924	..	69,934	3,97,016
1962-63	..	9	2,683	64,580	..	70,560	2,74,304
1963-64	..	16	2,672	65,980	2,40,214	3,79,958	3,97,898
1964-65	..	13	2,696	1,23,609	3,92,750	6,61,349	4,27,412
1965-66	..	14	3,004	89,000	2,74,532	3,14,000	39,000

Primary Purchase and Sale Societies. These societies are formed to help agriculturists get fair prices for their produce and supply them goods such as cement sheets, manure, cloth, etc. which are required for agricultural and domestic purposes.

By 30th June 1967, there were 7 Purchase and Sale Co-operative Societies in this district of which three were at Wardha, two at Arvi and two at Hinganghat. The total number of members belonging to these societies was 1,969 during the same year. The details of the progress made by these societies during the same year are given in the table below.

TABLE No. 8.

WORKING OF PURCHASE AND SALE SOCIETIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT

(Figures of Rs. in lakhs).

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Societies ..	7	7	7	7	7
Number of members ..	1,434	1,540	1,563	1,765	1,923
Working capital (Rs.) ..	4.05	6.25	6.36	49.07	5.22
Sale (Rs.) ..	81.32	93.36	44.00	59.00	86.45
(a) Agricultural produce (in Rs.) ..	..	..	4.10	11.09	90.00
(b) Agricultural equipments (in Rs.) ..	..	..	7.79	5.72	32.12
(c) Consumers Goods. (in Rs.) ..	..	..	32.06	42.59	53.43

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Co-operative Movement.

Primary Purchase and Sale Societies.

The Government has selected Wardha district for bringing about an intensive development of labourers and workers co-operative societies.

A labourers' and workers' co-operative society has accordingly been established at every marketing centre in the district. By June 1967, there were 38 co-operative societies of this type working in the district at different marketing centres. Besides, there were 30 societies including two electrical societies for other areas in the district. The following table gives the statistics about these societies from 1961-62 to 1965-66.

TABLE No. 9.

STATISTICS AND WORKING OF THE LABOURERS' AND WORKMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

(Figures of Rs. in lakhs).

Particulars.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Societies. ..	12	13	17	39	65
Members ..	464	536	775	1,504	2,304
Working capital (Rs.) ..	14,279	17,900	33,888	2,46,594	4.58
Value of work done (Rs.) ..	1,01,642	89,348	2,81,167	7,05,115	18.06
Labour charges Paid (Rs.) ..	..	..	1,41,746	1,51,31	9.17

The Processing societies are important in that they break the monopoly of private firms and individuals in regard to the processing of agricultural produce. As a result, they not only earn better profits for themselves but also establish a co-operative link between the factors of production and distribution thereof. The State encourages the formation of co-operative societies and offers incentives for undertaking more and more processing work. The processing societies in this district have been formed only in the field of cotton ginning and pressing and Dal milling. By 1966 there were seven cotton ginning and pressing societies working in the district. They had 1415 members and during this period their capital

Processing Societies.

CHAPTER 6.**Banking, Trade
and Commerce.****BANKING AND
FINANCE.****Co-operative
Movement.
Processing Societies.**

from all sources amounted to Rs. 5.78 lakhs. The value of the cotton ginned and processed by them came to Rs. 25.818 lakhs. The progress and working of these societies is shown in the table below:—

TABLE No. 10.**WORKING AND PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE GINNING
AND PRESSING SOCIETIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT.**

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of Co-operative Societies.	3	3	4	7	7
Number of members	.. ..	394	470	899	1415
Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	.. ..	6.58	6.98	9.35	5.78

Other Processing Societies. By 1966-67 there was only one co-operative processing society working in the district viz., the co-operative *Dal* mill. The membership of the mill increased from 63 in 1963-64 to 142 in 1965-66 and its working capital from Rs. 11,616 in 1963-64 to Rs. 37,000 in 1965-66.

Co-operative Farming Societies. The idea of organising co-operative farming societies was first thought of in 1946-47 to rehabilitate *ex*-soldiers and to decide the allied land-tenure and land utilisation problems. The main object behind their organisation is to increase agricultural production, create opportunities for gainful employment and rehabilitate landless labour on Government land. Through farming societies can also be achieved consolidation of scattered and fragmented holdings and improvement of fallow and waste lands. This is done by soil conservation, reclamation and development of land.

Of the co-operative farming societies only two categories had developed in the district by 1964-65 viz., the joint farming societies and the collective farming societies. In the following year, however, only one of the above two viz, collective farming societies operated in the district. The following table gives the details of the co-operative farming societies in the district.

TABLE No. 11.**STATISTICS AND WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE
FARMING SOCIETIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT.**

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of societies					
(a) Joint	13	16	16	18
(b) Collective	2	2	2	2
Number of members (a + b)	117	218	231	248
Area cultivated (acres)	786.00	1625.98	1592.62	1730.22
Value of production (a + b) (Rs.)	130,752	222,818	2,00,000
Working capital (a + b) (Rs.)	1,70,000	250,180	2,85,000	3,37,000

By 1967 there were 20 co-operative farming societies in this district. Of these 18 belonged to the category of joint farming and two to collective farming. Together these societies had a membership of 231. Their share capital during that year was Rs. 62,000 of which Rs. 39,000 represented government capital and Rs. 3,61,000 working capital. The societies had occupied an area of 1908 acres out of which the area under production was only 1730 acres. The total value of production during the same year amounted to Rs. 2,00,000. Some societies earned a profit of Rs. 25,000, while others sustained a loss of Rs. 7,000.

CHAPTER 6.

**Banking, Trade
and Commerce.
BANKING AND
FINANCE.**

**Co-operative
Movement.
Co-operative
Farming Societies.**

The importance of co-operative dairy societies can hardly be exaggerated. The dairies not only bring about distribution of the supply of milk but also help the owners of cattle get fair price for the products, especially milk. Dairies, however, serve as a subsidiary means of livelihood to a number of agriculturists.

Dairy Societies.

By 1967 there were in this district 48 co-operative primary dairy societies. Of these societies 25 were at Wardha, 20 at Arvi and 3 at Hinganghat with a membership of 360, 363 and 92, respectively. The details of the working of these societies are given below:—

TABLE No. 12.

**STATISTICS REGARDING THE WORKING OF THE DAIRY SOCIETIES IN
WARDHA DISTRICT.**

(Rs. in lakhs).					
Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of societies	.. 13	16	19	37	48
Number of members	.. 193	237	440	634	1199
Capital (Rs.)	.. 17,430	..	158,844	555,003	6.22
Sale of milk, ghee, etc, (Rs.).	..	1,168	4163,004	475,485	0.84

Like milk, fish too, forms a subsidiary diet for the people. As Wardha is not a coastal district there is little scope for carrying out fisheries development here. Whatever fish can be collected comes mainly from the inland water surfaces. There is a proposal for storage as well as for the purchase and sale of fish in the district. The Government extends help to form fisheries societies on co-operative lines to bring about development of fisheries in the district. The following table gives the details of the co-operative fisheries societies in the district in 1966-67.

**Co-operative
Fisheries Societies.**

CHAPTER 6.

TABLE No. 13.

Banking, Trade and
Commerce.WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE FISHERIES SOCIETIES
IN WARDHA DISTRICT, 1966-67.BANKING AND
FINANCE.

(Rs. in thousands).

Co-operative
Movement.
Co-operative
Fisheries Societies.

Particulars	Wardha	Arvi	Hinganghat	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Number of societies ..	3	1	..	4
Number of members ..	112	11	..	123
Share capital (Rs.) ..	9	1	..	10
Government's share (Rs.) ..	6	..	..	6
Working capital (Rs.) ..	9	1	..	10
Value of the fish collected. (Rs.) ..	7	..	..	7
Sale (Rs.) ..	9	..	..	9
Profit (Rs.) ..	1	..	..	1
Loss (Rs.) ..	..	..	..	..

Cattle Breeding Societies.

There was only one cattle-breeding society in Wardha district by 1967 with a membership of 60. All the members are from Hinganghat tahsil only. The society had a share capital of Rs. 2,27,000 and an equal amount as working capital.

Industrial Co-operatives.

Except three textile mills and two oil mills there are no other large industrial units in the district. Agriculture is the main occupation in the district. The non-agricultural employment leans towards village and cottage industries. In 1968 there were co-operative societies in different industries like handloom, oil *ghanis*, carpentry, bamboo works, bidi production, *patravali* production, brick manufacturing, and neera production. The types of these societies and their number are given below:—

Type	No.
Handloom Co-operative Societies .. (Arvi, Sindi, Ashti, Seloo, Hinganghat, Girad and Mandgaon)	8
Oil <i>Ghanis</i> (Balapur and Ashti) ..	2
Carpentry (Wardha) ..	1
Bamboo works (Wardha) ..	1
Bidi production (Wardha) ..	1
* <i>Patravali</i> making (Virool) ..	1
Bricks manufacturing (Aloda) ..	1
Neera production (Pulgaon) ..	1

**Patravali*.—A trencher or plate formed of leaves tacked together.

The working of the weavers societies for the year 1967 is given in the following table.

TABLE No. 14.

WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT
IN 1967.

(Rs. in thousands.)

Particulars	Wardha	Arvi	Hinganghat	Total
Societies (No.) ..	2	3	2	7
Members (No.) ..	571	508	286	1365
Share capital (Rs.) ..	57	14	62	133
Working capital (Rs.) ..	224	26	208	458
Total number of looms ..	306	388	286	980
Working looms (No.) ..	82	319	215	616
Production (Rs.) ..	214	26	341	541
Sale (Rs.) ..	217	32	426	675
No. of Societies in Profit..	1	1	3	5
Profit (Rs.) ..	1000	1000	..	2000

CHAPTER 6.
Banking, Trade and Commerce,
BANKING AND FINANCE,
Co-operative Movement.
Weavers' Co-operatives.

The exodus of population from villages to towns and cities in search of the means of living has added to the pressure of population which has been mounting from year to year due to increase in the birth-rate. This has created the problem of housing all over the country. The problem is more acute in cities and towns than in villages. The demand for houses is also due to the people's preference for new and better houses. The State proposes to solve this problem by encouraging the formation of co-operative housing societies and extending them financial assistance through loans and subsidies.

Co-operative Housing Societies.

In Wardha district, which is not much industrialised, the problem of housing is not acute. It is felt mostly in towns and the tahsil headquarters. By 1967 there were 44 co-operative housing societies established in the district. Out of these, 22 were from Wardha tahsil, six from Arvi and 16 from Hinganghat tahsils. The following table gives the details of the housing societies in the district in 1967.

TABLE No. 15.

WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN WARDHA
DISTRICT IN 1967.

Particulars	Wardha	Arvi	Hinganghat	Total
Number of societies ..	22	6	16	44
Number of members ..	596	128	618	1342
Share capital (Rs.) ..	68,000	3,000	14,000	85,000
Working capital (Rs.) ..	6,55,000	40,000	1,00,000	7,95,000
Tenements constructed during the year ..	..	..	..	..
No. of societies in profit ..	6	2	2	10
Profit (in Rs.) ..	3,000	..	..	3,000
Number of societies running in loss. ..	5	2	4	11
Loss (in Rs.) ..	1,000	..	1	2,000

CHAPTER 6. The number of housing societies as well as their activities from 1961-1962 to 1965-66 are given in the statement below:—

Banking, Trade and Commerce.	Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
BANKING AND FINANCE.						
Co-operative Movement.						
Co-operative Housing Societies.	Number of societies ..	65	67	47	50	40
	Number of members ..	2420	2461	1731	2553	1283
	Working capital (Rs. in lakhs)	8.14	10.24	8.72	8.80	7.98
	Number of tenements constructed ..	..	..	14	35	32

Consumers' Co-operative Societies. Among the other types of co-operative societies the consumers' co-operatives play an important part. The necessity of forming such societies was felt during the Second World War when the supply of essential commodities became scarce and their prices began rising. The consumers co-operatives help the proper distribution of their goods to consumers at reasonable prices. They are thus very much useful to hold the price line in times of inflation. The co-operative stores are run by consumers themselves almost on non-profit basis.

The following table gives the details of these societies from 1961-62.

TABLE No. 16.

WORKING OF THE CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES IN WARDHA DISTRICT FROM 1961-62 TO 1965-66.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Number of societies	29	28	32	54	68
Number of members ..	3363	3293	3420	3780	4766
Working capital (Rs.) ..	..	1.47	1.63	4.27	2.05
Purchase (Rs.) ..	5.38	6.84	10.61	25.00	26.52
Sale (Rs.) ..	5.65	7.04	11.12	26.02	27.42

Forest Labourers Societies. The forest labourers societies form an important group of the industrial co-operatives in the district. By 1967 there were in the district 12 forest labourers co-operative societies of which two were in Wardha tahsil, 9 in Arvi and one in Hinganghat tahsil. Their membership increased from 571 in 1967 to 676 in 1968. The share capital amounted to Rs. 47,000, of which the Government's share alone came to Rs. 30,000. The working capital of the societies during the year was Rs. 73,000. The total value of the work which the societies carried out came to Rs. 10,16,000, and their profits amounted to Rs. 69,000.

Co-operative Presses. There were three co-operative presses in Wardha district by 1967. Of these, two were at Wardha proper and one at Arvi. Their membership was 104 (84 and 20, respectively) during the same year; it was 106 in the year 1966. The societies together had Rs. 36,000 as share capital including the Government's share of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 as working capital. The societies earned profits to the tune of Rs. 5,000.

Besides the industrial co-operatives mentioned above there were 49 other societies of industrial workers. They included 33 from Wardha, 9 from Arvi and 7 from Hinganghat tahsils. The following table gives their details for the year 1966-67.

TABLE No. 17.
STATISTICS REGARDING INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Particulars	Wardha	Arvi	Hinganghat	Total
Number of societies ..	33	9	7	49
Of which working ..	17	5	4	26
Number of members ..	594	165	167	926
Share capital (Rs.) ..	81,000	16,000	16,000	1,13,000
Government Share (Rs.) ..	16,000	2,000	1,000	19,000
Working capital (Rs.) ..	1,70,000	87,000	9,000	2,66,000
Production (in Rs.) ..	2,08,000	29,000	39,000	2,76,000
Sales (Rs.) ..	2,10,000	29,000	28,000	2,67,000
Profits (Rs.) ..	5,000	1,000	7,000	13,000
Losses (Rs.) ..	18,000	2,000	..	20,000

By 1967 there were only two co-operative motor transport societies in the district. They had 117 members and their share capital and working capital amounted to Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 44,000, respectively.

Co-operative Motor Transport Societies.

Similarly, there were two electricity workers societies. They had 82 members by 1967 and their share capital and working capital amounted to Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 6,000, respectively.

Electricity Co-operative Societies.

This board is situated at Wardha, the district headquarters. Its membership by 1967 was 367 recording a rise of 49 over that of the previous year. Its income and expenditure during the same year amounted to Rs. 11,000 each. The Board is required to carry out propaganda work in order to spread the co-operative movement. In this purpose the board organises agricultural shows and exhibitions for the benefit of the rural folk in order to impress upon them the importance of co-operation.

District Co-operative Board.

There were seven supervising unions in this district in 1967. They had 433 members. Their income amounted to Rs. 2,91,000 and their expenditure to Rs. 2,28,000 during the same year. To these unions are affiliated the agricultural co-operative credit societies in the district.

Co-operative Supervising Unions.

Three federations of co-operative societies functioned in the district in 1967. They had 85 members. Their income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 40,000, respectively.

Federations of Co-operative Societies.

It will be seen that there had been a vast growth in the co-operative field under the Three Five Year Plans. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan there were only 266 co-operative societies. Their number increased to 654 by June 1963 and their membership to 5635 from 3493.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade
and Commerce,
BANKING AND
FINANCE.

Co-operative
Movement.
Co-operative Indus-
trial Estate.

The planned development under the Five Year Plans has laid more emphasis on the development of agriculture. This is to be realised by introducing new agricultural implements, new cultural practices, use of improved seeds and so on. The co-operative movement is regarded as the means through which the State tries to achieve this object.

It was proposed to establish an industrial estate on Co-operative basis at Bargaon near Wardha during the 3rd Five Year Plan. For this purpose a land admeasuring 10.14 acres and costing about Rs. 10,000 was acquired. In addition 0.34 acres of land belonging to Government was acquired. During 1962-63, the membership of the estate was 15. The main object of establishing the industrial estate is to provide common facilities to the members so as to enable them to start their own industrial units and thereby accelerate the process of industrialisation. The common facilities included (1) sheds and plots, (2) roads within the estate, (3) electricity, (4) water supply and (5) sanitation. The total investment of the estate was estimated to be Rs. 10 lakhs, of which Rs. 2 lakhs were to be raised by the society and Rs. 8 lakhs were to be Government contribution in the form of interest-free loan recoverable in 15 years. The rest of the amount was secured as a loan from the Life Insurance Corporation against the Government guarantee.

The details of the development cost of the estate are given below:—

Particulars	Cost in lakhs of Rupees.
Cost of land	0.10
Cost of development	0.30
Roads (1/4th mile)	0.75
Water supply and drainage	1.20
Street lighting	0.25
Sheds, admeasuring 30' x 50' including fitting	5.00
Administration block	0.24
Canteen	0.52
Watch and Ward quarters	0.12
Furniture	0.02
Total ..	8.50

The following industries are proposed to be established in the estate after its completion:—

- (1) Cotton seed processing, crushing and solvent extraction plant;
- (2) Manufacture of polythene products;
- (3) Manufacture of automobile parts and truck body;
- (4) Ice plant;
- (5) Hosiery plant;
- (6) Cold storage and fruits and vegetables preservation plant;
- (7) Manufacture of brass, copper and aluminium utensils;
- (8) Manufacture of surgical instruments out of stainless steel;
- (9) Manufacture of fractional electric meters and other electrical accessories;
- (10) Dal mills;
- (11) Automobile servicing workshop; and
- (12) Engineering workshop.

By 1967, the estate had 14 members, its share capital during the year amounted to Rs. 1,00,000 and working capital to Rs. 1,85,000. No units were established in the estate till 1967.

The old District Gazetteer of Wardha published in 1906 does not make any mention of the existence of a banking company in the District. Monetary transactions were carried out directly by the people themselves. Money was never deposited but was either hoarded or loaned on interest to the needy debtors who were mostly cultivators or agricultural tenants.

The first bank to be established in the district was the branch of the Imperial Bank of India, at Wardha. In 1955 along with the other branches of the bank in the country, it was taken over by the State Bank of India. By 1966, there were three branches of the State Bank of India. Besides, there were six branches of other joint-stock banks in the district. The names of these banks, the places of location and the dates of their opening are given below:—

Name of the Bank	Place of Location	Date of opening
1. State Bank of India	Arvi	27th April 1953.
2. Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd.	Do.	27th February 1961.
3. State Bank of India	Hinganghat	8th February 1954.
4. Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	Do.	27th May 1954.
5. Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd.	Do.	27th March 1961.
6. Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd.	Pulgaon	27th March 1961.
7. State Bank of India	Wardha	31st December 1949.
8. Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	Do.	12th March 1951.
9. Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd.	Do.	27th March 1961.

All these banks provide the usual banking facilities to the public including the financing of trade and agriculture and storage and movement of agricultural produce. The main objective of many of these banks is to encourage the habit of banking, especially in rural areas and to cater to the financial needs of the rural population through their offices.

The history of insurance in India dates back to 1870 when a number of private insurance companies carried on life and general insurance work. But the business carried on by them was very small and the idea about social security was not much developed. The business began to show marked progress only after it was nationalised. With nationalisation, the Life Insurance Corporation became the sole agency for carrying out life insurance business in India. The Life Insurance Corporation was established on 1st September, 1956, under a special ordinance (later converted into an Act), which transferred the management and control over the life insurance business in India to Central Government. This business included the foreign business of Indian insurers and the Indian business of foreign insurers. The general insurance including fire, marine, accident, etc., was, initially kept open to private enterprise. It was however nationalised from 1972.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Joint-Stock Banks.

Insurance.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade
and Commerce.

Under the new organisational and administrative set-up of the Corporation, Wardha district comes under the territorial jurisdiction of the Nagpur division of the western zone.

BANKING AND
FINANCE.

Insurance.

Since nationalisation the life insurance business in Wardha has increased considerably. By the end of 1968 there were 143 agents doing the insurance work. The following table gives the statistics of insurance business from 1961-62 to 1966-67 in Wardha district.

TABLE No. 18

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS IN WARDHA DISTRICT

Year			Number of insured	Amount insured (Rs.)
1961-62	..	..	2132	61,16,275
1962-63	..	..	1497	42,61,000
1963-64	..	..	2472	75,28,500
1964-65	..	..	2103	75,33,250
1965-66	..	..	2512	98,15,250
1966-67	..	..	2275	1,09,49,000

State-aid to Agri-
culture.

India being primarily an agricultural country her prosperity depends to a large extent upon the productivity of land and the economic conditions of the farmers. The productivity of land, however, is limited by a number of factors such as uneconomic holdings, dependence of agriculture upon the vagaries of monsoon, etc. The factors affecting economic condition of the agriculturist are low productivity of soil, inefficient and unskilled labour, etc. These factors together render the agriculturist incapable of improving agriculture solely by his own efforts. What he needs most is financial assistance.

Loans.

"Neither tank irrigation nor the embankment of fields have hitherto found favour among agriculturists, and the main purpose for which loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act have been granted has been the excavation of wells and in a few cases only the construction of field embankments. The Government accounts have been complicated by the inclusion under Land Improvement Loans of a sum of Rs. 1,42,380 advanced in the famine of 1,900 for the purchase of seedgrain and bullocks. Excluding this sum, Rs. 32,000 in all were advanced under the Act between 1881 and 1904. Of this, nearly Rs. 6,000 have been remitted and the balance appears to have been recovered as it fell due with interest. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was shown as outstanding in 1904-05. The amount shown as remitted is probably the proportion of principal due for remission under the Special Famine Loans of 1,900, and does not consist of irrecoverable arrears, so that the advances under the Act have not involved Government in any loss. Between 1892 and 1904 no less than 438 *sanads* have been granted for improvements, 94 of these being given to proprietors and 344 to tenants. Out of the whole number of *sanads* only 50 have been given for the erection of field embankments and the remainder, for digging wells. Most of the *sanads* were given for works undertaken

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Agriculture.

Loans.

in the famine of 1900, and the wells dug were intended in the first instance to obviate the great scarcity of water experienced in that year. Their use for irrigation was only a secondary purpose and there has been no very noticeable expansion of the irrigated area. The total amount advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act from 1884 to 1903-04 was Rs. 3·17 lakhs. Of this sum, Rs. 1·50 lakhs were advanced in the famine of 1900-01, and the bulk of the money was subsequently transferred in the accounts to Land Improvement Loans. The greater part of the sum advanced was recovered in the following year. In all about Rs. 9,000 principal and interest have been remitted of the advances under the Act and the remainder has been recovered as it fell due."¹

It seems from the above paragraph that the need for financing agriculture was realised very early and assistance was given from time to time. Under the British Rule a number of Tagai Acts providing finance were passed. But the agriculturist began to receive active assistance only after the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884 were passed. The former Act is broadly concerned with long-term finance and the latter with short-term accommodation.

The rules and measures for extending financial aid to agriculturists which were in force since 1871 were modified in the form of the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883. This Act is still in force. Loans under it were formerly given for the sinking of wells, the eradication of shrubs and deep-rooted weeds from fields and the making of embankments. *Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.*

Loans under this Act are granted to cultivators for works of improvement on land, such as construction of wells and tanks, preparation of land for irrigation, drainage, reclamation, enclosures, etc. The Collector, Prant Officers and Mamlatdars are authorised to grant loans to the extent of 8½ per cent. of the total amount of loans to be disbursed i.e., 16 pies per rupee per annum. In particular cases, however, the Government may reduce the rate of interest or may not charge any interest at all. The loan is given where the grantor is satisfied as to the security with a margin of safety. Generally immovable property is demanded as security against loans to be advanced under this Act.

Loans under this Act are granted to holders of arable lands for purchase of seed, fodder, agricultural stock or implements. They are also granted to hire cattle, to rebuild houses destroyed by calamities, to meet the monetary needs of cultivators while engaged in work on land or to achieve some such purpose. The rate of interest, the type of security and the terms and conditions for grant of loan are the same as under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883. *Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.*

"Many reasons were given for the comparative unpopularity of the Government loans; the most common being perhaps, the delays connected with the system. To this may be added a few factors, which elsewhere also operate against the success of tagai. Government occupied an indefinitely stronger position than the ordinary creditor, and insisted upon prompt repayment."

With the advent of Independence, the agricultural sector of the district economy received top priority as far as Government Assistance was concerned, and necessary changes were introduced in the distribution of tagai loans. The amount of loans was also increased with a view to

¹ *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, pp. 126-27.*

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and Commerce.****BANKING AND
FINANCE.****State-aid to
Agriculture.**

stepping up agricultural production. Thus besides the above two Acts (*viz.*, the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Land Improvement Loans Act) the Government also extended loans and subsidies to agriculturists under the Grow More Food campaign launched by the Government.

In addition to the loans granted by Government directly to the agriculturists, the Government indirectly helps the farmers by implementing numerous other schemes under which it sanctions loans and subsidy to the agriculturists for the improvement of land and for other purposes such as reclamation, purchase of quality seed, etc.

**State-aid to Indus-
tries.**

By the beginning of this century Wardha district had the following industries such as cotton weaving and dyeing, silk weaving, gold and silver work, furniture making, cordage making, leather working and so on. These were hand industries and were comparatively unimportant. No small-scale industries existed in the district at that time.

Since Independence the Government adopted a progressive industrial policy and undertook to develop small-scale and cottage industries. This was done mainly to reduce unemployment in the country. The Second Five Year Plan assigned an important place to small-scale industries. The Government accordingly took various measures for the benefit of these industries. Financial assistance to small-scale industries is one such important measure.

The financial assistance was given by the Government under various schemes. Some of these were implemented through the Co-operative Department while the rest were in charge of the Industries Department. With the formation of the Zilla Parishad these schemes were transferred to its Industries and Co-operation section. The schemes transferred from the Co-operative Department are—

- (1) Grant of loans and subsidies to industrial co-operative societies for purchase of tools and equipment.
- (2) Financial assistance to industrial co-operative societies for the construction of sheds and godowns.
- (3) Grant-in-aid to industrial co-operative societies including handicraft co-operatives for management expenses, and
- (4) Financial assistance to industrial co-operative societies of backward classes.

The schemes transferred from the Industries Department to Zilla Parishad are—

- (1) Loans to *bona fide* craftsmen and backward class artisans under the schemes of State-aid to Industries Rules (upto Rs. 3,000 in each case), and
- (2) Loans and subsidies given under various schemes to village industries and industrial co-operative societies in the district.

The following statements give separately the amount of loans and subsidies (i) to industrial co-operative societies, and (ii) to the individual artisans in Wardha district under the schemes mentioned above from 1964-65 to 1966-67.

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,
FROM 1964-65 TO 1966-67, WARDHA DISTRICT.**
(Amount in Rs.)

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FINANCE.****State-aid to
Industries.**

Schemes						
Year	Purchase of tools and equipment		Construction of godowns and sheds		Management subsidy	
	Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy
1964-65	6,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	....	2,185
1965-66	800	800	2,000	1,000	....	1,875
1966-67	10,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	....	5,023

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL ARTISANS FROM 1964-65
TO 1966-67, WARDHA DISTRICT.**

Schemes						
Year	State-aid to Industries Rules		Loans to Goldsmiths for starting business		Total.	
	Number of loanees	Amount in Rs.	Number of loanees	Amount in Rs.	Number of loanees	Amount in Rs.
1964-65	131	47,975	5	3,400	136	51,375
1965-66	202	85,400	....	....	202	85,400
1966-67	132	46,600	....	....	132	46,600

The Small Savings Movement was launched for the first time in 1945 Small Savings. to check the inflationary price trends in the country. Later on it was adopted as a means of borrowing internally for financing the Five-Year Plans. Since the Indo-Chinese war the movement mainly aims at raising money for the defence and development of the nation. Investments in Small Savings thus serve the defence and the development purposes of the country.

The Small Savings include the following categories of investments:—

- (1) Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.
- (2) 12-year National Defence Certificates.
- (3) 10-year Defence Deposit Certificates.
- (4) 15-year Cash Annuity Certificates.
- (5) Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme.

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Banking, Trade
and Commerce.
BANKING AND
FINANCE.

Small Savings.

Post-office Savings
Banks

The Post Office Savings banks constitute the most important source for collection of small savings from people of limited means. The agency of post-office savings banks is very much suited to the rural areas where there are meagre banking facilities. Moreover, as an agency of the Government it enjoys complete confidence of the people. Today the post-office savings banks provide a large net-work of offices spread throughout the country and could be developed without incurring any considerable expenditure.

The post-office savings scheme is such that even a poor person could avail himself of the facilities afforded by it. A person can open his account in this bank with a minimum deposit of Rs. 2 and can invest up to Rs. 10,000. Interest allowed for the deposit on individual and joint account is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first 10,000 rupees and 2 per cent on the sum exceeding this amount. Non-profit making institutions and co-operative societies are also accorded the same facilities. The Small Savings Movement in this way affords the cheapest facility to every citizen or institution to contribute his (or its) humble mite to national development.

From 1963-64 to 1965-66, there were 16 post-offices doing the savings bank work in the district. The number of accounts held at these banks increased from 17,695 in 1963-64 to 24,497 in 1965-66. The amounts invested in them have also increased from Rs. 76,48,638.14 to Rs. 91,28,105.24 during the same period. The following table gives the names of these post-offices, the number of accounts held at each of them and the total amounts invested from 1963-64 to 1965-66.

TABLE No. 19.

DEPOSITS IN POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, WARDHA DISTRICT

Taluka	Name of the office	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
		No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
			(Rs.)		(Rs.)		(Rs.)
Wardha	Wardha	3,084	16,51,891.39	3,521	19,09,001.56	4,200	19,38,867.03
	Deoli	686	4,12,864.46	777	3,41,349.99	866	3,73,482.03
		267	1,05,537.31	300	1,08,569.27	357	1,01,023.42
	Seloo	256	80,488.92	484	1,12,429.65	525	1,22,459.60
	Sevagram	214	74,702.14	236	81,937.36	257	89,752.08
	Sindi	580	2,38,607.89	657	2,66,819.46	722	3,06,471.99
		1,749	7,39,446.19	1,970	8,46,176.03	2,193	10,33,833.12
	Wardha market	1,429	4,84,977.38	1,614	4,83,385.07	1,725	5,54,247.46
	Pulgaon	1,906	7,73,954.09	2,227	9,64,010.27	2,595	10,74,989.56
	Pulgaon Cantonment.	763	2,54,847.64	890	2,76,947.06	1,126	2,74,257.56
	Pulgaon Central.	893	1,31,149.52	944	1,62,961.46	962	1,74,207.48
Arvi	Arvi	2,178	12,50,839.11	2,388	11,15,397.85	2,923	12,54,964.06
	Ashti	573	1,90,011.92	647	2,04,895.93	730	1,97,284.74
	Karanja	259	54,824.88	301	74,201.03	774	97,536.87
Hinganghat	Hinganghat	2,074	9,51,044.86	2,905	10,90,184.47	3,635	12,20,386.12
	Hinganghat town.	784	2,53,450.44	843	2,67,915.40	907	3,14,342.12
Total		17,695	76,48,638.14	20,704	83,06,181.86	24,497	91,28,105.24

The rise of joint-stock companies in this district as compared to other districts is rather late. The first joint-stock company viz; Jamnalal Sons came up on the 5th March, 1938. It was a private concern having its office at Wardha. All the other companies in the district were established after Independence. By 1965, there were five joint-stock companies in the district. All of them were private ones with their registered offices at Wardha. The details about names, the dates of registration as well as the amount of their total authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital, are given below:—

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Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Joint Stock Companies.

Name of the Company	Date of Registration
1. Jamnalal Sons ..	.. 5th March 1938.
2. Badjate Agricultural Company ..	.. 8th March 1950.
3. Chitrakala Pravartak ..	.. 9th February 1952.
4. Hunter and Hunter ..	.. 12th December 1954.
5. Jamgaon Progressive Farms ..	.. 28th October 1955.
Total Authorised Capital ..	Rs. 24,80,000
Total Subscribed Capital ..	.. „ 11,04,900
Total Paid-up Capital ..	.. „ 11,04,900

SECTION II—TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade and Commerce which is an important economic activity in the district, provides employment to a considerable number of persons in the district. As per the 1961 Census, 9,556 persons (8,451 males and 1,105 females) were enumerated as sales workers.* The following table gives the number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in 1961.

TABLE No. 20.

EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT IN TRADE AND COMMERCE IN WARDHA DISTRICT IN 1961.

Category	Total No. of persons			Urban areas		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. Working Proprietors, wholesale and retail trade.	6,989	6,023	966	4,056	3,420	636
2. Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents.	62	62	....	61	61	..
3. Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade.	729	722	7	540	535	5
4. Salesmen, shop assistants and other related workers.	432	432	....	418	418	..
5. Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors.	1,262	1,130	132	817	800	17
District Total ..	9,474	8,369	1,105	5,892	5,234	658

*As per the 1961 occupational classification sales workers include "Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers" as well as "Money-lenders and Pawn brokers."

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Trade Routes.

It is evident from the table given above that the bulk of the trading activity is in the urban areas. So also it could be observed that the percentage of women engaged in trade and commerce is lower than that of men.

The Bombay-Nagpur-Howrah railway line is the principal trade route in the district. This artery of trade has always been instrumental in expanding trade transactions with distant markets in Maharashtra as well as those in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat. It runs through the centre of the district with a length of about 40 miles and has the following stations, viz., Pulgaon, Kaotha, Dahegaon, Wardha, Sewagram, Paunar, Tuljapur and Sindi. The line was opened for traffic in 1867.

Wardha town occupies a unique importance because of its being a junction of the Bombay-Nagpur-Howrah and the Delhi-Madras trunk railway routes. The latter, viz., grand trunk route provides commercial traffic to North India as well as South India. This line touches the railway stations of Bhugaon, Sonegaon and Hinganghat in the district. This line was opened for traffic in 1877.

As regards the routes at the beginning of this century and before, the Wardha District Gazetteer, published in 1906, gives the following information. The route from "Pulgaon to Arvi and Ashti in the north is now the most important road in the district carrying the produce of much of the Arvi tahsil to the railway. It is metalled from Pulgaon to Ashti, a distance of 36 miles. North of the railway two old trunk roads connecting Nagpur with Berar and Bombay passed through the District. The southern of these goes through Selu, Elikeli, and Waiphal, leaving the District at the Apti ferry on the Wardha. It is now only maintained as a village road. The northern road running from Nagpur to Amraoti passes through Karanja and Thanegaon in the north of the Arvi tahsil and leaves the District at Bisnur. This road also is now only a village track."*

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"The District cannot be considered to be well provided with roads in view of its great commercial importance, but as a new railway is shortly to be constructed through the Arvi tahsil, it would be useless to consider the improvement of the existing trade routes of this part of the District without reference to its influence. It is clear that feeder roads are required in the Arvi tahsil which is totally unprovided with them, but with the opening of a new railway the course of trade will probably be much altered. The great artery of the Arvi tahsil at present is the Pulgaon-Arvi road. Dhamangaon station across the Berar border is only 16 miles from Arvi as against the distance of 22 miles to Pulgaon and some small amount of trade exists between Arvi and Dhamangaon. . . . In the south of the Arvi tahsil the principal tracks are those from Kharangna to Anji and on to Wardha and from Hingni through Selu and Paunar to Wardha. From the Wardha tahsil south of the railway, cotton is taken either to Pulgaon or Wardha from the tracts surrounding Deoli, while some grain goes from Deoli to Degaon station. . . . In the south of District the main trade routes are from Hinganghat through Jam to Samudrapur and Girar, and from Hinganghat through Wanera to Pohna. . . . These two roads are among the most important trade routes in the District."*

*Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, pp. 161 to 163.

Road Routes at present.—Besides the two trunk railway routes, there are very good roads serving the transport needs of the mercantile community. The Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta national highway serves the commercial traffic, especially from the Arvi tahsil, to important markets, such as, Amravati, Akola, Jalgaon, Bombay on the one hand and Nagpur, Calcutta and market centres in Madhya Pradesh, on the other. In the nature of things, this is the most important trade route in the context of the transit trade through the district. The southern region of the district gets the benefit of the Nagpur-Hyderabad national highway which facilitates goods traffic with Nagpur as well as with many principal markets in Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnad. This is an important artery of cotton trade from the most affluent cotton market at Hinganghat. The Nagpur-Wardha-Yeotmal state highway is another important line of traffic which is highly beneficial to the trade traffic from Wardha town to Yeotmal, Nagpur and markets in Madhya Pradesh. The Wardha-Arvi-Ashti road serves as an outlet to the traffic from Wardha and Arvi to centres of trade on the Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta road. The Pulgaon-Arvi-Talegaon road serves as a feeder road to the Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta road, and is highly beneficial to the transport of agricultural produce in the area. The Wardha-Hinganghat road serves the needs of local trade.

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Trade Routes.

The pattern and organisation of trade as prevailing at the end of the last century and beginning of the twentieth century underwent remarkable changes in the subsequent period. The organisation of trade was more in tune with the partially self-sufficient economy prevalent there. The wants of the people were in consonance with the availability of various goods produced locally. With changing times and changes in the concept of standard of living came the diversification of consumers' goods. This diversification coupled with improvement in transport facilities and consciousness led to diversification of demand for varied articles, which in turn led to increase in their trade.

Change in pattern
and Organisation
of Trade.

However, the composition of trade in agricultural produce has not undergone a significant change. Cotton, jowar, *tur* and groundnut are the most important items of wholesale trade at present as they were in the past. The changes in respect of the trade of agricultural produce mainly relate to the volume of their trade, methods of transactions, regulation of trade and growth of the co-operative marketing movement. In what follows is given a short review of the same.

The volume of trade in respect of all commodities has increased to a very great extent. This is more true in the case of wholesale transactions and exports. The most important landmark in the history of trade is the regulation of wholesale transactions under the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1932. This Act regulated the methods of sale and purchase, market charges, and vested the market committees with supervisory and regulatory functions consistent with the proper implementation of the Act. This has regularised fair market practices and created an organisational set-up to ensure compliance with a proper code of marketing. Co-operative movement in the marketing field has also brought about organisational changes from which the agriculturist has derived considerable benefits.

Wardha district is well known for trade in cotton since the past. The excellent quality of cotton at Hinganghat in this district earned a very good reputation not only in India but in Great Britain also. The account

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of trade given in the former edition of the Wardha Gazetteer* published in 1906 throws a searching light on the state of trade in cotton and other produce in the district, in the past. The account is reproduced below:

"As soon as railway connection with Bombay was made available in 1867 the trade of Wardha became very considerable. The following extract is quoted from the article on the District in Mr. (Sir C.) Grant's Gazetteer of 1870: 'The trade of the Wardha District is only remarkable on account of the cotton exports. The excellent quality of the staple, known to the commercial world as 'Hinganghats' from the cotton mart of that name, has secured for it an almost unlimited demand, and a higher price in the English market than any other description of Indian cotton, except perhaps the acclimatised New Orleans of the Southern Maratha country. It seems also to have grown into favour on the Continent..... The commercial celebrity of the 'Hinganghat' brand has always drawn to that mart for foreign export quantities of cotton from Eastern Berar, Nagpur, Chanda and neighbouring Districts, but deducting these, the exports from Wardha alone may be stated to average 25,000 bales per annum, reckoning the value at 400 lbs..... A considerable trade has also grown up, since the opening of the railway to Bombay, in butter, either fresh or clarified, which is largely produced in the Arvi tahsil and regularly exported to the Bombay market. The exports of butter in the year 1868-69 amounted to 22,000 maunds valued at Rs. 4.43 lakhs. There is a small exchange grain trade between Wardha and Berar, the imports being *juar* (millet) and the exports wheat and *dal* (pulse). The principal import is salt, to the extent of about 51,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 3.60 lakhs, English piece goods to the value of about two lakhs of rupees, with some hardware, spices and other miscellaneous products.' Mr. Purshotam Das Settlement Report gives no description of the trade of the District but includes a statement of exports of four staples beyond the Province from the stations of Pulgaon, Degaon, Wardha, Paunar and Sindi during the years 1888-1892. This statement omits the exports to stations within the Province which form a considerable part of the District trade, and it also omits the station of Hinganghat, which despatches between two-fifths and a half of the whole exports of the District. It is chiefly interesting as showing that Pulgaon, which since 1899 has sent away more raw cotton than any other station in the District, had practically no trade at all in this staple within so short a period as seven years previously. Pulgaon is quite a new town, but the rapid growth of its trade as shown by the railway statistics is certainly remarkable."

"*Statistics of rail-borne trade.*—Statistics of the principal exports and imports from the four principal stations of Wardha, Pulgaon, Hinganghat and Sindi have been obtained for the six years 1899 to 1904 inclusive. These statistics cannot be taken to represent accurately the volume of the District trade for more than one reason. They include the traffic between stations of the District itself, which should properly be excluded, but of which the figures are not completely available. In respect of raw cotton, however, this factor exercises no appreciable influence on the returns, the quantity despatched from one station to another in the District having been only 15,000 maunds in 1904, nearly the whole of which went from Pulgaon to Wardha. Nor as usual do the statistics of the stations within the District represent its trade without deductions and additions. A part of the produce of the Arvi tahsil goes to Dhamangaon in Berar and to Katol in Nagpur. Sindi receives some small quantity of cotton from the adjoining tracts of Nagpur, and Hinganghat substantial contributions of cotton and grain from Berar and Chanda.

* Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906.

A considerable quantity of cotton from the adjoining tracts of Berar is probably brought to Pulgaon. The trade of the stations of Paunar, Degaon and Sonegaon is not included in the statistics at all because figures for these stations are not given separately in the railway returns. Paunar and Sonegaon have no trade and their omission does not affect the statistics. But there are appreciable exports of linseed from Degaon station. Figures for 1904 compiled from the fortnightly postcards submitted by station masters of exports of the leading staples beyond the Central Provinces and Berar, show that the exports of linseed from Degaon were 8,000 maunds in this year. This figure was under 1 per cent of the total bulk of exports and about 6 per cent of the exports of linseed from the four leading stations. These last statistics, as stated, include exports within the Province, but linseed is generally exported for the foreign trade. Practically nothing else was sent from Degaon, so that its exports are not likely to have exceeded 1 per cent of the total. Subject to the above modifications the following statement shows the value¹ and bulk of the principal exports and imports of the District during the years 1899-1904 inclusive."

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¹ The values have been calculated according to the Central Provinces export prices in the trade returns.



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EXPORTS

FIGURES REPRESENT THOUSANDS*

Articles	1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899	
	Quantity		Quantity		Quantity		Quantity		Quantity		Quantity	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Exports												
Raw cotton	551	1,11,58	672	1,14,03	589	88,56	604	80,54	222	42,64	380	56,19
Cotton manufactures (Indian).	99	31,71	100	31,45	86	26,86	91	28,10	62	18,77	50	15,22
Juar and bajra	13	24	4	7	164	3,66	76	1,79	16	52	63	1,80
Other grains and pulses.	45	1,19	50	1,29	106	2,73	59	1,78	49	1,73	63	1,80
Hides and skins	4	1,37	8	1,58	4	62	5	78	10	2,02	5	1,05
Hemp and jute	9	87	8	66	6	50	6	53	7	62	6	49
Oil seeds	441	9,14	554	12,32	595	20,15	461	16,54	194	7,20	155	5,92
Ghi	9	2,45	12	2,82	14	3,25	10	2,77	9	2,67	13	3,04
Fodder	8	12	9	17	7	14	1	2	31	49	5	14
All other articles (value not known).	87	..	97	..	98	..	102	..	84	..	58	..
Total Exports	1,266	1,58,67	1,514	1,64,39	1,669	1,46,47	1,415	1,32,85	684	76,66	798	85,65

*Source.—Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, p. 153.

IMPORTS

FIGURES REPRESENT THOUSANDS*

Articles	1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Mds.	Rs. 000	Mds.	Rs. 000	Mds.	Rs. 000	Mds.	Rs. 000	Mds.	Rs. 000	Mds.	Rs. 000
IMPORTS												
Coal and coke	515	1,29	635	1,59	676	1,69	559	1,40	375	94	331	83
Cotton manufactures.	20	9,20	19	8,42	17	7,39	16	6,64	12	4,90	13	5,21
Grain and pulse	288	8,53	279	7,85	255	7,60	269	8,90	681	23,45	388	12,28
Hemp and jute	19	1,84	20	1,79	24	1,98	17	1,49	8	72	10	85
Metals	35	4,48	57	6,27	49	5,39	32	2,86	12	1,48	36	3,94
Kerosene oil	48	1,84	55	2,11	42	1,56	36	1,55	11	56	26	1,21
Salt	67	2,16	76	2,53	58	2,14	64	2,46	59	2,25	49	1,89
Sugar	97	7,33	103	5,66	80	4,53	80	5,27	55	4,13	43	2,79
Wood	185	3,28	133	2,74	140	2,89	91	2,02	59	1,36	116	2,31
Cocoanuts	15	1,02	15	1,24	10	81	10	59	8	57	7	46
Other articles (value known).	27	2,46	30	2,64	27	2,26	29	2,77	13	1,30	29	2,66
All other articles (value not known).	197	..	214	..	238	..	208	..	249	..	211	..
Total Imports	1,513	43,43	1,636	42,74	1,616	38,24	1,411	35,95	1,542	41,66	1,259	34,43

*Source.—Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A., 1906, p. 154.

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Exports of Cotton.—"As regards the above figures the present writer is unable to estimate what proportion of them represents the net trade of the District. They are published rather to convey a general idea of the volume of its commerce, and of the great wealth which Wardha is now accumulating from cotton cultivation, as well as of affording a basis of comparison for similar statistics in future years, than as exact returns of exports and imports. According to the figures the exports of the District have averaged about $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees for the last four years, representing a sum of nearly Rs. 38 per head of population or as much as the annual income of an adult agricultural labourer in many Districts. The exports of raw cotton were between a half and two-thirds of the total value during these years, and in 1904, they exceeded two-thirds. The bulk of raw cotton exported in 1904 was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds, whereas the total outturn of the District calculated on the standard outturn per acre only amounts to about 5 lakhs of maunds on a full average crop; and the crop of 1903-04 in Wardha was returned as only 80 per cent of normal. The settlement outturn of 280 lbs. of seed cotton and 80 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre has recently been raised to 320 and 106 lbs., respectively. But in view of the above figures some hesitation may be permitted in accepting even this figure as adequate. According to a report submitted by the Deputy Commissioner the ginning factories of the District ginned an average of 225 *khandis* (of 9 maunds of 80 lbs.) of seed cotton per gin in 1904. The total number of gins in all the factories is 1,065, and taking the outturn of ginned cotton at 35 per cent the figure stated by the factory owners, the total quantity produced comes to $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds. The present writer was told in Arvi in 1903 that 1,30,000 maunds of cotton were then annually exported from Arvi town, the quantity being six-fold what it had been six years previously. It is impossible to estimate at all accurately what the real exports from the District are, but they are probably larger than would be expected from the area under crop. Considerable quantities of cotton are sent to Nagpur for use in the mills and small quantities to Jubbulpore and Raj-Nandgaon. The remainder is nearly all consigned to Bombay. The exports to Nagpur amounted to 1,14,000 maunds in 1903 and 55,000 maunds in 1904. The quantity consigned from one station to another in the District was 14,000 maunds in 1904, while the figures for 1903 are not available. The exports of yarn and piece-goods are now also of very substantial value. The exports of yarn have averaged 80,000 maunds valued at Rs. 24 lakhs during the last four years and those of piece-goods between 7,000 and 19,000 maunds valued at Rs. 2.75 and 7.50 lakhs, respectively. In the case of these staples only a small proportion goes to other stations in the District and from 80 to 90 per cent of the whole are consigned outside it. Yarn is sent mainly to Bhandara and Chhattisgarh and piece-goods all over the Central Provinces, Central India and Berar. Pulgaon cloth is better known than that of Hinganghat in the northern districts of the Province. The figures also include some hand-woven cloth, as exports of piece-goods are shown from Wardha and Sindi. The exports of yarn and piece-goods have in the last two years been nearly equivalent to the whole produce of the mills reported from the District.

Other exports.—"Next to cotton and its manufactures, oilseeds form the most important product of the District. Cotton-seed now largely exceeds the other oilseeds both in value and bulk. It is practically all sent to Bombay for the foreign trade. According to the trade returns there has been a large decline in the price of cotton-seed from Rs. 3 in 1900 to Rs. 1.4 a maund in 1903. But cotton-seed is shown under 'other oilseeds,' and though it is by far the most important of these, it is

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doubtful whether the variation in price refers solely to this commodity. The exports of linseed are also very important, though not so much so as they were 10 or 15 years ago, this crop having considerably declined in favour; but during the last four years they have averaged between 3 and 5 lakhs of rupees annually. Small quantities of oilcake are also exported. In the last two or three years the imports of grain and pulse have largely exceeded the exports. The total exports were only Rs. 1·43 lakhs in 1904 or smaller even than in the famine year of 1900. *Ghi* is the only other important product, and the net exports of this have varied between 8,000 and 14,000 maunds, of the value of Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs. It is sent from the Wardha and Arvi tahsils both to Bombay and Nagpur. The busy season is between December and March. It may be noted that Wardha is one of the few Districts in the Province which exports dressed hides to a small extent."

Imports—Cotton and grain.—"The value of the annual imports has averaged Rs. 40 lakhs during the last six years, and exceeded Rs. 43 lakhs in 1904. This is equivalent to Rs. 11 per head of the population of Wardha, though it seems probable that as in the case of exports, the railway stations act as distributing centres to the adjoining area of Chanda and Berar. The principal imports are cotton piece-goods, husked rice and wheat, gunny bags, kerosene oil, salt, refined and unrefined sugar, tobacco, timber, dried fruits and nuts, chillies, and coal and coke. European cotton piece-goods were imported to the value of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs in 1904 and Indian piece-goods of Rs. 2 lakhs. This quantity is alone sufficient to clothe half the population without considering the local mills and the produce of handlooms. The value of European cotton cloth imported in 1904 per head of population was more than double the Provincial average, and that of Indian nearly quadruple. European piece-goods come principally from Bombay, as the people have no great taste for the fine cloth consigned to Calcutta and worn by Bengalis. Indian piece-goods are obtained from the Empress Mills at Nagpur and from Cawnpore. Silk-bordered cloth comes from Umrer and Hyderabad and soft Madras cloth is used for head-cloths. Shawls are obtained from Benares and Kashmir and tasar silk for head-cloths is imported from Chanda and Chhattisgarh. Some raw cotton is also imported principally to Hinganghat for use in the mills, being probably of finer counts than that grown locally. The imports of grain and pulse were nearly 3 lakhs of maunds valued at Rs. 8½ lakhs in 1904, the exports in the same year being Rs. 1½ lakhs. Husked rice is the grain chiefly imported for consumption. This comes from Gondia, while other grain is received from Nagpur, Kamptee, Gadawara and Cawnpore. Gunny-bags are imported for holding grain and cotton, but considerable numbers are also sent out of the District, the exports being about half the imports.

Other Imports.—"Of metals, wrought copper, brass and iron are all imported in substantial quantities. Brass and copper vessels come from Poona and Nasik. The imports of kerosene oil are now worth about Rs. 2 lakhs. Wardha takes 12 per cent of the Provincial imports or more than triple the general average per head of population. The imports of salt are valued at between Rs. 2 and 3 lakhs. The consumption per head of population was 15 lbs. in 1903 and 14 lbs. in 1904 as against the Provincial average of 13 lbs. This merely means that larger quantities are given to cattle. The total imports of sugar were valued at nearly Rs. 7½ lakhs in 1904, this being much the highest figure ever recorded. But prices were higher in 1904 than in 1903, and the actual bulk of imports was slightly larger in the latter year. More than half the imports consist of *gur* or unrefined sugar. This comes both from

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Bangalore and from Sholapur and Poona. It is also imported by road from Betul. Mauritius sugar is principally consumed, only Marwaris and other highly orthodox persons eating that called Mirzapuri which comes from the United Provinces. The consumption of sugar is roughly estimated at 19 lbs. per head in 1903 and 18 lbs. in 1904 as against the provincial average of 13 lbs. Unmanufactured tobacco is imported to the extent of 4,000 to 5,000 maunds annually, its value varying between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 a maund or between 8 and 16 lbs. a rupee wholesale. Some hundreds of maunds of manufactured tobacco are also imported. *Bidis* or native cigarettes are obtained from Poona and Nagpur and foreign cigarettes from Bombay. Large quantities of timber and bamboos are imported, principally from the Bhandara and Chanda Districts. Fifteen thousand maunds of cocoanuts valued at one lakh were imported in 1904 and 11,000 maunds of chillies valued at Rs. 86,000. Fresh fruit is also obtained from Nagpur and potatoes from Chhindwara are eaten by all the well-to-do classes. Betel-vine leaves besides being grown locally are imported from Berar and Ramtek. Earthen pots are obtained from Warora and Kamptee, and foreign glass bangles from Bombay and Indian ones from Nand in Umrer and from Chanda. Stone mills, mortars and cups are imported by road from Chanda by Dhimars. Woollen blankets are obtained from Cawnpore, Berar and Chanda. About 1,000 maunds of matches are imported annually and 10,000 maunds of mahua flowers for the manufacture of country liquor. The imports of coal and coke are about a third of the whole bulk and their value is about Rs. 1½ lakhs. Coal is principally obtained from Warora for consumption in the mills and factories.

Excess of exports over imports.—"The excess of exports over imports was Rs. 122 lakhs in 1903 and Rs. 115 lakhs in 1904, but as already stated it is impossible to say what proportion of the exports comes from outside the District. The total revenue realised in Wardha was just over Rs. 11 lakhs in both years.

Railway stations.—"The leading stations for exports are Hinganghat and Pulgaon. The exports of Hinganghat in 1904 were 5,25,000 maunds or 42 per cent of the total bulk, and in 1903, 729,000 maunds or 48 per cent. This proportion has been maintained or nearly so for the last five years. Pulgaon is the second station, having sent away 3,45,000 maunds or 27 per cent of the total exports in 1904 and 4,41,000 or 29 per cent. in 1903. Wardha despatched 2,89,000 maunds or 23 per cent in 1904 and 2,33,000 or 16 per cent in 1903. The bulk of the exports from all these stations is raw cotton, while Hinganghat and Pulgaon also export yarn and cloth. Hides and skins and gunny-bags are nearly all sent from Wardha. Oilseeds mainly go from Hinganghat and what little oilcake is exported is wholly from here. The exports from Sindi are less than 10 per cent of the total. It sends away considerable quantities of grain. As already shown the exports from Degaon are insignificant. In respect of imports, excluding coal, Wardha was the most important station in 1904 with 3,38,000 maunds or 34 per cent of the total bulk, though in 1903 it was slightly exceeded both by Hinganghat and Pulgaon. The three stations are very nearly on a level, while Sindi only receives about 5 per cent of the whole imports. Wheat comes principally to Pulgaon for consumption in the Arvi tahsil. Hinganghat has the largest imports of salt and sugar and probably acts as a distributing centre for the adjoining tracts of Chanda and Berar. Messrs. Ralli Brothers have agencies at Hinganghat, Pulgaon, Wardha and Sindi and conduct the trade in oilseeds and grain and to some extent in cotton. The remainder of the trade in grain and cotton is divided between Marwari Banias and Muhammadan Cutchis. These

latter and Madras Muhammadans deal in hides and horns. The trade in yarn and cloth is in the hands of Marwari Banias and Komtis. Muhammadan Cutchis import sugar, dried fruit, salt, spices, groceries and cloth and Bohras deal in stationery, glass and Chinaware and hardware. **

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Cotton is a very important item of wholesale trade in Wardha district. ** The Hinganghat cotton *commanded a very good reputation not only in the Vidarbha region but also in the textile centres in India and Great Britain. Purchasers from various parts of India as well as from Great Britain and Japan used to come to Hinganghat. However, after 1930, the importance of the Hinganghat market was slightly reduced due to the newly established markets in the district as well as in the neighbouring districts, and also because of the fact that the cotton markets at Wardha and Arvi in the district came to attract a considerable volume of cotton produce. The annual volume of arrivals and prices of cotton from 1939-40 to 1960-61 are furnished below:—

Exports.
Cotton.

Year	Arrivals (carts)	Price per khandi (784 lbs.)
		Rs.
1939-40	29,715	50 to 90
1940-41	25,146	50 to 65
1941-42	46,067	40 to 70
1942-43	12,444	75 to 215
1943-44	18,582	90 to 180
1944-45	20,104	100 to 165
1945-46	16,240	125 to 180
1946-47	18,847	150 to 195
1947-48	16,287	180 to 265
1948-49	16,723	233 to 290
1949-50	11,307	265 to 330
1950-51	20,911	285 to 350
1951-52	30,861	185 to 311
1952-53	23,577	201 to 290
1953-54	20,913	221 to 310
1954-55	23,951	180 to 225
1955-56	9,485	225 to 305
1956-57	21,405	225 to 335
1957-58	18,418	265 to 305
1958-59	8,314	261 to 340
1959-60	8,221	380 to 405
1960-61	24,174	345 to 385

*Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, 1906, Vol. A, pp. 150-60.

**For details refer to the account of the regulated market at Hinganghat given in this chapter.

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Cotton.**

The corresponding statistics for the other markets in the district are not available.

The varieties of cotton grown and traded in the district are (a) *L-147*, (b) *1007*, (c) *AK-235* and (d) *197/3*. Of these, the first two are long staple varieties while the last two are medium staple varieties. The *1007* is, however, the most superior variety in the district. Of the total cotton trade at Wardha market *L-147* variety accounts for about 50 per cent. of the turnover, *1007* variety for about 20 per cent. while *AK-235* and *197/3* together account for 30 per cent. of the total turnover.

In the Wardha market the price of cotton is declared by the traders by carrying out auction of the concerned variety of cotton. The price arrived at is declared as the market rate, for the particular variety, for the day. This rate which is popularly known as *pati bhav* is regarded as standard of fair average quality price of cotton. The cotton produce in each cart is sold by open agreement between the seller and the buyer (or his agent). The price in the open agreement is based upon the standard price (*pati bhav*). The open agreement is done cartwise. The price of cotton in each depends upon the variety and quality of cotton in the cart. Weighing is done in the ginning factory yard.

There are about 14 wholesale purchasers of cotton in Wardha market, 20 in Arvi, seven in Hinganghat, ten in Pulgaon and two in Sindi market*. There are 13 ginning and pressing factories in the district of which three are at Wardha, seven at Arvi and three at Hinganghat. The ginning charge for cotton is Rs. 10.75 per quintal, while the pressing charge is Rs. 15 per bale.

There are two cotton textile mills at Hinganghat and one mill at Pulgaon. These mills consume only a part of the cotton produce of the district. After ginning and pressing, the cotton bales are exported to Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and other centres of the textile industry in the country.

The cotton bales are transported to the above centres mainly by railways and also by motor trucks. The freight charges per cotton bale are about Rs. 10 to Bombay, Rs. 16 to Ahmedabad, Rs. 17 to Kanpur and Rs. 28 to Calcutta.

Foodgrains. Foodgrains taken together account for a major proportion of the agricultural produce in the district. This group of agricultural produce also forms a large proportion of the wholesale trade and export trade of the district. The foodgrains of commercial importance are jowar, *tur*, *mug*, *udid*, wheat and bajri. Jowar and *tur* are, however the most important from the point of turnover.

Private trade transactions in jowar and rice are, however, banned since the introduction of the monopoly procurement of these commodities by the State Government in 1964. Under the Maharashtra Scheduled Foodgrains (Stock Declaration and Procurement, and Disposal, Acquisition, Transport and Price Control) Order, the trade and transport of jowar and rice is banned. The Government purchases the produce, from the producers and distributes the same through fair price shops.**

Tur dal is exported mainly from Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat, Pulgaon, Sindi, Karanja and Deoli to distant markets, such as Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, as also other markets in Western Maharashtra and Upper

*The number of purchasers in the various markets is given as per the findings of the survey conducted in 1966.

**Refer to the section on State Trading and Fair Price Shops in this Chapter.

India. Wheat is sent mainly to Nagpur. *Mug* is exported in large quantities to Bombay and markets in West Bengal. Gram goes mainly to Nagpur.

Hinganghat is by far the most important market for the trade in food-grains. Hinganghat is followed by Arvi, Wardha, Pulgaon and Sindi as grain markets. Railway transport facilities are available from all these centres. The bulk of the merchandise is transported by railways, excepting Arvi from where a large volume of goods is transported in motor trucks.

The other exports from Wardha district are cotton seed, sesamum and groundnut oil which are exported mainly to Bombay, Bhusawal, Nagpur and Madras. Cotton seed has become an important item of export trade since the rise of the vegetable oil industry in India. The cotton seed oil is regarded as a very valuable nutrient, rich in proteins and vitamins. It is highly demanded by the vegetable oil industry.

The trade in agricultural produce was fraught with several irregularities and malpractices which were highly detrimental to the interests of the agriculturists in the past. The ignorance and poverty of the agriculturists enabled the traders to exploit them. Realising the adverse effects of the malpractices on marketing of agricultural produce, the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1927) recommended to the Government the necessity of regulating the trade in agricultural produce. Subsequently, various committees also stressed the need for extending protection to the agriculturists in the profitable disposal of marketable surplus by establishing regulated markets. Accordingly the Government of Central Provinces enacted the Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Markets Act in 1932. This enactment was amended in 1937. The trade in foodgrains was regulated under the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1935. The then Government of Madhya Pradesh enacted the Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act in 1954.

After the formation of the State of Maharashtra, the Government enacted a unified enactment, *viz.* Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Markets (Regulation) Act in 1963 which was made applicable to the entire State. This Act prescribed a uniform pattern of regulation in all districts of the State. The principal objectives of the present Act are, (1) to bring about equity in bargaining power among the agriculturists and traders, (2) to promote mutual confidence, (3) to prevent malpractices, and (4) to give a fair deal to the peasants.

Under the provisions of this Act, the market committees comprise elected representatives of agriculturists and of traders as well as nominated members from Government and local bodies. They are under the overall control of the Director of Agricultural Marketing and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Pune. The Co-operation and Industries Officer of the Zilla Parishad looks after the working of the market committees in the district, and guides them in respect of their day-to-day affairs. The officials of the market committee supervise marketing operations at all stages. The methods of sale and purchase are prescribed by the officials, and adherence to them is supervised. Disputes between agriculturists and traders are solved by arbitration. The functionaries in the market, *viz.* general commission agents (*adatyas*) weighmen and *hamals* are licensed by the market committee.

The Act has defined the market charges deductible from the sales proceeds. The market committee does not allow the traders to deduct unauthorised market charges, such as, *dharmadaya*, *goshala*, *kasar* and

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as also temple charges. The authorised market charges include, market cess, *adat* commission, weighing charges and *hamali*. This has saved the agriculturists from avoidable loss.

The price of agricultural produce on the market yard is determined by open agreement. The produce is arranged in heaps or in bullock carts. The general commission agents (*adatyas*) serve as intermediaries between the agriculturists and traders. They are given a certain amount of commission as a percentage of sales proceeds. The prospective buyers inspect the produce before bidding the price. If the price is agreed upon the general commission agent prepares an agreement paper mentioning the agreed price. All these operations are supervised by the officials of the market committee.

After the finalisation of the sale agreement, the buyer takes the delivery of the foodgrains on the market yard where the weighment is done by authorised weighmen. The weighment in respect of cotton is done at the premises of the ginning factories. The buyer takes the delivery of cotton at the ginning premises only. This becomes necessary because of the lack of ample space for weighing of cotton at the market yard. The buyer is required to make the payment of sales proceeds on the same day to the agriculturist.

The Act prescribes that the sale of agricultural produce within the official market area which is declared for the purpose should be done at the premises of the market yard only. The market committee encourages the agriculturists to bring produce of standard quality to the market yard. This assures better price for their product.

The market committees provide the valuable facility of dissemination of market news and information about prices prevailing at other important markets. The daily prices and arrivals are displayed on the notice board every day. Market news from the All India Radio (*Akashvani*) are also relayed at the market yard for the benefit of the agriculturists.

It may be noted that there has been good progress in the field of regulation of agricultural marketing in the district during the last ten years. The application of the consolidated Maharashtra Agricultural Markets (Regulation) Act of 1963 has accelerated the growth of regulated markets. This Act has guaranteed an assured income to the market committees by prescribing a higher rate of market fee. The Act has regularised the market practices and the role of the market functionaries. The better income that accrues to the market committees enables them to perform a good job of regulation of marketing.

All the principal centres of trade in the district, *viz.*, Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat, Pulgaon and Sindi have been brought under the purview of the Act.

Wardha. The cotton trade at Wardha was regulated for the first time in 1937 under the Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Markets Act of 1932. Regulation of the cotton market was followed by the establishment of the grain market which was brought under the purview of the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1935 in 1945. The orange market was regulated under the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1935 in 1960. After the merger of Vidarbha in Maharashtra State it was found necessary to have a unified Act regulating agricultural marketing throughout the State. The Government, therefore, enacted the unified Act *viz.*, the Maharashtra Agricultural

Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act in 1963. This enactment was made applicable to the Wardha market in May 1967. All the operations at present are governed under this Act.

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The jurisdiction of the market extends over an area within a radius of four miles from the market yard, while the market serves the area within a radius of 20 miles. The market committee comprises 14 members consisting of 7 representatives of cultivators, 5 representatives of traders and one representative each of the Zilla Parishad and the Municipal Council.

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Regulated Markets. Wardha.

The commodities regulated in this market are : cotton (ginned and unginned), wheat, jowar, *tur*, *mug*, *bajri*, *kultha*, *udid*, gram, *mot*, linseed, sesamum and groundnut. Of these, cotton, *tur* and wheat are the most important commodities from the point of view of turnover. The statistics of the turnover and value of trade in various commodities handled at Wardha market are given below.

TABLE No. 21.

VOLUME OF TRADE TRANSACTED AT WARDHA MARKET

(Arrivals in Quintals and Value in Rs.).

Name of Commodity	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value
Cotton	1,08,892	1,52,44,880	1,33,105	2,18,92,176	1,05,646	1,73,67,689
Jowar	4,376	2,29,968	5,853	3,26,073	4,228	2,29,013
<i>Tur</i>	53,440	45,42,400	24,980	29,92,630	41,319	46,16,844
Wheat	13,465	14,13,828	17,335	17,38,600	9,840	19,24,546
<i>Mug</i>	1,160	1,04,400	1,155	1,29,945	51	6,934
<i>Bajri</i>	250	21,250	100	7,140	280	22,872
Linseed	2,700	4,32,000	3,295	6,33,170	2,442	2,82,417
Groundnut	2,045	3,06,750	380	50,060	217	22,542
Sesamum	1,705	4,00,675	1,855	4,22,505	427	64,100
Gram	310	38,750	1,195	1,53,560	428	47,249
<i>Mot</i>	300	27,000	170	19,700	52	5,194
<i>Kultha</i>	275	17,875	105	7,955	23	2,273
<i>Tur Dal</i>	1,045	1,20,175	625	88,170	9	7,349
<i>Udd</i>	15	3,000	....	....	2	239
Others	....	....	60	13,500	....	....

The methods of sale and purchase are governed as per the provisions in the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963 which are mentioned above. The sales proceeds are collected by the general commission agents from the traders, and are paid to the cultivators on the same day. The payment is sometimes delayed because of the lack of advances to the traders by the banks.

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The number of various market functionaries who were licensed by the market committee in 1967-68 is given below :—

TRADE AND COMMERCE.				Cotton	Foodgrains	Oranges
Regulated Markets. Wardha.	Traders .. ..	..	..	14	16	3
	General Commission Agents	..	..	42	42	6
	Weighmen .. ..	..	..	7	6	..
	Assistants .. ..	..	..	75	(common)	..
	Labourers .. ..	..	..	..	28	..

The market charges authorised by the market authorities are mentioned below:—

Charge	Rate	Payable by
1. Market Fee ..	Rs. 0·30 per 100 rupees of the purchase price.	Purchaser.
2. Commission ..	Rs. 0·75 per 100 rupees of the sales proceeds.	Seller.
3. Weighment ..	(a) Rs. 0·50 per cotton cart (b) Rs. 0·10 per bag of foodgrains	.. } Seller.
4. Octroi tax ..	(a) Rs. 0·68 per cotton cart (b) Rs. 0·15 per quintal of foodgrains.	.. } Seller.

The position regarding income and expenditure of the market committee is shown below :—

Year	Income		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Market Fee (Rs.)	Total income (Rs.)	
1964-65	10,984	19,940	18,548
1965-66	12,505	23,285	21,201
1966-67	11,099	24,625	26,112
1967-68 (up to 30th June 1968)	8,340	21,384	30,498

The financial position of the market committee has improved considerably due to the new enactment which assures better income to the market committee.

The present market yard which is adjacent to the railway station is very spacious and convenient. It provides amenities, such as, a godown, office building, rest house for farmers, drinking water, barbed wire fencing for grain market plot, etc.

The grading system was introduced in this market from 1963. The statistics of the quantity and value of the graded commodities are furnished below:—

TABLE No. 22.

STATISTICS OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE GRADED COMMODITIES IN WARDHA MARKET.

Year	Name of the commodity	Quantity graded (Quintals)	Value	Percentage of produce graded to total arrivals	No. of samples analysed
			Rs.		
1963	<i>Tur</i>	73	4,960		
	Wheat	661	31,492	40·6 per cent	87
	Jowar	681	21,712		
1964	<i>Tur</i>	2,835	1,90,697		
	Wheat	4,351	3,20,098	78·5 per cent	32
	Jowar	1,425	68,063		
1965	<i>Tur</i>	51,225	42,21,952		
	Wheat	9,256	8,24,487	82·5 per cent	34
	Jowar	1,998	89,728		
1966	<i>Tur</i>	46,971	37,88,181		
	Wheat	9,557	7,47,903	84·3 per cent	203
	<i>Mug</i>	76	7,405		
1967	<i>Tur</i>	26,887	29,00,241		
	Wheat	19,454	19,02,890	94·2 per cent	183
	<i>Mug</i>	656	79,215		

Wardha is an important cotton market in the district. The volume of cotton trade amounts, on an average, to 1,05,646 quintals, valued at about Rs. 1,73,67,689 per annum. The varieties of cotton cultivated and traded at Wardha are *L 147*, *1007*, *AK 235*, and *197/3*. There are three ginning and pressing factories where all of the raw cotton is processed and baled. The cotton bales are exported by railways as well as by road to the terminal markets.

There are 14 wholesale traders of cotton who have formed an association to solve problems confronting the trade.

Arvi is an important regulated market which was established under the Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Markets Act of 1932 in 1939. The trade in foodgrains and other agricultural produce was brought under regulation in 1959 under the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural

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Arvi.

The regulated commodities at Arvi market include cotton, *tur*, *tur dal*, jowar, wheat, groundnut, *mug*, gram, linseed, chillis, *udid*, *bajri* and sesamum. Agricultural produce from the Arvi tahsil as well as from parts of Wardha tahsil and Morshi and Chandur tahsils of Amravati district is assembled at this market. Arvi is connected by a very good approach road to the Bombay-Nagpur national highway. It is also connected by good roads to Wardha and Pulgaon. The Pulgaon-Arvi narrow gauge railway line also serves commercial traffic.

Arvi is an important market in respect of the transactions in cotton and *tur*. The annual turnover of cotton trade exceeds Rs. 2.40 crores at Arvi market. The following table gives the figures of turnover of trade at Arvi.

TABLE No. 23.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES FOR 1965-66 AT ARVI, DISTRICT WARDHA.

Serial No.	Commodity	Total arrival (in quintals)	Value (in Rs.)	Price per quintal (in Rs.).
1	Cotton (45,582) carts.	1,60,176	2,40,26,400	150
2	Groundnut	459	50,490	110
3	<i>Tur</i>	19,115	16,05,660	84
4	<i>Tur Dal</i>	280	23,400	105
5	<i>Mug</i>	356	28,400	80
6	<i>Udid</i>	64	4,800	75
7	Wheat	68	7,276	107
8	Gram	36	4,212	117
9	Sesamum	32	5,440	170
10	<i>Bajri</i>	56	4,424	79
11	Jowar	4,450	2,26,950	51

During 1965-66, co-operative marketing societies transacted 13,587 quintals of cotton, 4,450 quintals (valued at Rs. 2,26,950) of jowar and 460 quintals (valued at Rs. 39,100) of *tur* in the Arvi market.

Bombay is the principal destination of cotton exports. About 60 per cent. of the cotton is exported to Bombay while Ahmadabad and Kanpur come next in order as destinations of cotton export. *Tur* is exported mainly to Madras and Bombay. Arvi market has commercial ties with Bombay, Ahmadabad, Nagpur, Amravati, Akola, Madras, etc.

The market functionaries licensed by the market committee in 1966-67 comprised 38 general commission agents (*adatyas*), 3 brokers, 16 traders, 3 retailers, 6 weighmen, 17 *hamals* and 61 assistants. Market cess is levied at the rate of 30 paise per Rs. 100 of sale proceeds. It is collected from the sales proceeds to be paid to the agriculturist. The market cess on sales of cattle and sheep and goats is one rupee and 50 paise per head, respectively. The general commission agent is authorised to charge commission at the rate of 60 paise per Rs. 100 from the sellers. Besides, charges in respect of weighment, cleaning, sieving and filling of bags are levied on the agriculturist.

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Arvi.

There is a permanent market yard which provides facilities, such as, shed, godown, rest house and potable water.

All the transactions on the market yard are under the supervision of the market committee. The price of agricultural produce is determined by open agreement, and not by open auction, after giving due weightage to the quality of the produce and other factors. The day-to-day changes in prices and quantity of arrivals are notified on the notice board for information of the agriculturists. Weighment of foodgrains is done on the market premises by licensed weighmen, while cotton is weighed on weigh bridges in the premises of the ginning factories. Payments to the agriculturist are made on the same day. The genuine grievances of the concerned parties are also looked into.

The facility of grading of agricultural produce is made available in out market. The State Warehousing Corporation has provided warehouses with a total capacity of 5,000 bags. The market committee recently constructed a godown with an estimated capacity to store 3,500 bags. Besides, there are a few godowns maintained by private parties and banks.

The price fluctuations in this market depend to a great extent upon the market conditions at Bombay, Ahmadabad, Surat, Madras, Amravati and Nagpur.

Prior to 1939, Hinganghat cotton market was under the control of the Hinganghat municipality. It was brought under the regulation of the Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Markets Act of 1932 in 1939, and placed under the active control of a representative body, viz., Hinganghat Cotton Market Committee, in January 1940. The market committee could not succeed in bringing the marketing of foodgrains under regulation and control for a number of years. The marketing of foodgrains was, however, subsequently brought under regulation from May 1, 1960 which coincided with the formation of the present State of Maharashtra. At present the market is regulated under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963, and the following commodities are under regulation : cotton (*L/147* and *AK/277* varieties), jowar, wheat, sesamum, linseed, *tur*, *tur dal*, *mug*, *kultha*, and gram.

The jurisdiction of the market extends over an area of twenty miles around Hinganghat town, and it serves the entire tahsil. The market yard is advantageously situated and occupies an area of about seven acres. It provides a weighing shed, a rest house and other minor facilities. The market functionaries include 7 cotton purchasers, 35 grain purchasers, 6 grain brokers, 30 general commission agents and 18 weighmen who are licensed by the market committee.

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The following table gives the statistics of arrivals in this market during 1967-68.

TABLE No. 24

TURNOVER OF TRADE AT HINGANGHAT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET
DURING 1967-68.

Serial No.	Commodity	Arrivals		Arrivals through Co-operatives		Quantity graded	
		Quantity (Qts.)	Value Rs.	Quantity (Qts.)	Value Rs.	(Qts.)	Rs.
1	Cotton	73,836	1,26,21,465	4,153	6,64,480	....	....
2	Jowar	3,042	1,72,239	3,042	1,72,239	....	..
3	Wheat	17,475	71,97,580	....	....	11,175	13,13,405
4	Tur	56,620	58,20,162	2,428	2,91,810	4,17,979	46,46,985
5	Mug	110	13,388	....	....	39	5,078
6	Kultha	1,000	70,000	....	....	....	....
7	Linseed	8,157	3,95,757	....	....	....	....
8	Sesamum	22,083	47,14,531	....	....	10,940	19,78,074
9	Other Commodities	1,200	1,32,000	....	....	....	....

A bulk of the agricultural produce from the Hinganghat tahsil is assembled in this market. Besides, a considerable amount of cotton and foodgrains is received in this market from some parts of Wardha, Warora, Kelapur and Umrer tahsils. The produce is brought by the agriculturists in bullock carts. The sellers sell their produce with the help of general commission agents. The produce is auctioned and general rates of standard varieties and qualities are announced. Quality of the produce receives due weightage in price. After the bargain is agreed, the seller takes his cotton produce to the ginning factories where it is weighed. Weighing of foodgrains is done on the market yard. Payments are made on the same day.

Cotton is ginned and pressed in the local ginning and pressing factories. A considerable quantity of cotton is consumed by the two cotton textile mills in the town. The rest of the baled cotton is exported to Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Nagpur, etc. *Tur dal* is exported mainly to Madras, and also to Bombay and Gujarat markets. Sesamum goes to Madras, Bhusawal and Warora, while *mug* is sent mainly to Bengal. *Kultha* is exported to Kolhapur.

A brief account of the cotton trade at Hinganghat for which it is famous deserves a mention here. Hinganghat is said to be the oldest cotton market in the region. Raw cotton from the districts of Yeotmal, Chandrapur, Wardha and Nagpur used to be assembled here. The cotton produce arrived at this centre was renowned for its superior quality and was highly in demand in Bombay and even the textile centres in Great Britain. Purchasers from various parts of India, such as, Rallis India Limited., Volkart Bros., Ghosho (a Japanese Company), etc. had dealings with this market. Besides, a number of purchasers from Nagpur, Badnera, Akola and Amravati used cotton purchased from Hinganghat. The importance of Hinganghat, however, gradually

declined after 1930. Besides the disastrous effects of the Great Depression, the organisation of a number of markets, after 1930, at Wardha, Yeotmal, Wani, Warora, Pandharkawada, etc., diverted the cotton trade from Hinganghat. The local textile mills were also instrumental to closing the market for competition from outside.

There are two cotton textile mills which are engaged in spinning as well as weaving at Hinganghat. Besides, there are three ginning and pressing factories, nine oil mills and four dal mills.

Banking finance is provided by branches of the State Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank, the Bank of Maharashtra, and the District Central Co-operative Bank. The commercial banks give advances against warehouse receipts in respect of cotton, cotton seed, sesamum, linseed and foodgrains. A warehouse owned by the Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation was established at Hinganghat in January 1963. The quantity of goods stored in the warehouse amounted to 6,438 quintals in 1963, 4,793 quintals in 1964, 4,896 quintals in 1965 and 4,465 quintals in 1966. The warehouse has a total capacity to store 7,847 bags. The warehousing charges are fixed at 20 paise for foodgrains, 15 paise for groundnut, 18 paise for cotton seed and 21 paise for chillis, per bag per month. Co-operative societies, traders and some agriculturists are found to be taking advantage of this facility. There are a number of private godowns also.

Hinganghat is situated on the Delhi-Madras Grand Trunk railway. Hence, there is no problem of transportation of goods to distant markets. It is also connected by good roads to Nagpur, Wardha, Warora, Chandrapur and Yeotmal. Cotton trade is brisk from December to March, and that in foodgrains from January to April.

Co-operative marketing has made some progress in this market. The Hinganghat Tahsil Agricultural Co-operative Sale and Purchase Society is the only co-operative institution engaged in marketing at Hinganghat. The society deals only in cotton produce. It purchases cotton under the cotton pool system and gives advances to the agriculturists against their forthcoming cotton produce. The society distributes the cotton seed to the agriculturist after ginning good quality produce. This assures the cultivators of unadulterated good seed and better price for the cotton produce.

The Pulgaon cotton market was established in February 1937, whereas the grain market was regulated from January 1961. The market is regulated at present under the Maharashtra Agricultural produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963. The commodities regulated in this market include cotton, wheat, jowar, *tur*, *tur dal*, *mug*, *udid*, gram, groundnut and linseed. The jurisdiction of the market extends over a radius of 14 miles from the market yard. There is a permanent market yard conveniently located near the railway station. However the Pulgaon market commands a smaller area than the markets at Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat.

Agricultural produce is assembled at the market yard by the agriculturists from the surrounding villages in Wardha tahsil. There are 15 general commission agents, 10 traders and 16 assistants licensed by the market committee. Weighment of foodgrains is done on the market yard, while that of cotton is done at the premises of ginning factories where the purchasers take the delivery of the commodity.

The turnover of trade at this market amounted to 5,145 quintals valued at Rs. 5,24,025 in 1966-67. The income of the market committee totalled at Rs. 6,938.78 (Rs. 5,807.08 cotton market and Rs. 1,131.70 grain market), while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,009.65 in 1966-67.

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It is however an important centre of cotton trade, and is quite famous as a cotton market. The rich cotton tract has encouraged the establishment of a cotton textile mill at Pulgaon as early as 1889. It has a virtual monopoly as regards the purchase of cotton. Raw cotton is ginned in local ginning and pressing factories. After meeting the requirements of the textile mill mentioned above, cotton bales are exported to distant markets such as Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. Cotton bales are exported mainly by railways. Being situated on the Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta trunk railway route, there is no transport problem. Besides, a narrow gauge railway line branches off from Pulgaon to Arvi. The ready railway facilities have contributed significantly to the commercial prosperity of Pulgaon.

The prices of cotton at Pulgaon market vary in conformity to those at Bombay. The period of brisk business is from November to March. After April cotton trading virtually comes to an end.

The other commodities exported from Pulgaon market are *tur dal*, groundnut oil, groundnut cake, cotton seed, etc. Groundnut oil is exported to Bombay and Nagpur, while groundnut cake is sent to Amravati, Nagpur and Nasik.

The Bank of Maharashtra is the principal agency supplying commercial credit. In the absence of a government warehouse, storage facilities are provided by private godowns.

Sindi. The cotton market at Sindi has been regulated from 1949, while the trade in foodgrains and other agricultural produce has been brought under regulation from 1952. Till 1960 the market was under the overall control of the municipality, after which it was brought under the management of the Zilla Parishad. At present marketing of agricultural produce is under the purview of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963, and a market committee is instituted under the Act. The jurisdiction of the committee extends over an area of five miles radius around the market yard.

The regulated commodities in this market are: cotton, *tur*, *tur dal*, wheat, *mug*, linseed, *kultha*, *mot*, gram, *udid* and sesamum. There is a permanent market yard which provides a rest house for agriculturists as well as traders, and a tin shed. There are six general commission agents, four traders and three weighmen in this market.

Sindi is the smallest among the regulated markets in the district. A considerable volume of agricultural produce from the surrounding areas is diverted to Wardha and Nagpur markets. This is mainly because the prices offered to the agriculturist at Sindi are much lower than those prevailing outside.

Cotton and *tur* are the important items of trade in this market. The average turnover of trade in various commodities in this market is given below:

Commodity			Turnover (Quintals)	Price per quintal in 1965-66
				Rs.
Cotton	..	..	2,200 carts	130 to 150
<i>Tur</i>	..	..	8000	80 to 90
Wheat	..	..	2000	94 to 105
Jowar	..	..	1000	130 to 155
Gram	..	..	50	105 to 120
Sesamum	..	..	50	120 to 130

Cotton is exported to Nagpur, Bombay and Ahmedabad while *tur dal* is sent to Bombay, Saurashtra and Madras. Most of the other produce is consumed locally.

The income of the market committee from various sources, such as, market cess, licence fee., etc; amounted to Rs. 2,140, while the total expenditure was Rs. 2,123 in 1966-67.

A gradual progress could be noticed in the field of co-operative marketing in the district. It is mainly confined to cotton transactions. There are six co-operative societies acting as general commission agents and conducting business under the cotton pool system. Under this system the co-operatives purchase cotton produce and get it ginned and processed. They take out good unadulterated cotton seed and distribute it to the cultivators at a stipulated price. This protects the seed from adulteration and preserves its purity. The co-operatives give advances to the needy cultivators against their expected cotton crop. The sale of agricultural produce through co-operatives thus protects the interests of the agriculturists. It also encourages the linking of credit with marketing.

The six co-operative marketing societies are located at Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi, Karanja, Sindi and Kharangna in this district. Of the total turnover of cotton trade, viz., 2,12,368 quintals at Wardha, Pulgaon and Deoli, the co-operative marketing societies in Wardha tahsil accounted for about 1,000 quintals in 1967-68. The co-operative marketing societies in Arvi tahsil handled a turnover of 23,169 quintals out of the total of 1,80,861 quintals, while the co-operatives in Hinganghat tahsil dealt in 4,187 quintals out of a total turnover of 74,832 quintals of cotton in 1967-68. The marketing societies, together, pooled, 38,356 quintals of cotton and prepared 5,640 bales in the same year. These bales were sold to government managed textile mills and private traders as follows:

- (1) 100 bales were sold through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Bombay.
- (2) 560 bales to government managed mills.
- (3) 4,695 bales to private traders, 285 bales, however, remained unsold.

The quality cotton seed obtained under the cotton pool system was procured by the Agriculture Department. The seed was distributed through the co-operative societies on a consignment basis. The quantity of the cotton seed procured was as follows:

1. Wardha	..	1,800 bags
2. Arvi	..	3,000 bags
3. Hinganghat	..	2,100 bags.
Total	..	6,900 bags

Another important work done by co-operative marketing societies is the linking of credit with marketing. During 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 8,82,233 was recovered through the linking of credit with marketing.

The tahsilwise figures are given below:

1. Arvi tahsil	..	Rs. 7,92,900
2. Wardha tahsil	..	Rs. 74,333
3. Hinganghat tahsil.		Rs. 15,000
Total	..	Rs. 8,82,233

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Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

Sindi.

Co-operative Marketing.

CHAPTER 6.**Banking, Trade
and Commerce.****TRADE AND
COMMERCE.****Retail Trade.**

Retail shops, in the past, were petty establishments dealing in a few varieties of articles. This was mainly in keeping with the self-sufficient economy with barter transactions. In the circumstances prevailing at that time, weekly bazars were more important and were patronised to a considerable extent. The people, especially in the villages used to purchase their weekly requirements from the bazars. Itinerant traders, such as, pedlars and hawkers used to sell articles like groceries, spices, oils, vegetables, fruits, dry fruits, kerosene, ghee, cloth, etc. The conditions, however, changed with the changing pattern of economic life of the people. The change was more obvious in towns and cities where the population increased more rapidly on account of urbanisation.

During the World War II and the subsequent years, there was rationing of consumers goods in virtue of which the distribution of rice, wheat, jowar, sugar, *gul*, kerosene and cloth was through the agency of rationing shops. The rationing system was relaxed gradually in 1948 and 1950.

The important categories of retail shops in the district are (1) grocery shops, (2) cloth shops, (3) sweets and eatables shops, (4) grain shops, (5) hardware shops, (6) stationery and cutlery stores, (7) ready-made clothes and hosiery shops, (8) Radio-set and electrical appliances shops, (9) medical stores, (10) utensils shops, (12) dairy shops, etc. There are big retail shops of almost all the above mentioned categories at Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat, Pulgaon, Sindi, Deoli, Karanja, Samudrapur and Rohna.

Most of the owners of grocery, grains, sweetmeats and dairy shops purchase their stock-in-trade from the wholesale dealers at Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat and Pulgaon. Some of them obtain certain goods from Nagpur or directly from the agents of bigger companies at Bombay and Nagpur. The travelling agents of many companies, dealing in soaps, tea powders, vegetable oils, *agarbattis*, spices, etc., come over to the towns and supply the necessary articles to the retailers. Retail traders in cloth, ready-made clothes, hosiery, hardware, radio sets and electrical appliances obtain their wares from the wholesale agents at Nagpur, Amravati and Bombay. Medical store-keepers purchase their stock of goods from Bombay, Baroda, Calcutta, Panvel or from the agents at Nagpur. Many travelling representatives of the manufacturers of medicines supply the requirements of the medical stores in the district.

The rest of the articles of retail trade are obtained by the retailers from the wholesalers at Nagpur, Amravati, Akola, Bombay, Calcutta, etc.

Weekly Markets.

The Wardha District Gazetteer of 1906 gives an account of the important weekly markets in the district which is quoted below. "The most important weekly markets are those of Wardha, Deoli, Sindi, Selu, Anji, Waiphal, Nachangaon and Andori in the Wardha tahsil; of Samudrapur, Hinganghat, Alipur, Wadner, Pohna, Khangaon, Mandgaon, Girar and Wasi in the Hinganghat tahsil; and of Arvi, Ashti, Karanja, Rasulabad, Wadhona, Kharangna, and Rohna in the Arvi tahsil. Of these, Deoli, Wardha, Selu and Anji in Wardha tahsil; Samudrapur in Hinganghat tahsil and Rohna in Arvi tahsil are cattle markets. A registration fee on the sales of cattle is charged at Wardha, Deoli and Arvi. Deoli is the largest cattle market in the District and some hundreds of cattle are brought here every week for sale. The average annual sales during the four years up to 1905 have been about 4,600 head and the total amount realised Rs. 1.40 lakhs. The cattle market next in importance to Deoli is that of Samudrapur, but no registration fees are charged here. Statistics maintained by the local police shows that between 3,000

and 4,000 head of cattle are sold annually at about Rs. 13 a head, this figure including calves. About 1,000 head of cattle and small stock are brought for sale weekly as well as 300 cart-loads of grain, timber, oilseeds and bamboos. The attendance in the fair weather months is from 7,000 to 10,000 persons. At Arvi some 3,500 head of cattle are sold annually, the total realisations being Rs. 55,000 and at Wardha 1,350 head for Rs. 21,000. These markets are also the leading ones for the sale of ordinary produce. Cotton is not sold in the weekly markets but is brought direct to Wardha or Hinganghat and sold in the cotton exchange or *ganj* which is permanently open during the busy season. A road tax and market dues are levied on carts bringing cotton or grain into the towns. Small transactions are conducted through professional *dalals* or brokers who pay a licence fee to the municipality. Large landowners sell their cotton direct to the mills or exporting agents but they have to pay the town taxes. Mahars act as petty dealers and go round and buy up small quantities of cotton from tenants who have it to dispose of, and having got together a cartload bring it to the town. People of other castes who are generally termed *Beparis* ply the same trade with grain. But if the tenant is dissatisfied with the price offered, he himself brings his grain or cotton to the market town. Market dues are also levied at Nachangaon, Sindi, Ashti, Alipur, Girar and Pohna, and the sums realised are expended on village sanitation. In all these villages considerable quantities of grain and timber are sold, and Marwari or Cutchi dealers have taken up their residence in them.”*

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Weekly Markets.

The importance of the weekly markets as centres of trade has declined during the last few decades. The marketing of agricultural produce has become more and more organised, the transactions taking place at the regulated markets. Weekly markets account for the retail transactions of the daily needs of the people and especially those in the rural areas.

The Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end of this Volume gives the names of villages and towns where the weekly markets are held.

A vivid account of fairs given in the Wardha District Gazetteer of Fairs. 1906 is reproduced below.

“ A number of annual fairs are held in the District, practically all of which find their *raison d’être* in the commemoration of some local anchorite or saint or of a miraculous manifestation of one of the gods. At some of these the sales of grain and other articles of food, household utensils, ornaments and fancy articles are not inconsiderable, but though useful to the people as a means of obtaining their annual supplies of such articles and also as affording an occasion for an outing and a little excitement, the fairs no longer exercise any permanent effect on the trade of the District. Fairs of large or small size are held at Sonegaon, Bhidi, Rohni, Ghorad and Waigaon in Wardha tahsil; at Poti, Kapsi, Pardi, Pohna and Girar in Hinganghat tahsil; and at Dhaga and Rasulabad in Arvi tahsil. The fair at Girar is held in honour of the Muhammadan saint Khwaja Farid. This is not a regular fair but a series of gatherings of both Muhammadans and Hindus. The principal day for the Muhammadans is the 6th day of the month of Muharram and this date travels all round the year; a collection of about 2,000 persons takes place each day during Muharram. A Hindu fair is held on the festival of Ram Navami in Chaitra (April) and pilgrims visit the place on Thursdays and Sundays for about

*Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A. 1906, pp. 147-49.

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a month at this time. The fair at Dhaga takes place on the festival of Shivratri in March and lasts for four days. The attendance varies between 10,000 and 15,000 persons, and some hundreds of temporary shops are opened for the sale of goods. Two fairs take place at Sonagaon in honour of a local ascetic of great fame, one Abaji Maharaj. The first falls in June or July and the second and more important one in November or December, each lasting for four days. At the latter fair the attendance has in past years been as high as 45,000 persons, but it has recently declined. Two fairs are also held at Ghorad in April and November, of which the second is also the more important, the attendance being about 6,000. The fair at Rohni takes place in March on the day of Shivratri in honour of an old temple of Mahadeo which is supposed to have been built by the seer Vasistha, the same at whose bidding the Wardha river issued from the mouth of the boar incarnation of Vishnu. That of Poti also takes place in February or March lasting for 15 days, and that of Kapsi in January or February lasting for 15 days, and that of Kapsi in January or February lasting for ten days. The attendance at each of these fairs is about 5,000 persons on an average, Kapsi being the most important. A large fair is also held at Kaundinyapur in Berar situated on the Wardha river opposite Dewalwada. This commences 15 days after the Diwali festival."

Though fairs are still important from the point of view of retail transactions, they do not claim the same commercial importance as they did in the past. With the development of a multiplicity of retail shops in towns as well as in villages, the volume of transactions at the fairs has reduced considerably.

The Directory of Villages and Towns in this Volume mentions the fairs held at various places.

Pedlars and
Hawkers.

Pedlars are itinerary traders who go from place to place to sell petty articles in rural areas, while hawkers are the urban counterparts of the pedlars. These petty retailers occupied a place of importance in the pattern of trade in the past. In the absence of sufficient retail shops, they used to get a good patronage from the people. However, with an increase in the number of retail shops both in towns and villages, the dependence of the people on pedlars and hawkers decreased to a great extent.

The 1961 census recorded 1,262 pedlars and hawkers, of whom 1,130 were males and 132 females. Of the total number of 1,262 pedlars and hawkers, 817 were enumerated from the urban areas and the rest from rural areas.

They sell a variety of articles, such as fruits, dry fruits, groundnut oil, coconut oil, spices, vegetables, grocery articles, ready-made clothes, cloth, footwear, stationery and cutlery goods, etc. They purchase these articles from the towns. Some of them are professional artisans, such as, oilmen, weavers, shoemakers, gardeners, etc.

Some hawkers in towns use handcarts for transporting and selling their goods, while pedlars use bicycles, ponies and State Transport buses moving from place to place.

State Trading and
Fair Price Shops.

The Government of India introduced the system of rationing during the Second World War. The general scarcity of consumers goods during the war compelled the Government to control the distribution of essential goods, such as, rice, wheat, jowar, *bajri*, sugar, *gul*, cloth and kerosene through authorised ration shops. The sale and movement of these articles by anybody other than the Government was prohibited. The procurement of these commodities was done under the 'compulsory levy

system', which remained in force till 1948 after which the extent of controls was relaxed. The compulsory levy system was discontinued in 1948. The extent of controls was further relaxed in 1950. With further improvement in the supply of foodgrains controls were withdrawn completely in 1954.

There was a fall of food production in 1956 which resulted in the imposition of limited controls during the year. Fair price shops were opened, and cereals as well as sugar was distributed through them. The prices of rice, wheat, jowar and other foodgrains registered a steep rise during 1959, 1962, 1963 and 1964. The Government therefore decided to establish more fair price shops and import foodgrains from abroad. The Zonal System was introduced in order to check an undue rise in prices. The situation, however, took an adverse turn in 1964 and 1965. Prices rose to an unprecedented level. The Pakistani aggression in September 1965 caused a further spurt in the prices of foodgrains.

The deteriorating food situation prompted the Government of Maharashtra to introduce informal rationing and monopoly procurement of rice and jowar through government agencies. Under the procurement system Government purchases these foodgrains from the agriculturists at the stipulated prices.

The monopoly procurement scheme in respect of jowar was implemented in the district for the first time in 1964-65 under the Maharashtra Jowar (Restriction on Purchase and Sale and Control of Movement) Order of 1964. The total procurement of jowar was to the tune of 2,594.6 tonnes during 1964-65. During the same year, the Government fixed the price of jowar, under the price support measures, at Rs. 45 for superior quality and Rs. 43 for medium quality per quintal.

During 1965-66 the Government issued a consolidated statutory order for procurement of jowar, rice and paddy, viz., Maharashtra Scheduled Foodgrains (Stock Declaration and Procurement, and Disposal, Acquisition, Transport and Price Control) Order of 1965. The Government fixed the monopoly purchase price at Rs. 53 for superior quality, Rs. 51 for medium quality and Rs. 48 for coarse quality of jowar. The total procurement of jowar in the district during 1965-66 was 3,802.7 tonnes.

For 1966-67 season a similar control order was issued by the Government. The procurement policy for the year was almost the same as that for the previous year with the only change to the effect that the levy tables were made applicable for assessing the amount of levy. An amount of 4,303.3 tonnes of jowar was procured during 1966-67 in the district.

The Government has prohibited trade transactions in the scheduled foodgrains. The transport and movement of these foodgrains is banned by law. The grains procured by the Government are distributed through fair price shops at stipulated prices. The fair price shops are managed by co-operative societies, village panchayats, local bodies as well as by authorised private shopkeepers. Co-operative societies and village panchayats, are given preference over private shopkeepers for running fair price shops. They are controlled and inspected by the District Supply Officer or the Tahsildar and are required to maintain, (i) a stock register, (ii) a visit book, and (iii) daily sale register. The consumers are required to obtain household ration cards.

During 1965-66 there were 610 fair price shops in Wardha district. Of these, 246 were managed by co-operative societies, 219 by village panchayats, 45 by other local bodies and 100 by private individuals. A total quantity of 2,62,487.31 quintals of rationed articles valued at Rs. 1,56,57,656.52 was disbursed through the fair price shops during 1965-66,

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The number of shops, during 1966-67, was 609, of which 254 shops were run by co-operative societies, 212 by village panchayats, 46 by other local bodies and 97 by private individuals. The quantity of articles disbursed through the fair price shops was 2,28,970·45 quintals, while the value of the same was Rs. 1,19,56,846·93 during 1966-67.

Weights and
Measures.

There were a number of units of weights and measures in the past. The units differed not only from place to place but also from commodity to commodity at the same place. The state of affairs regarding weights and measures was most complicated in the rural areas. The Gazetteer of Wardha District published in 1906 gives a vivid account of the same which is quoted below.*

“ The measures of capacity in use in the district are the following:—

One *ser* = 25 tolas.

One *adheli* = 2 *sers* or 50 tolas.

One *paili* = 4 *sers* or 100 tolas or $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

One *katha* = 4 *pailis*.

One *kuro* = 8 *pailis* or 20 lbs.

One *khandi* = 20 *kuros* or 5 maunds or 400 lbs.

A *ser* is about equivalent to a double handful of grain. A double handful is also known as *onjal* and a single handful is called *pasa*. *Kuro* measures are not now used. In the municipal towns of Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat Government *katha* measures have been introduced, and also *kangan* measures, the *kangan* being equivalent to a seer of 2 lbs. The terms *katha* and *kangan* really belong to Chhattisgarh. In Arvi tahsil the size of the *paili* varies in different localities, while in the Deoli, Nachangaon and Andori parganas a *khandi* of 24 *kuros* is used. For measuring linseed and *til* the *khandi* contains $22\frac{1}{2}$ *kuros* of 8 *pailis* in Wardha, $21\frac{1}{4}$ *kuros* in Arvi and 23 *kuros* in Hinganghat. For uncleaned cotton the following scale of weights is employed:—

One *Paseri* = $2\frac{1}{4}$ seers or $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

One *dhara* = 2 *paseris* or 9 lbs.

One maund = 4 *dharas* or 18 seers.

One *khandi* = 20 maunds or 9 Government maunds or 720 lbs.

For cleaned cotton a maund of 11 seers is used in Wardha and Hinganghat and of 14 seers in Arvi. A *bojha* or bale contains 15 maunds in Wardha and Hinganghat and 10 maunds in Arvi. The Wardha and Hinganghat *bojha* is thus equivalent to 4 Government maunds and 5 seers or 330 lbs. and the Arvi *bojha* to $3\frac{1}{2}$ Government maunds or 280 lbs. The Commercial bale of cotton is $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. or 392 lbs., but it is commonly taken as 400 lbs. For salt and sugar, refined and unrefined, a maund of 10 seers is used and for *ghi* a maund of 12 seers in Wardha and of $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Arvi and Hinganghat. Salt is sold by the *paili* measure, 96 *pailis* making one *palla*. For gold and silver the scale is the tola of 12 *mashas*, each *masha* containing 8 *gunjas*. The Government tola, however, is equivalent to only 11 of these *mashas*, so that the tola weight contains twelveths of a Government tola or rupee. According to another scale the tola weight is equivalent to a Government rupee and $2\frac{1}{2}$ *wals*, one *wal* being equivalent to two *gunjas*. A *gunja* is the red or white seed of the

*Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, pp. 145-47.

gunj tree (*Abrus precatorius*), and one *gunja* is equal to three barley-corns. *Wal* is the seed of the *chillara* shrub or Mysore thorn (*Caesalpinia sepiaria*)."

In order to do away with the confusion arising from the multiplicity of weights and measures, the Government of India decided to establish a uniform system of weights and measures. This led to the enactment of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act in 1956. It laid down the basic units under the metric system. Under the new arrangement the decimal system is applied to units of weights and measures. In pursuance to the above enactment of the Central Government, the State Government enacted the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, for the enforcement of Standard units based on metric system. The new pattern of units was made applicable from 1958, and the enforcement of the system was completed by 1966.

The trade transactions in Wardha district, both wholesale as well as retail, are executed in terms of the new units at present. The various units are inspected periodically by the Industries Inspectors.

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CHAPTER 7—COMMUNICATIONS

WARDHA DISTRICT, LIKE NAGPUR AND AMRAVATI, enjoys a very advantageous position as regards railway communication. It is well served by railways, and all the tahsil places are linked with the district headquarters by rail. Wardha which is a junction of the two national railway trunk routes, namely, the Bombay-Bhusawal-Nagpur-Howrah route and the Delhi-Madras route has an enviable position as one of the most important rail heads in India. Of the routes passing through the district, the Bombay-Bhusawal-Nagpur-Howrah route is of considerable importance as it connects Wardha with cities like, Bombay, Jalgaon, Nagpur and Calcutta. This railway communication has facilitated easy transport to centres of trade and industry all over the country. The other important route passing through the district is the Delhi-Madras Grand Trunk route of the Central Railway with a broad-gauge length of 42 kilometres in the district. This is by far the only route of communication between North India and South India. The Pulgaon-Arvi narrow gauge line of 35 kilometres also comes under the Central Railway and it serves as a feeder line of traffic. The total railway mileage in the district is about 143 km. (90 miles).

As regards the railway communication in Wardha district in the past the old Gazetteer has furnished a vivid account which is reproduced below.¹

“ The Great Indian Peninsula railway line from Bhusawal to Nagpur runs through the centre of the district with a length of about 40 miles and the stations of Pulgaon, Degaon, Wardha, Paunar, Tuljapur and Sindi. The line was opened for traffic in 1867. It runs nearly parallel to and south of the old Bombay road which it intersects at Kaotha, a few miles east of Pulgaon. The old Wardha-Warora State Railway, now managed by the Great Indian Peninsula Company, runs south-east from Wardha for 45 miles to Warora passing through the centre of Hinganghat tahsil between the stations of Sonegaon and Hinganghat in the District. This line was opened in 1877. It is now in 1905 being continued by the Great Indian Peninsula Company to the new coal-field of Ballalpur 9 miles beyond Chanda, while it may ultimately be taken through Chanda District to connect with the line from Bombay to Madras in Hyderabad. A project for a loop line from Nagpur to Amraoti which would pass through the north of the Wardha District and from some point on which a new railway will be taken through the Betul District to Itarsi is under consideration. This will probably be in supersession of a former project for a railway running direct from

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¹ *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, 1906, pp. 160-61.*

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Wardha to Itarsi through Multai, the survey of which was completed in 1902. The north of the Arvi tahsil is now about 40 miles distant from the line. The most important stations for trade in the district are Hinganghat, Pulgaon and Wardha, while Sindi and Degaon have a small amount of traffic."

Bombay-Nagpur-Howrah route. This broad gauge line emanates from Bombay and traverses through Buldhana, Akola and Amravati districts of the Vidarbha region. After crossing the Wardha river at 729 kilometres it enters Wardha district.

In its length of about 66 km. (41·67 miles) in this district, it has eight railway stations. They are (with their distance from Bombay): Pulgaon 729 kilometres (453 miles), Kaotha 736 kilometres (457·3 miles), Dahegaon 745 kilometres (462·7 miles), Wardha 759 kilometres (471·6 miles), Sewagram 765 kilometres (475·3 miles), Pavnar 773 kilometres (480·3 miles), Tuljapur 783 kilometres (486·4 miles), and Sindi 790 kilometres (490·7 miles).

The topography of the countryside through which this railway line passes is plain, even and more dry than green. Hills or rocks cannot be found easily. It traverses the fertile and black alluvial cotton soils. There is heavy passenger and goods traffic on the line. During the last thirty years, the commercial importance of this line has increased considerably. The trains running daily on this line are : (1) Calcutta Mail *via* Nagpur, (2) Bombay-Howrah Express *via* Nagpur, (3) Dadar Nagpur Express, and (4) Bhusawal-Nagpur Passenger (three Passenger trains of the same name).

Delhi-Madras Grand Trunk route. This route of the Central Railway with a length of 42 kilometres in the district emanates from the Bombay-Nagpur route from Wardha. The Wardha-Warora section of this line was opened for traffic in 1877. The line is laid with a permanent way with 35 lb. flat footed rails.

In its length of 42 kilometres (26·5 miles), in the district it has four railway stations. They are (with their distance from Wardha) : Bhugaon 11 kilometres (7 miles), Sonegaon 18 kilometres (11 miles) and Hinganghat 34 kilometres (21 miles).

The topography of the countryside through which this railway line passes is plain and dry.

The passenger as well as goods traffic on this line is quite heavy. This line has added considerably to the commercial importance of the track during the last thirty years. The trains running on this line are : (1) Wardha-Kazipeth Passenger, (2) New Delhi-Madras Express, (3) Delhi-Madras Janata Express, (4) New Delhi-Hyderabad Dakshin Express, and (5) Nagpur-Hyderabad Passenger.

The stations on the line provide all necessary amenities to the travelling public.

Pulgaon-Arvi route. The Pulgaon-Arvi section is a narrow gauge line of 21·83 miles. It was opened for traffic in 1917. It emanates from Pulgaon on the Bombay-Nagpur railway line. In its length of about 35 kilometres in the district, it has 10 railway stations, *viz.*, (with their distance from Pulgaon), Sorta, 6 kilometres (3·5 miles), Virul, 10 kilometres (6 miles), Rohna, 15 kilometres (9 miles), Rohna town 16 kilometres (9·3 miles), Dhanori,

20 kilometres (12 miles), Pargothan, 24 kilometres (14 miles), Pachegaon, 28 kilometres (16 miles), Khubgaon, 31 kilometres (18 miles) and Arvi, 35 kilometres (21 miles.).

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The stations provide all amenities to the passengers. There is a local train service running thrice in a day between Pulgaon and Arvi.

Roads are classified into four categories, viz., National highways, State highways, major district roads and other district roads. National and State highways are maintained by the Buildings and Communications Department whereas the major district roads and other district roads are looked after by the Zilla Parishad.

In the following table information about road mileage classified according to various categories and their surface for the years 1951, 1961 and 1969 is given.

TABLE No. 1

ROAD MILEAGE UNDER THE BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT IN WARDHA DISTRICT.*

Category of the Road	1951			1961			1969		
	Black topped	Water bound macadam	Others	Black topped	Water bound macadam	Others	Black topped	Water bound macadam	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
National Highways .. ..	..	45.5	..	45.5	..	..	45.5	22.5	..
State Highways	3.2	115.3	..	65.88	68.75	107.31	117.56	84.56	..
Major District Roads	0.4	456.4	..	11.16	78.06	..	..	9.37	..
Other District Roads	2.3	14.03	3.4	10.31	15.72	11.53	..	2.5	..

*The mileage does not include the roads under the Zilla Parishad.

An account of road communications at the time of publication of the former edition of the Wardha District Gazetteer is furnished below:—

“Of the old trunk routes, the southern road from Nagpur to Hyderabad enters the District a little east of Sindi and passes through Jam and Nandori to Warora. The road is now only maintained as a village track. The Wardha valley road from Pulgaon through Deoli and Waigaon to Hinganghat, 37 miles long, with its continuation from Hinganghat to Jam and Samudrapur is now of some importance as a railway feeder and is to be metalled throughout. At present only the length from Pulgaon to Nachangaon is metalled and the remainder gravelled. The continuation of this route from Pulgaon to Arvi and Ashti in the north is now the most important road in the district carrying the produce of much of the Arvi tahsil to the railway. It is metalled from Pulgaon to Ashti, a distance of 36 miles. North of the railway, two old trunk roads connecting Nagpur with Berar and Bombay passed through the district. The southern of these goes through Selu, Elikeli, and Waiphal, leaving the district at the Apti ferry on the Wardha. It is now only maintained as a village road. The northern road running from Nagpur to Amravati passes through Karanja and Thanegaon in the north of the Arvi tahsil and leaves the district at Bisnur. This road also is now only a village track.

Old trunk roads.

CHAPTER 7.
Communications.
ROADS.
Old Roads.

The only metalled roads in the district at present are those from Pulgaon through Rohna and Arvi and Ashti in the north of the Arvi tahsil, the short road from Wardha to Paunar, and the first two miles of the Pulgaon-Hinganghat road leading to the important village of Nachangaon. The remainder of this road from Nachangaon to Hinganghat and its continuation from Hinganghat to Samudrapur and two feeder roads leading from Wardha to the large villages of Waigaon and Anji to the south and north are gravelled. Two other short feeders from Deoli to Degaon station and from Selu to Paunar station are also gravelled. The southern road through Jam and Nandori and the Hinganghat-Pohna road to Berar as well as the short road from Wardha to Deoli are maintained as embanked roads. Besides these, numerous village roads exist which are passable in the open season. The district cannot be considered to be well provided with roads in view of its great commercial importance, but as a new railway is shortly to be constructed through the Arvi tahsil, it would be useless to consider the improvement of the existing trade routes of this part of the district without reference to its influence. It is clear that feeder roads are required in the Arvi tahsil which is totally unprovided with them, but with the opening of a new railway the course of trade will probably be much altered. The great artery of the Arvi tahsil at present is the Pulgaon-Arvi road. Dhamangaon station across the Berar border is only 16 miles from Arvi as against the distance of 22 miles to Pulgaon and some small amount of trade exists between Arvi and Dhamangaon. It is in contemplation to construct a metalled road from Arvi to the Berar border towards Dhamangaon, but the importance of this route will probably be removed by the new railway. Nor does it carry any considerable quantity of trade at present. The village roads from Sahur to Ashti and from Karanja through Dhamkund to Arvi bring the produce of the north-eastern part of the tahsil on to the road. In the south of the Arvi tahsil the principal tracks are those from Kharangna to Anji and on to Wardha and from Hingni through Selu and Paunar to Wardha. From the Wardha tahsil south of the railway, cotton is taken either to Pulgaon or Wardha from the tracts surrounding Deoli, while some grain goes from Deoli to Degaon station. The Pulgaon-Hinganghat road with its short feeders taking off at Deoli and Waigaon serves this part of the district very well. In the south of the district the main trade routes are from Hinganghat through Samudrapur and Girar, and from Hinganghat through Wanera to Pohna. The former road has already been noticed and it is in contemplation to make it a metalled road as far as Samudrapur. The latter is of considerable importance carrying a good deal of traffic, and the question of its improvement deserves consideration. It is now only aligned and partially gravelled. These two roads are among the most important trade-routes in the district. The village road from Hinganghat to Kora also carries some traffic from the south-east of the tahsil and the adjoining tracts of the Chanda district. In 1905 the district had 48 miles of metalled roads maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 12,000, and 76 miles of gravelled roads maintained by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 11,000. The District Council also maintains 60 miles of aligned surface roads for Rs. 2,300 annually.*

National Highways. National highways are main trunk roads of national importance, running through the length and breadth of the country. They together form a system connecting major cities, capitals of States, major ports and other highways.

There are two national highways viz., Nagpur-Dhulia-Bombay road and Varanasi-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Kanyakumari road passing through the district.

* *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, 1906, pp. 161-63.*

The road leaving Nagpur district enters Wardha district at north-east border in mile No. 37/3. It runs through Arvi tahsil during its length in the district. It crosses the boundary of the Wardha district at north west border in mile 65 furlongs 3. The total length of the road in the district is 28 miles. The road crosses Wardha river in mile No. 65/3 at the north-west border near village Khadak where there is a well built submersible bridge. The road is motorable throughout the year. The entire length of the road is black-topped. After traversing through Wardha district it leaves for the Amravati district in mile No. 65/3, on the north-west border after crossing Wardha river. The road runs from east to west direction in the district. It touches the following places in its stretch, viz., Thanegaon (mile No. 42), Karanja (mile No. 46), Sarwadi (mile No. 55), Talegaon (mile No. 61), Chistur (mile No. 63) and Khadak (mile No. 65).

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it:

Name of the place		Name of the Road.
Thanegaon	..	Thanegaon-Hetikundi Jaurwada-O.D.R*.
Karanja	..	Karanja-Jalalkheda-M.D.R. ¹
Karanja	..	Wadhona-Karanja-M.D.R.
Sarwadi	..	Sarwadi-Pardi-O.D.R.
Talegaon	..	Arvi-Ashti-S.H. ²

The Varanasi-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Bangalore-Kanyakumari National highway is one of the most important and the longest of the roads in India. This road serves as a vital artery of traffic. The total length of the road in the district is 40 miles. After leaving Nagpur district it enters Wardha district in mile No. 28/3 at the east border and runs from north-east to south throughout its entire length in the district. The road leaves Wardha district at its south border in mile No. 68 and enters Yeotmal district. It traverses through Hinganghat tahsil and crosses the Wardha river at the south border of the district in mile No. 68 where there is a well-built bridge. There is another major bridge on this road in mile No. 30/2 near village Kori. The surface of the road from Nagpur to Hinganghat is black-topped, and motorable throughout the year. The remaining portion from Hinganghat to the district border has a metalled surface. It touches the following places in its stretch, viz., Jam (mile No. 39/4), Hinganghat (mile No. 46), Daroda (mile No. 55/5), Wadner (mile No. 58/5), Pimpri (mile No. 60/7) and Pohna (mile No. 65).

CHAPTER 7. Communications.

ROADS.
National
Highways.
*Nagpur-Dhulia-
Bombay Road.*

*Varanasi-Nagpur-
Hyderabad-
Kanyakumari
Road.*

Going from north-east to south the following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it:

Place of junction		Name of the Road.
Jam	..	Hinganghat-Jam-Samudrapur-M.D.R.
Jam	..	Nagpur-Jam-Chanda -S.H.
Mile No. 48/2	..	Hinganghat-Pohna-O.D.R.
Mile No. 49/4	..	Link road joining Wardha-Waigaon and Hinganghat-Pohna road-M.D.R.

State highways are arterial roads of a State connecting other highways, State Highways. headquarters of districts and cities. They serve as main routes of traffic to and from major roads. They are usually maintained by the State Government and are generally bridged and metalled. The description of the State highways in the district is given below.

*O.D.R. —Other District Road.

¹M.D.R. —Major District Road.

²S.H. —State Highway.

CHAPTER 7. After leaving Nagpur district the road enters Wardha district at the north-east border and passes through the Wardha tahsil. It enters Wardha tahsil in mile No. 27/4 and runs through the entire breadth of the district in north-east to south-west direction. It crosses the Wardha river at mile No. 67/4 to enter Yeotmal district. The total length of the road in the district is 40 miles. There are four major bridges on this road, viz., in mile No. 37/4 near Seloo, in mile No. 42/1 near Paunar, in mile No. 54/1 near Selsura and at the south-west border of the district in mile No. 67/4 near Sirpur on Wardha river. The entire portion of this road is black-topped and is motorable throughout the year except for short interruptions to traffic during heavy rains.

Communications.

ROADS.

State Highways.

*Nagpur-Bori-
Wardha-Yeotmal
Road.*

Going from north-east to south-west the following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it.

Place of junction	Name of the Road	
Seldoh ..	Sindi-Seldoh road	.. O. D. R.
Seloo ..	Seloo-Hingni road	.. M. D. R.
Seloo ..	Paunar railway station to Seloo road	O. D. R.
Paunar ..	Sewagram-Paunar road	.. O. D. R.
Wardha ..	Wardha-Waigaon-Hinganghat	.. S. H.
Deoli ..	Pulgaon-Dahegaon-Deoli-Waigaon-Hinganghat.	S. H.

Jam-Chandrapur Road. The road emanates from the Varanasi-Nagpur-Hyderabad National Highway near Jam in Hinganghat tahsil. The road runs from north to south in Wardha district and leaves the district border in mile No. 22/2 and enters Chandrapur district. The total length of the road in the district is 22/2 miles. There is no major bridge on this road within the district. The entire portion of the road falling within the district is metalled and motorable throughout the year except for interruptions for a very short period during heavy rains.

Wardha-Arvi Road. This road starts from Wardha and traverses Wardha and Arvi tahsils. It meets the Pulgaon-Arvi-Ashti-Warud State Highway at Arvi in mile No. 34/5. The total length of the road in the district is 34/5 miles. The road runs in northward direction upto Kharangna and afterwards it takes a turn to the west upto Arvi. The entire length of the road is black-topped and is motorable throughout the year. There is no major bridge on the road during its stretch. It touches the following places during its stretch viz., Wardha (mile No. 0/0), Pipri (mile No. 2/8), Yeli (mile No. 4/8), Sukli (mile No. 6/6), Anji (mile No. 9), Kamptee (mile No. 11/6), Majra (mile No. 12/17), Kharangna (mile No. 15/6), Pimpalkhuta (mile No. 15/6), Wadhona (mile No. 27/7), Bedona (mile No. 29/1) and Arvi (mile No. 34/5).

Going from south to north the following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it.

Place of junction	Name of the Road.	
Yeli ..	Seloo-Yeli road	.. O. D. R.
Kharangna ..	Kharangna-Kondhali road	.. S. H.
Pimpalkhuta ..	Pimpalkhuta-Rohna road	.. M. D. R.
Wadhona ..	Wadhona-Karanja road	.. M. D. R.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.

State Highways.

Pulgaon-Arvi-Ashti road.

The road starts from Pulgaon and runs parallel to the western border of the district. The road passes through Arvi tahsil for a total length of 36½ miles. The entire road length is metalled and motorable throughout the year except for short interruptions during heavy rains. There are five river crossings on the road where metal dips have been provided, for example those at mile Nos. 4/5, 7/7, 9/6, 15/2 and 19/4. It touches the following places during its stretch, viz., Pulgaon (mile No. 0/0), Hivra (mile No. 1/7), Sorta (mile No. 3/4), Virool (mile No. 6/1), Rohna (mile No. 9/4), Dhanodi (mile No. 12/5), Nandora (mile No. 17/4), Khubgaon (mile No. 19/4), Arvi (mile No. 22), Talegaon (mile No. 29/4) and Ashti (mile No. 36/2).

In its south to north run the following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it.

Place of junction	Name of the Road	
Pulgaon ..	Pulgaon-Nachangaon road ..	M. D. R.
Pulgaon ..	Pulgaon-Deoli road ..	M. D. R.
Rohna ..	Rohna-Pimpalkhuta ..	M. D. R.
Arvi ..	Wardha-Arvi ..	S. H.
Arvi ..	Arvi-Deurvada ..	M. D. R.
Talegaon ..	Nagpur-Amravati-Bombay ..	N. H.

The road emanates from the junction of Nagpur-Yeotmal and Wardha-Arvi State highways near Wardha. It traverses through Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils. It runs in southward direction from Wardha to Waigaon and then takes turn in south-eastern direction upto Hinganghat where it terminates. The total length of the road in the district is 22 miles and 7 furlongs. A big bridge has been constructed on this road near Hinganghat. The surface of the road is partly metalled and partly black-topped and is motorable throughout the year. It touches the following places during its stretch, viz., Wardha (mile 0/0), Borgaon (mile No. 0/6), Waigaon (mile No. 6/5), Neri (mile No. 8), Sonegaon (mile No. 10) and Hinganghat (mile No. 22/7).

Wardha-Waigaon-Hinganghat road.

The road starts from Pulgaon on the Pulgaon-Ashti State highway, and runs in the eastern direction upto Dahegaon village for a length of 8 miles and 4 furlongs. It then runs southwards from Dahegaon to Deoli for a total length of 5 miles and 3 furlongs and from Deoli to Waigaon for a distance of 8 miles and 1 furlong. The road joins Wardha-Waigaon-Hinganghat State highway at Waigaon. The road again takes a turn and runs in eastern direction. It traverses the Wardha tahsil for a total length of 22 miles. There are no major bridges on this road. The surface of the road is black-topped and motorable throughout the year. It touches the following places during its stretch, viz., Malkapur (mile No. 4/1), Dahegaon (mile No. 8/4), Chikni (mile No. 11/1), Deoli (mile No. 13/7), and Waigaon (mile No. 22).

Pulgaon-Deoli-Waigaon road.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it.

Place of junction	Name of the Road	
Dahegaon ..	Dahegaon-Deoli ..	M. D. R.
Deoli ..	Pulgaon-Deoli ..	O. D. R.

The road emanates from Wardha-Arvi State highway at Kharangna and runs northwards upto the district border. It leaves Wardha district and enters Nagpur district at the northern border of the district in mile No. 20. The total length of the road in the district is 20 miles. There

Kharangna-Kondhali road.

CHAPTER 7. are no bridges on the road, neither any road or major *nallah* crosses it during its stretch. The entire surface of the road is tarred and motorable throughout the year. The road touches the following places during its course *viz.*, Masod, Bangadpur and Rahti.

Communications.
ROADS.

State Highways.
Kharangna-Kondhali road.

Major District Roads.

Major district roads are roughly of the same specifications as the State highways except that their surface may not be of the same pattern and they may not be bridged. These roads connect important towns, centres of trade and commerce with railways and highways. An account of the major district roads in the district is given below:—

Jam-Samudrapur-Girad road.

The road emanates from Jam on the Varanasi-Nagpur-Hyderabad National highway and runs in north-east direction upto Girad. The total length of the road in the district is 15 miles and 1 furlong. The road passes only through Hinganghat tahsil in this district. The entire surface of the road is partly tarred and partly metalled and motorable throughout the year.

Pulgaon-Nanchan-gaon-Sirpur road.

The road emanates from Pulgaon on the junction of the Waigaon-Deoli-Pulgaon and Pulgaon-Arvi-Ashti State highways. It runs from north to south and ends at Sirpur. It covers a distance of 16 miles and 1 furlong. There are no major bridges on this road. The road has a metalled surface and is motorable throughout the year except during rainy season. It touches Nachangaon, Khatkheda, Sonora, Inzala and Vijaygopal during its run in the district.

Sonegaon-Alipur-Kapsi road.

The road emanates from Sonegaon in Hinganghat tahsil and runs southwards for its entire length in the district. The total length of the road in Hinganghat tahsil is 12 miles and 1 furlong. There are no major bridges on the road. It crosses the Wardha-Waigaon-Hinganghat State highway in mile No. 1. The entire surface of the road is metalled and is motorable throughout the year. It touches the following places *viz.*, Dhotra, Ekurla, Alipur, Pawani, Sirasgaon, Manasawali, and Katri.

Arvi-Deur wada road.

The road emanates from Arvi and runs in Arvi tahsil for the total length of 5 miles and 2 furlongs. It runs from east to west till it crosses the Wardha river to enter Amravati district. There is no bridge on the Wardha river. The entire surface of the road is metalled and is motorable throughout the year up to Wardha river. The road touches Dhanodi in mile No. 216.

Wardha-Sewagram road.

This road connects Sewagram, the famous *Ashram* of Mahatma Gandhi, with Wardha and is about 4 miles in length. There is no major bridge on the road. The surface of the road is black-topped and is motorable in all seasons.

Seloo-Hingani road.

The road emanates from Nagpur-Yeotmal-State highway near Seloo and runs in northward direction. It traverses the Wardha tahsil for a total length of 5 miles and 3 furlongs and enters Nagpur district after Hingani. There is no major bridge on the road. Cross drainage works have also not been constructed on the road where there are major *nallahs*. The road surface is metalled for its entire length and is motorable throughout the year, except for short interruptions at river crossings. It touches Ghorad in mile No. 0/6.

Rohna-Pimpalkhuta road.

The road emanates from the Pulgaon-Ashti State highway near Rohna and runs in the northern direction in Arvi tahsil. It meets the Wardha-Arvi State highway at Pimpalkhuta. There is no major bridge on the road. The entire surface of the road is metalled and is motorable throughout the year except for some interruptions during the rainy season. The total length of the road in the district is 8 miles and 4 furlongs. It touches the following places during its run, *viz.*, Rohna, Bothali, Kinhala and Taroda.

The road emanates from the Wardha-Arvi State highway near Wadhona and runs in the northern direction for a total length of 22 miles and 4 furlongs. The road crosses Nagpur-Dhulia-Bombay National highway in mile No. 20/2 near Karanja. It leaves the district border at the north and enters Nagpur district. There is no major bridge on the road. The entire portion of the road has a metalled surface and is motorable throughout the year except some interruptions during heavy rains.

CHAPTER 7.
Communications.
ROADS.

Major District Roads.
Wadhona-Karanja-Jalalkheda Road.

The road starts from Sewagram and runs eastwards upto Samudrapur village in Hinganghat tahsil. It runs through Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils for a total length of 19 miles. The first length of 10 miles of the road is metalled and the rest of the portion has a *murum* surface. There is no major bridge on the road. The road is motorable throughout the year except for interruptions during rainy season. It crosses Nagpur-Hyderabad National highway near Sadgaon. The road touches the following places during its stretch, viz., Karanja, Bhoge, Karanji, Kaji, Madni, Taroda and Sadgaon.

Sewagram-Samudrapur Road.

The road starts from Ashti and runs in north-west direction upto the district border for a total length of 9 miles and 4 furlongs. After crossing the Wardha district border it enters Amravati district and serves an important link with Morshi. It crosses Wardha river at the district border where there is a well-built bridge. The entire surface of the road is metalled and motorable throughout the year. The road touches the following places during its stretch, viz., Yenoda, Pilapur, Subda, Nandora and Sirri.

Ashti-Morshi Road.

Other district roads are usually approach roads connecting villages and towns in the district. They are subject to frequent interruptions to traffic during the rainy season and have *murum* surface. They are designed to serve tahsil places and market centres. In the district the total length of the other district roads was 104.31 miles (168.94 km.) on 31st March 1968. The following is a descriptive account of some of them.

Other District Roads.

The road emanates from Seloo village in Wardha tahsil and ends at Bordam. The total length of the road is 9 miles and 3 furlongs in the district. It runs in southward direction in Wardha tahsil. The whole portion of the road is of metalled surface. The road crosses some small *nallahs* and is motorable throughout the year. The road is an approach road to Nagpur-Wardha State highway. The road touches Sakri village during its stretch.

Seloo-Bordam Road.

This road starts from the village Girad and proceeds southwards towards Kora where it merges with Washi-Kora road. The total length of the road is 10 miles. The surface of the road is metalled. The road passes through Shivanphal, Jogingumpha, Pipari and Sakhara villages.

Girad-Kora Road.

The Washi-Kora road runs eastward from Washi towards Kora where it terminates. The length of this road is 4 miles and 3 furlongs. The road touches the village Narayanpur Umri in its stretch.

Washi-Kora Road.

This road is an approach road to the Nagpur-Hyderabad road and goes south-eastwards towards Nandori where it terminates. The total length of this road is 9 miles. The road is under construction. The road passes through Kadajana, Kukabardi and Sawaliwagh villages.

Hinganghat-Nandori Road.

This road starts from Hinganghat, and runs north-eastwards towards Pohana where it terminates. The length of this road is 2 miles and 6 furlongs. The road touches Nandgaon village in its stretch.

Hinganghat-Pohana Road.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.

Other District Roads.

*Sirasgaon-Wadner-Dhanora Road.**Sindi-Seldoh Road.**Giroli-Adegaon-Ratnapur Road.**Wardha-Waifad-Rasulabad Road.*

This road emanates from the Allipur-Kapsi road at mile No. 6/6 near the village Sirasgaon and proceeds south-eastwards towards Dhanora where it terminates. The total length of this road is 13 miles and 7 furlongs. The road is under construction. The road passes through Sirasgaon, Yarangaon, Wadner, Bambarda, Shekapur and Dhanora villages.

This road starts from Sindi railway station and proceeds north-westwards upto Seldoh where it merges with the Nagpur-Wardha State highway. The length of this road is 6.5 km. There is a railway level crossing at a distance of one kilometre from Sindi railway station on the road.

The road starts from the Giroli village in Wardha tahsil and runs in south-east to north-west direction for a total length of 10/4 miles. The road runs in the Wardha tahsil for its entire length. The road joins Wardha-Yeotmal State highway at Ratnapur where it ends. The 8/4 miles surface of the road is metalled and the remaining portion of 2 miles is unmetalled. The road does not cross any *nallah* or river, and thus, there is no bridge on the road. It is motorable throughout the year except for the length of 2 miles which is unmetalled. The road touches Chichol and Takli.

The road emanates from the junction of Nagpur-Yeotmal, Wardha-Arvi and Wardha-Hinganghat State highways near Wardha, and runs westwards for its entire length in Wardha tahsil. It joins Pulgaon-Ashti State highway at Rasulabad. The total length of the road in the district is 16 miles. The road portion of 2/4 miles is metalled and the rest of the portion *viz.*, 13/4 miles, is unmetalled. It crosses some *nallahs* where there are no bridges. The road is not motorable during rainy season. It touches Dahegaon and Waifad.

The following table No. 2 gives the details about the other district roads and village roads proposed to be constructed under Wardha Plan.

TABLE No. 2.

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS AND VILLAGE ROADS PROPOSED TO BE
CONSTRUCTED UNDER WARDHA PLAN.

Name of Scheme	Total length in kilometres
<i>Other District Roads</i>	
Sahur-Manikwada-Susundra-Belgaon road to join Karanja-Jalalkhedra Road.	7.00
Kharangna-Hamdapur-Kandhli Road	23.23
Construction of Pardi-Botona-Thar-Ashti Road	6.50
Nandgaon-Pardi-Burkoni Road	3.00
<i>Village Roads</i>	
Construction of Kangaon-Mozari-Shekapur Road	9.10
Bedhona-Chincholi-Pachod Road	5.70
Sokara-Mangrul Road	6.33
Pulgaon-Dahegaon-Babulgaon Road	11.55
Pohana-Vani-Shekapur Road	4.8
Brahmanwada-Khairwada Road	3.375

The facilities of village roads were inadequate in the past. The roads were mostly earthen tracks which were unsuitable in the rainy season even for bullock carts. However, during the last two decades considerable progress has been achieved and several schemes of road development are now under way. The construction of link roads in Wardha district is actively engaging the attention of the Zilla Parishad. Under the road development programme of Wardha district a number of approach roads are proposed.

CHAPTER
Communicatio
ROADS.
Village Roads.

The total length of the village roads in the district was 56·0 miles and 6 furlongs* at the end of 1968. The construction and maintenance of these roads is looked after by the Zilla Parishad. The surface of these roads is of *murum* and some of them have a water bound macadam surface. These roads serve as approach roads to National highways and State highways and major district roads. Some of them are not motorable in the rainy season.

The following table shows the total mileage of village roads in the district.

TABLE No. 3

VILLAGE ROADS UNDER CHARGE OF ZILLA PARISHAD, WARDHA DISTRICT

Name of Road	Mileage on 31st March 1972	Water bound macadam	Mileage on 31st March 1973
Kelapur-Dahegaon	1·21	1·21	1·21
Talegaon-Talatule	3·02	3·02	3·02
Bhidi-Babhulgaon	3·52	3·52	3·52
Bhidi-Yeotmal	0·40	0·40	0·40
Sorati- Rasulabad	2·41	2·41	2·41
Virul approach Road	1·61	1·61	1·61
Nandori approach Road	0·80	0·80	0·80
Nandpur-Deurwada Road	2·82	2·82	2·82
Bela approach Road	1·41	1·41	1·41
Ajanti approach Road	0·96	0·96	0·96
Ubda approach Road	0·45	0·45	0·45
Khandala approach Road	1·81	1·81	1·81
Kandri approach Road	0·90	0·90	0·90
Total	21·32	21·32	21·32

* Some of the village roads included here were subsequently upgraded as Other District Roads.

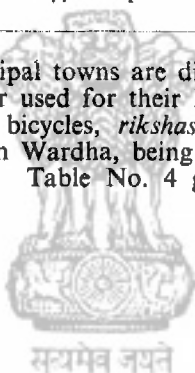
CHAPTER 7.
Communications.
ROADS.
Municipal Roads.

Wardha town has a number of well planned roads. In other municipal towns of the district, roads are hardly developed with a perspective of town planning. In Hinganghat, there are a few well-planned metalled roads. The following statement gives the road length within the jurisdiction of municipalities in the district in the year 1968:—

Name of the town			Metalled length		Unmetalled length		Total length	
			Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs	Miles	Furlongs
Arvi	..	..	6	..	2	..	8	..
Deoli	..	..	1	..	6	2	7	2
Hinganghat	..	..	18	..	5	2	23	6
Pulgaon	..	..	2	..	3	1	5	5
Sindi	..	..	..	..	6	0	6	0
Wardha	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	4

VEHICLES IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

Vehicles in municipal towns are divided into 13 categories according to the motive power used for their locomotion. Before the advent of automobile vehicles bicycles, *rikshas* and carts were the only means of public conveyance in Wardha, being more comfortable and convenient modes of transport. Table No. 4 gives a list of vehicles in various towns of the district.



CHAPTER 7.
Communications.
VEHICLES IN
MUNICIPAL
TOWNS.

TABLE No. 4.

LIST OF VEHICLES IN VARIOUS TOWNS OF THE DISTRICT

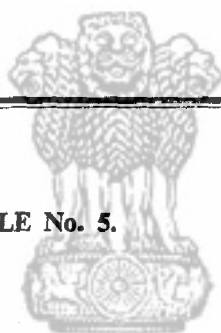
Name of the Town	Trucks	Tractors	Taxis	Buses	Auto Rikshas	Rikshas	Tongas	Bicycles	Bullock carts	Hand carts	Motor Cars	Motor Cycles	Baggies
1. Arvi ..	..	..	3	..	..	70	..	500	576	4	15	7	..
2. Deoli ..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	300	..	..	..	7	..
3. Hinganghat ..	7	..	..	..	..	100	2	484	98	36	6	..	1
4. Pulgaon ..	4	1	..	3	1	34	..	1,393	42	1	..	..	..
5. Sindi ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
6. Wardha ..	..	..	..	..	..	204	24	2,450	143	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER 7.
Communications.
BRIDGES.

With a network of road communications in the district, a number of river crossings are provided with bridges. All the National and State highways are provided with bridges and causeways across *nallahs*. The following table gives the constructional and locational details of major bridges in the district.



CHAPTER 7.
Communications.
BRIDGES.



CHAPTER 7.
Communications.
BRIDGES.

TABLE

PARTICULARS OF MAJOR BRIDGES

Name of River and Bridge 1	Location		Mile No. 4
	Name of Road 2	Nearby Village 3	
National			
1. Kadak Nallah ..	Nagpur-Dhulia-Bombay. Road (N. H.)	Borgaon ..	47/4
2. Bakli Nallah ..	Do.	Chistur ..	62/4
3. Wardha River ..	Do.	Khadka ..	63/4
4. Wun River ..	Varanasi-Nagpur-Hydera- bad Road (N.H.)	Kandali ..	31/1
5. Wunna River ..	Do.	Hinganghat ..	49/2
6. Wani Nallah ..	Do.	Do. ..	49/6
7. Kudki Nallah ..	Do.	Kudki ..	52/4
8. Daroda Nallah ..	Do.	Daroda ..	55/4
9. Chhota Nagar Bridge	Do.	Not known..	64/2
10. Bridge on Nallah ..	Do.	Not known..	66
11. Wardha River ..	Varanasi-Nagpur-Hydera- bad Road (N.H.)	Wadki ..	68
State High-			
12. Bori River ..	Nagpur-Wardha-Yeotmal Road.	Seloo ..	37/4
13. Dham River ..	Do.	Paunar ..	42/1
14. Wardha River ..	Do.	Sirpur ..	21/2
15. Wardha River ..	Pulgaon-Amravati Road ..	Pulgaon ..	0/2
16. Dham River ..	Wardha-Arvi Road ..	Yellakeli ..	5/2
17. Do ..	Do.	Anji ..	9/1
18. Do. ..	Kharangna-Kondhali Road.	Kharangna ..	0/3
19. Sindi Nallah ..	Pulgaon-Arvi-Ashti Road.	Virul ..	4/5
20. Khadak Nallah ..	Do.	Rohna ..	7/7
21. Bhanumati Nallah ..	Do.	Do. ..	9/6
22. Bridge on Khubgaon Nallah.	Do.	Pipri ..	N.A.
23. Asoda River ..	Pulgaon-Hinganghat Road.	Wadad ..	18/7

No. 5.

CHAPTER 7.

IN WARDHA DISTRICT

Communications.
BRIDGES.

Length in Feet 5	Width of Roadway in Feet 6	Type of Construction 7	Total Cost (Rs.) 8	Year of Construc- tion 9	Remarks 10
<i>Highways</i>					
116' 8"	23' 0"	Arch bridge span 11' 6"	N.A.	N.A.	
152' 8"	18' 3"	Slab culvert No. of openings 10, span 11' 6"	N.A.	N.A.	
N.A.	N.A.	R.C.C. slab High level bridge.	N.A.	N.A.	
460' 0"	29' 0"	R.C.C. slab bridge..	N.A.	N.A.	
720' 0"	24' 0"	R.C.C. bowtype gir- der and deck slab bridge.	12,05,000 (Revised)	1967-68	
217' 0"	24' 0"	R.C.C. girder and deck slab bridge.	3,05,000	1963	
100' 0"	24' 0"	R.C.C. slab bridge.	51,600	1961	Mile Nos. from Nagpur.
135' 0"	24' 0"	R.C.C. girder and deck slab bridge.	1,84,900	1968	
138' 0"	24' 0"	R.C.C. solid slab bridge.	N.A.	N.A.	
180' 0"	24' 0"	Do. ..	1,82,180	1960-61	
524' 0"	24' 0"	R.C.C. solid slab bridge.	22,27,360	1970-71	
<i>ways</i>					
102	21' 0"	Submersible bridge.	15,000	1930	
339	16' 0"	Lime-concrete arch bridge.	30,000	N.A.	
572	..	R.C.C. bridge ..	1,00,000	1937-38	Miles from Wardha.
512	..	Do. ..	N.A.	1937-38	
220	18' 6"	11 Spans 20' R.C.C. bridge.	N.A.	1937-38	
720	18' 16"	Stone arch bridge ..	N.A.	1937-38	
N.A.	N.A.	N.A. ..	2,23,220	1970	
102	21	Metalled dip ..	N.A.	N.A.	
104	21	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	
100	N.A.	N.A. ..	N.A.	N.A.	No C.D. work is constructed.
100	21	Metalled dip ..	N.A.	N.A.	
193	22	R.C.C. slab bridge.	1,55,637	1963-64	

CHAPTER 7.
Communications.
FERRIES.

Many rivers in the district cross the roads at different places. During the rainy season, many a time these rivers get flooded and through traffic is rendered impossible wherever bridges are not built. In such cases ferry services facilitate through traffic.

Prior to the construction of the bridge on the Wana river in mile No. 35/6 of Wardha-Vaigaon-Hinganghat Road, there was a ferry service near Hinganghat which was in operation from 1st of June to 30th September every year.

The names of the villages in the district where ferry services are available are given below. The name of the river is mentioned in bracket.

(1) *Hinganghat Panchayat Samiti.*—

Kapsi (Wardha), Kanoli (Wardha), Ajansara (Dham), Kangaon (Nalla), Kanapur (Nalla), Katri (Wardha), Kutki (Nalla), Dhochi (Wardha), Pohna (Wardha), Poti (Wardha), Dharti (Wardha), Sati (Wardha), Hiwra (Wardha), Pardi (Wana), Wagholi (Wana), Sawangi (Wardha), Ghatsawli (Wana), and Shekapur (Wana).

(2) *Arvi Panchayat Samiti.*—

Antardoh (Wardha), Wadgaon (Wardha), Dighi (Wardha), Salphad (Wardha), Wadala (Wardha), Andori (Wardha), and Hiwra (Wardha).

(3) *Deoli Panchayat Samiti.*—

Kharda (Wardha), Sawangi (Wardha), Tambha (Wardha), Rohini (Wardha), Bopapur (Wardha), Nimgaon (Wardha), Kandegaon (Wardha), and Apti (Wardha).

(4) *Samudrapur Panchayat Samiti.*—

Shedgaon (Wana).

PUBLIC TRANSPORT. The State Transport Undertaking has been catering to the needs of passenger traffic on an increasing scale. The undertaking is owned and managed by the Government of Maharashtra as a public utility concern run on commercial lines. The parent body, the Maharashtra State Transport, State Road Transport Corporation, is a statutory public corporation.

Before nationalisation, passenger traffic was run by private carriage operators. The passengers were subject to hardships and they were generally neglected.

Being wedded to the socialistic pattern of society and the establishment of a welfare State, Government could hardly overlook this state of affairs which brought untold sufferings to the people. With a view to improving the conditions of the travelling public, the State Government decided to nationalise passenger traffic.

Nationalisation of passenger transport in Wardha district which now forms part of the Nagpur Division of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, was started in 1946. The services which were initially run by the Central Provinces Transport Services, were subsequently purchased by the State Government in 1955, and renamed as the Provincial Transport Services, Nagpur. After the reorganization of the States in November 1956, the operations were looked after by a separate department under the erstwhile Government of Bombay, called the Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department. With effect from 1st July 1961, the Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department was abolished and the Provincial Transport Services, Nagpur, alongwith the State Transport Services in the Marathwada region, were

amalgamated with the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, and the reorganised Corporation was named as the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

The operations in the Wardha district were first started in 1946 with ten routes viz. Wardha-Nagpur, Nagpur-Hinganghat, Wardha-Chandrapur, Hinganghat-Warora, Wardha-Sindi, Wardha-Deoli, Hinganghat-Samudrapur, Warora-Wani, Wardha-Waigaon and Wardha-Hinganghat, which were operated from depots outside Wardha district. The route length of these routes was 503·2 km. The first depot in the district was started at Talegaon on 1st January 1958 with 12 vehicles.

By the end of December 1965, 16 vehicles were attached to Talegaon depot operating on 4 routes with a total route length of 138·5 kilometres. Details of the routes, number of trips operated and the number of passengers travelled per day on each route are given in the following statement.

Route	Distance in km.	No. of single trips per day	No of passengers travelled per day
Talegaon-Wardha	72·0	6	576
Talegaon-Ashti	23·7	4	55
Talegaon-Durugwada	29·9	2	75
Talegaon-Arvi	12·9	8	149

Besides the routes emanating from Talegaon depot, there were 23 routes emanating from depots outside the district but serving the needs of Wardha district. The details are given in the following statement.

Route	Distance in km.
Nagpur-Wardha	79·7
Wardha-Yeotmal	67·9
Wardha-Chanda	95·4
Wardha-Hinganghat	38·6
Wardha-Talegaon	66·6
Wardha-Deoli	16·1
Wardha-Bor Dam	32·5
Wardha-Sindi	39·6
Wardha-Sewagram	8·7
Wardha-Hingani	25·9
Nagpur-Yeotmal	147·6
Nagpur-Umarkhed	313·3
Nagpur-Pusad	247·4
Nagpur-Nanded	389·9
Nagpur-Aurangabad	565·3
Yeotmal-Hinganghat	106·5
Yeotmal-Waigaon	98·2

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT.
State Transport.

CHAPTER 7.**Communications.****PUBLIC TRANSPORT.****State Transport.**

For the convenience of the travelling public in the district permanent bus stations have been constructed at Hinganghat and Talegaon, and temporary bus stations have been constructed at Wardha, Jam and Ashti. In addition to these amenities, there are 4 refreshment rooms, 4 betel-nut stalls, one fruit-stall and one book-stall in the district.

The Corporation also provides welfare facilities to its employees. A dispensary and a rest room is also provided at Talegaon.

The private operators run bus services on Allipur—Sonegaon and Waigaon—Kangaon routes in the district.

**TRAVEL AND
TOURIST FACILITIES.**

The government have provided considerable facilities for tourists in the district. There are 15 rest houses maintained by the Government of Maharashtra. Primarily these rest houses are meant for government officers on duty. But they are also made available to the public. A nominal rent is charged to government servants on duty. The rental charge is higher for the general public.

There is a well-furnished circuit house at Wardha.* It has been provided with furniture, crockery, utensils and electric fans and such other facilities. Besides, another luxurious circuit house is built at Sewagram for foreigners travelling in the district. The circuit house is well-furnished and decorated as many foreigners visit the place. The Buildings and Communications department maintains rest houses at the following places:

Arvi Tahsil.—Arvi, Talegaon, Ashti, and Kharangna.

Wardha Tahsil.—Wardha, Anji, Kelzar and Bor Dam.

Hinganghat Tahsil.—Hinganghat.

Forest department has also built bungalows for its officers. They are situated at Garpit, Panjra and Navargaon. These rest houses are usually equipped with furniture, mattresses, utensils and crockery.

RURAL TRANSPORT.

The facilities of transport in the rural areas were far from satisfactory in the past. The village roads were mostly earthen tracks which were sometimes unusable in the rainy season even for cart traffic. However, during the last two decades considerable progress has been achieved and several schemes of road development are now under progress. The construction of link roads is actively engaging the attention of the Government. Under the road development programme, in the Five-Year Plans and the Wardha Plan, a number of approach roads have been constructed and a greater number of them are proposed.

GOODS TRANSPORT.

Transport of goods and merchandise is not undertaken by the State Transport Corporation. It is mainly undertaken by railways and by private transport operators. The total number of goods vehicles, both public and private carriers, registered and licensed in the district was 128 in 1968. Of these, 97 and 31 were public and private carriers, respectively. No freight charges have been fixed by the Government of Maharashtra under Section 43 of the Motor Vehicles Act, in respect of public carriers.

Motor trucks in the district carry goods and merchandise to and from distant places, such as, Bombay, Nagpur, Pune, Chandrapur, Akola, etc.

POST OFFICES.

The following is the list of post offices in each tahsil of Wardha district.

(1) *Wardha tahsil.*

(A) *Sub-Offices.*—(1) Deoli, (2) Hindnagar, (3) Pulgaon, (4) Pulgaon Camp, (5) Pulgaon Central, (6) Seloo, (7) Sevagram, (8) Sindi, (9) Wardhaganj, (10) Wardha Market.

* The Directorate of Tourism of the Government of Maharashtra has constructed a magnificent Holiday Camp for tourists at Wardha.

(B) *Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.*—(1) Wardha (Head Office), (2) Deoli, (3) Pulgaon, (4) Pulgaon Camp, (5) Sevagram, (6) Sindi, (7) Wardhaganj.

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Communications.
POST OFFICES.

(C) *Branch Offices.*—(1) Akoli, (2) Anji, (3) Borgaon Meghe, (4) Dahegaon Miskin, (5) Dahegaon Gondi, (6) Gopuri, (7) Jhads, (8) Kopra, (9) Nalwadi, (10) Paunar, (11) Paunoor, (12) Salod Hirapur, (13) Seloo Kate, (14) Sukli, (15) Sukli Station, (16) Surgaon, (17) Talegaon Talatule, (18) Waifad, (19) Waigaon Nipani, (20) Yelakeli, (21) Agargaon, (22) Andori, (23) Bhidi, (24) Gaul, (25) Nagzari, (26) Padhegaon, (27) Rohini, (28) Selsura, (29) Sirpur, (30) Sonegaon Abaji, (31) Vijaygopal, (32) Wadgaon, (33) Bhankheda, (34) Giroli, (35) Goji, (36) Madni Karanji, (37) Dahegaon Dhande, (38) Inzala, (39) Kandegaon, (40) Kawatha, (41) Nachangaon, (42) Sonora, (43) Seldoh, (44) Dahegaon Gosai, (45) HAMDAPUR, (46) Bori, (47) Ghorad, (48) Hingani, (49) Juwadi, (50) Kelzar, (51) Kolamba, (52) Salai Pewat.

(2) *Arvi tahsil.*—

(A) *Sub-Offices.*—(1) Arvi, (2) Ashti, (3) Karanja, (4) Kharangna.

(B) *Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.*—1. Arvi.

(B) *Branch Offices.*—(1) Antora, (2) Delwadi, (3) Sirri, (4) Wadala, (5) Kasarkheda, (6) Kharangna, (7) Masod, (8) Mandwa, (9) Panwadi, (10) Pimpalkhuta, (11) Arvi old Town, (12) Bokenagar, (13) Deurwada, (14) Jalgaon, (15) Jamalpur, (16) Nandpur, (17) Pardi, (18) Sarwadi, (19) Talegaon, (20) Wadhona, (21) Bharaswada, (22) Bhishnur, (23) Khadki, (24) Lahan Arvi, (25) Manikwada, (26) Sahur, (27) Jaurwada, (28) Junapani, (29) Kajli, (30) Kakda, (31) Nara, (32) Thanegaon, (33) Umari, (34) Borgaon Hatla, (35) Dhanodi-Bahadurpur, (36) Rasulbad, (37) Rohna, (38) Sorta, (39) Virul.

(3) *Hinganghat Tahsil.*—

(A) *Sub-Offices.*—(1) Hinganghat, (2) Hinganghat Town, (3) Wadner.

(B) *Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.*—(1) Hinganghat.

(C) *Branch Offices.*—(1) Ajansara, (2) Alipur, (3) Arvi, (4) Bokhuda, (5) Girar, (6) Kajalsara, (7) Kandhali, (8) Kangaon, (9) Khandala, (10) Kora, (11) Mandgaon, (12) Mangrul, (13) Mojhari, (14) Nandori, (15) Nimbha, (16) Pardi Nagaji, (17) Pimpri, (18) Pohna, (19) Samudrapur, (20) Wayli Wagh, (21) Segaon, (22) Shekapur Bai, (23) Sirasgaon Bazar, (24) Sirri, (25) Taroda, (26) Wadner, (27) Wagholi, (28) Waigaon Gond, (29) Waigaon Haldia, (30) Wasi, (31) Yerla.

The following places have telephone connections in the district.

(1) Wardha (Head Office), (2) Arvi, (3) Deoli, (4) Hindnagar, (5) Pulgaon, (6) Sevagram, (7) Sindi, and (8) Wardhaganj.

Radio is one of the most potent mass media of the modern age. With a radio set in the vicinity, the farmer in the most interior place or an *adivasi* in the most inaccessible forest village does not feel isolated from the rest of the world. To popularise the radio and to make the rural populace radio-conscious the Government of Maharashtra have introduced RURAL BROADCASTING.

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Communications.
RURAL
BROADCASTING.

used in the State many schemes. A few of the schemes under the Directorate of Rural Broadcasting are as under:—

- (1) Scheme of community receiving sets on a contributory basis,
- (2) Scheme of supply of free sets to *Adivasi* villages.
- (3) *Koyana* earthquake warning scheme.
- (4) Scheme of Radio Rural Forum.
- (5) Pilot scheme for manufacture of community radio sets at Bombay.
- (6) Scheme of group listening.

Of these the details of schemes No. 1, 4 and 6 operating at the district level are given below.

The Government of Maharashtra introduced in the State some years back, the scheme of community listening on a cost-sharing basis. The community receiving sets, built to a specification finalised by the Government of India, were procured from outside agencies. However, now these community sets are manufactured by this Directorate at Bombay. The contributory scheme runs as follows:—

1. Initial contribution from the Gram Panchayat	Rs. 240 or
towards installation charges	Rs. 265
2. Transistor sets	Rs. 175
3. Mains operated sets	Rs. 150
4. Yearly contribution towards maintenance charges	Rs. 190

Thus, initially a Gram panchayat has to pay Rs. 265 or Rs. 240 according to its demand for a transistor or mains operated set.

There is a daily programme broadcast by the Regional Station of All India Radio for the villagers. There are special programmes which have a marked accent on latest techniques of crop cultivation, poultry farming, cattle breeding, cotton crops, fruit growing, etc., in addition to entertainment and news items. All these and other programmes are available for listening on the community receiver.

In Wardha district, there are 510 radio sets under the contributory scheme as under.

Unit	Jurisdiction	No. of sets as on 31st March 1969
Wardha	Wardha and Arvi tahsils	328
Hinganghat	Hinganghat tahsil	182
Total ..		510

The community radio scheme has covered about 50 per cent of the villages in Wardha district.

Under the scheme of Rural Radio Forums, a Regional Organiser, attached to the divisional office, organises forums in the villages having community sets. These forums consist of about 20 members from different strata in the village. This forum listens to the special programmes and holds discussion on the topics of rural interest. Replies to any question or difficulty raised by the forums are broadcast in the next programme in consultation with the concerned local government officials.

Under this scheme there are 49 Radio Rural Forums in Wardha district, of which 26 are in Wardha tahsil, 14 in Hinganghat tahsil and 9 in Arvi tahsil.

This scheme has evoked the interest of many farmers as their difficulties regarding new techniques and methods in farming and associated fields are quickly and authoritatively answered over the radio.

Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan, another new scheme called "Group Listening" is proposed to be introduced by the Government of Maharashtra. This scheme would enable voluntary social organisations to get a community set for their use inside their premises. These sets are specially designed to provide comfortable listening to about 15 to 20 persons. This scheme will be on a cost-sharing basis offering additional listening facilities to the public.

CHAPTER 7.
Communications.
RURAL
BROADCASTING.





सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER 8—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

THE FOREGOING CHAPTERS SUCH AS AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE, COMMUNICATIONS etc., have given an account of the principal sectors of the district economy. These, however, do not exhaust the entire field of economic activity. There are some occupations which provide means of livelihood to a section of population and also produce certain essential goods of daily consumption and provide essential services to the community. Though it is not possible to discuss all such occupations in detail in this chapter it is contemplated to describe a few of the various categories of earners as can be classified under the group "Miscellaneous Occupations." Amongst others, these occupations include hotels and restaurants, boarding and lodging, tailoring, hair-cutting, bakeries, etc.

These occupations are obviously miscellaneous in character because there is no uniform pattern in regard to their nature, operation, economic status, etc. There is also no uniformity in the growth of such occupations and all such occupations may not be uniformly found at all the places in the district. Thus the predominance of dairy occupation at Arvi and its surrounding villages can be distinctly marked in comparison with the miscellaneous occupations which are found at Hinganghat. On the other hand due to the political importance and the facilities of communications, Sevagram and Wardha have attracted maximum number of small entrepreneurs to start a variety of small business units. The expansion of such occupations in the district manifests the change in the attitude of the inhabitants of the district, on the one hand and also a drift in the economic trend of the district on the other. The rapid growth of these occupations also speaks of the trend of urbanization and industrialization in the district.

With a view to obtaining a broad picture of such occupations in the district, a sample survey was conducted in 1967 at Arvi, Deoli, Hinganghat, Pulgaon, Sindi and Wardha.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous
Occupations.

INTRODUCTION.

The following table gives the number of persons employed in different occupations in Wardha district in 1961.

TABLE No. 1.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS IN
WARDHA DISTRICT IN 1961.

Name of the Occupation	Total	Men	Women
1. Manufacturing of beverages	111	107	4
2. Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.	634	267	367
3. Production of rice, <i>atta</i> , flour, etc., by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and food-grains.	533	504	29
4. Production of other food products such as sweet-meat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge.	287	231	56
5. Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.	2,449	2,257	192
6. Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear.	744	698	46
7. Public service in Police	833	832	1
8. Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government.	3,989	3,967	22
9. Public service in administrative departments and offices of Quasi-Government organisations, municipalities, local boards, etc.	1,172	862	310
10. Public service in administrative departments and offices of State Government.	2,861	2,800	61
11. Religious and allied services rendered by Pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk.	504	450	54
12. Legal Services	99	99	..
13. Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals.	671	655	16
14. Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks.	1,324	576	748
15. Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities.	1,082	1,046	36
16. Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning services.	478	297	181
17. Hair-dressing, other services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those by barber, hair-dressing saloon and beauty shops.	1,217	1,214	3

Hotels and restaurants provided means of livelihood to 600 persons in 1951. The 1961 Census which classifies workers in this occupation under 'services rendered by hotels, restaurants, lodging and boarding houses' enumerated 1,082 persons.

Most of the establishments surveyed are on proprietary basis while a few are hereditary. The establishments formed in the urban and rural areas offer a contrast in regard to their furniture, equipment and general set-up.

In the nature of things the equipment of a rural hotel is consistent with its very low turnover. The establishments in rural areas are typical in that it is very difficult to make them out as such. Some of these establishments serve tea exclusively while some combine other beverages with tea. They also serve a limited number of eatables such as *shev*, *chivda*, *ladu*, *papad*, *bhajia*, *misal*, etc. They are usually situated near a bus stand, if any, or near the market place.

The establishments in the urban area on the other hand are distinct by their very appearance. They are better housed and serve a variety of eatables, fresh and dry. Their equipment comprises crockery, utensils of brass and copper and a number of small utensils like glasses, spoons, plates etc. Facilities like wash-basin, fans are also provided in some hotels or restaurants. They employ different persons for different jobs such as manager, cooks, waiters, etc. Some of the establishments are provided with radios, cushioned furniture, fans, mirrors etc., and family rooms. However, the rates charged by these hotels are comparatively higher and hence their clientele is restricted in the district. Such hotels are at Wardha, Hinganghat, Pulgaon, Arvi and Ashti.

The materials required by these establishments consist mainly of rice, wheat, gram flour, *rava* (semolina), *vanaspati*-ghee, edible oils, condiments and spices, vegetables such as tomatoes, onions, potatoes, tea-leaves and tea dust, sugar, milk, coffee and a number of such articles. Charcoal is generally used as fuel. The quantity of these items consumed depends upon the size and turnover of the establishment.

In urban centres the amount of initial capital investment and the outlay on current liabilities range between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 15,000. The fixed capital is mainly required for the investment in tools and equipment.

The employment pattern in this occupation is not uniform throughout the district and is moreover of a floating type. The hotels in rural areas are run by family workers with the help of one or two servants, whereas in big hotels in urban area 2 to 7 or 8 workers are employed. In a few cases the number is found to exceed 15. Their emoluments differ according to the services rendered. A cook is paid Rs. 50 and other workers from Rs. 25 to 100 per month. Besides the salary, all the workers are provided meals and breakfast also.

The income of these establishments mainly depends upon the total turnover. The business is brisk at the time of local fairs, festivals but it is dull in rainy season. The total monthly turnover of a fairly big establishment ranges between Rs. 750 and 1,500. The same for a medium size between Rs. 450 and Rs. 1,200 and for a small tea shop about Rs. 90 to Rs. 450 only.

Raw materials, wages, and other items such as rent and electricity constitute the expenditure of these establishments. Of these, accessories alone amount for half the expenditure. The expenditure on electricity

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CHAPTER 8.

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Occupations.HOTELS AND
RESTAURANTS.LODGING AND
BOARDING.

ranges between Rs. 5 and Rs. 50 and for rent between Rs. 10 and Rs. 110 per month. Most of them had not incurred any debts and where they had it was insignificant, ranging between Rs. 600 and Rs. 2,000 only. There is a hotel owners association at Hinganghat.

Lodging and boarding as an occupation is found to be flourishing mostly at Wardha and to a much smaller extent at other tahsil places in the district. It is rarely found in rural areas. Even at tahsil headquarters in the north-western and eastern parts of the district, establishment of this type are few and far between. For instance at Hinganghat and Arvi only one such establishment is found. It may be noted that with the change in the socio-economic pattern of the modern developing society the lodging and boarding occupation has come up in recent times. The prominent factors responsible for the growth of this occupation are the break-up of the joint family system and the gradually increasing tempo in the development of trade and industry which has compelled the people to move from place to place to seek employment. Generally, lodging and boarding houses are combined into one, and only in a few cases the two are separated. Usually the establishments are near the railway station, S. T. stand, market and also in the central localities of the town.

The accessories required by a boarding house include foodgrains, condiments and spices, groundnut oil, ghee, vegetables, pulses, etc., in a vegetarian and in addition to these fish, mutton and eggs in a non-vegetarian one. The extent of consumption of raw materials by every establishment mainly depends upon the turnover and clientele of the establishment. In the case of lodging houses, a few provide to the customers hot water for bath and tea and such other beverages in morning and evening. Their accessories consist of milk, sugar, tea-leaves etc.

The equipment of a boarding house consists of chairs, small dining tables, benches, dishes, bowls, pots of various sizes for cooking, glasses and various small utensils as also stoves. An electric heater was found in one establishment. A boarding house of a big size also uses refrigerator to keep cold drinks and vegetables fresh. The equipment of a lodging house consists of cots, mattresses, pillows, bed sheets etc. The big establishments also provide telephone facilities and radio sets, besides the usual amenities of such kind. The amount locked up in tools and equipment varies according to the size of establishment. The sample survey revealed that a big unit invests Rs. 30,000 in furniture and fixtures while the total capital invested amounts to Rs. 2 lakhs. An establishment of medium size is found to have invested about Rs. 1,500 in furniture and Rs. 20,000 as a total capital investment.

In the lodging and boarding houses the food is prepared daily in the morning and in the evening also. The charges for meals differ for rice plate and full meal. The rates for non-vegetarian meals are generally charged as per plate. Besides casual customers, most of the boarding houses provide meals to the permanent members on a monthly basis.

Besides the major items of expenditure, viz., raw materials and utensils the establishment is required to spend on wages of its servants, rent etc. The salary paid to the cooks and waiters shows considerable variations. A servant who serves food is paid Rs. 40 with meals whereas a cook is paid Rs. 100 with meals per month. A female servant who is generally employed for cleaning pots and utensils is paid from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month. Another major item of expenditure is rent which varies between Rs. 175 and Rs. 200 per month. The average income of a fairly big

establishment comes to Rs. 1,000 and more per month. The earnings however, vary according to the size of the establishment and its turnover. The variations range between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,800 per month.

The occupation has undergone radical changes during the last few decades or so and has lost its traditional and hereditary character. If it was confined to a particular community in the past, today every person who wishes and has the ability to do so can undertake it. However, the remnants of the old institution of a traditional barber can still be found in remote villages, where the barber still moves from house to house and renders his services to the usual clientele.

Time, however, has had its impact upon the traditional barber who has been forced to open up a shop, though small it may be, to satisfy the whims of his customers. The occupation is still followed mostly by the people belonging to the *Nhavi* caste exception apart. Their mobility is more or less limited to the district only.

In the modern developing towns like Wardha, Hinganghat and Pulgaon very few barbers move from house to house and most of them have set up their shops or are employed in the big hair cutting establishments. Most of these establishments are both owned and managed by the owners themselves employing some servants for efficient service. The owners follow the occupation as their principal means of livelihood. The occupation is followed as a hereditary one barring a few cases where the entrants were entirely new to the profession.

A village barber moves about carrying his usual bag known as *dhopti* which is a miniature mobile saloon and contains a pair of scissors, one or two razors, a pair of cropping machine, a comb—mostly broken, a fading out mirror, a brush and a small aluminium pot called *Wati*.

The tools and equipment required by a hair cutting establishment are very limited. The artisan can start his business with a pair of scissors, one or two razors and a pair of cropping machine. The entire set costs between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 only. The requirements of an urban establishment, on the other hand, include besides the above, cushioned chairs, mirrors, photo frames, fans, a radio set, etc., and the price of it varies between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 depending upon the quality of the items fixed in the establishment. Besides the usual fixed capital investment the owner has to keep ready cash enough to serve as working capital to purchase hair oil, soap, face powder and to pay the wages to artisans employed. The cost of the accessories required ranges from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per month.

A hair cutting saloon has fixed hours of work spread partly in the morning and partly in the evening. The monthly income of the hair cutting establishment varies between Rs. 150 and Rs. 500 depending upon the size of the establishment. The number of workers employed varies from one to four and the monthly salary paid to them is about Rs. 90. Most of the establishments were rented premises, the monthly rent of which was between Rs. 10 and Rs. 25. Besides, the electricity charges ranged between Rs. 3 and Rs. 15. There is a saloon owners association at Pulgaon.

According to 1951 Census, persons following this occupation are grouped under 'barbers and beauty shops' and numbered 1,329 whereas the same are grouped as 'barber, hair dressing saloon and beauty shops' in 1961 Census and number 2117.*

*Of these 900 are grouped as 'barbers, hair-dressers, beauticians and related workers'.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous
Occupations.

HAIR CUTTING.

CHAPTER 8.

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Occupations.

TAILORING.

Tailoring establishments are found scattered all over the district and can be considered as an important avenue of employment in the district next to hotels and lodging and boarding houses. Tailoring establishments of a fairly big size are found mainly concentrated in the towns of Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi and Pulgaon. Every village, however, has a small tailoring shop. The proprietors of these establishments in the remote parts of the district follow a subsidiary occupation besides their main profession. Many of them, however, support their families wholly from the income from this occupation. The tailors doing their business in the villages are not so skilled as their urban counterparts and only stitch waist-coats, bodices, *pyjama*, frocks etc., and make a hand to mouth living while the tailors found in big villages and towns are skilled and undertake stitching of shirts, pants and other articles of wear according to the fashions of the time and the tastes of their customers.

In urban areas the business is conducted in well established tailoring firms each having two to four sewing machines. But a shop having one sewing machine established in a small tenement or a *varandah* of a house is also not a rare sight. The big establishments are well decorated with mirrors, fashion plates, photo frames, etc. The occupation has attracted a number of persons who have the aptitude and the skill to meet with the increasing demand for fashionable clothing coming from the younger generation.

The accessories required for this occupation consist of buttons, canvas-cloth, lubricant, thread, needles, marking pencils etc., the cost of which varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 60 depending upon the size and turnover of the establishment. Generally these accessories are purchased from the local market and sometimes from Nagpur.

A sewing machine, a pair of scissors, a stool or chair, low stool (big *pat*), a measuring tape and an oil pot are the important items of the equipment of a tailoring shop. In Wardha town a medium size tailoring shop has two to five sewing machines, some chairs or benches, a low stool and a cupboard to keep the stitched clothes. Besides, they possess also a big table for cutting cloth, show-case to keep the stitched clothes and benches for customers to sit upon. In the district large sized establishments as found in cities like Bombay, Poona and Nagpur do not exist. Of the tools and equipment a sewing machine costs from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,200. A pair of scissors costs from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 and a measuring tape Re. 1 only. In a few cases the petty tailors are found to be bringing sewing machines on instalment basis from the agents of big companies.

In rural areas the establishments are run by a single individual on a proprietary basis. The tailor moves from house to house to collect orders from his usual customers, cuts the cloth, stitches it without the aid by an outside employee and delivers stitched clothes to the customers at their places of residence. However in towns and cities the tailor takes order in the shop and the customers collect the stitched clothes from him on a fixed date of delivery. In a small shop a tailor, like his rural counterpart, does every kind of job from cutting to stitching but in a medium size shop some sort of division of labour is found. A manager or a proprietor is employed in these and the large sized shop, who is a skilled artisan and is entrusted with the work of cutting the cloth. The rest of the work such as stitching and buttoning is done by semi-skilled or unskilled workers. Usually these workers are employed on piece rate or on daily wage rate basis. Weekly payments are generally made in such tailoring establishments. The semi-skilled and the unskilled workers are more or less of a fluctuating type and are always in search of establishment that makes them better payment.

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TAILORING.

Though the occupation provides employment throughout the year the business is brisk at the time of the marriage season, festivals like *dipawali*, *gudhipadwa* and *nagpanchami*, religious ceremonies and local village fairs. These occasions keep the artisan busy beyond their usual working hours. In villages during the rainy season the tailor for want of adequate work takes to agriculture either as a cultivator or as a farm worker. The artisans in these establishments are generally paid from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month, while a tailor in rural area hardly gets about Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month.

The income of the tailor mainly depends upon his personal skill and reputation in the business. The monthly income of a tailoring establishment of a medium size in the urban area ranges between Rs. 200 and Rs. 450 whereas the same for a small shop is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 200 a month. But the tailor in rural area earns about Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per day in the brisk season, otherwise usually he gets about Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day. Accounting for his expenditure on raw materials and accessories he is left with an income of about Rs. 100 per month on an average.

This occupation is mainly urban in character and origin and has flourished in the main towns in the district. In the past the laundering services were rendered by *dhobis* most of whom belonged to the Hindu *parit* community. They served in the self-sufficient village economy as *balutedars*. Generally in villages *dhobis* collect clothes from house to house, wash them and deliver them to the customers. The occupation is followed by the artisan as hereditary one. As *balutedars*, *parits* or *dhobis* were generally paid in kind for washing the clothes. They used to get grains at the harvest time from the agriculturists. The old system is now a days fast disappearing. The impact of the city life, liking for decency and the natural desire to have an impressive personality have brought the occupation to its present form. In the Wardha district the occupation is mainly concentrated in big towns like Wardha, Pulgaon, Arvi, Ashti, Hinganghat, Sindi and Deoli where well equipped shops are established. LAUNDRIES.

This occupation provides an important means of livelihood for a number of persons in the district. In 1951, the persons engaged in this occupation were classed as 'Laundries and Laundry Services' and numbered 623. Of these 485 were in rural area and 138 in the urban area. According to 1961 Census the category termed as the 'laundry services' accounted for 891 persons *of whom 227 were in rural area and 251 in urban area.

The occupation can be followed with the minimum tools, such as an iron, a table, a bucket and a cupboard. A big size laundry needs more than one iron, two or three tables, show cases, glass cupboards and in few cases power machines for washing purposes. The price of the tools and equipment cost the unit near about Rs. 770 apart from the cost of washing machine. The range of variation of capital investment in this occupation is however from Rs. 700 to Rs. 6,000.

The accessories used in this occupation include washing soda, soap, bleaching powder, starch, indigo and tinopal for washing purposes and charcoal and firewood and also electricity wherever available as fuel. All these items are locally purchased. The consumption of raw materials depends upon the volume of turnover of the establishment. In a small sized establishment it is Rs. 32 to Rs. 50 per month whereas the same for a fairly big size is from Rs. 95 to Rs. 200 per month. When the business is brisk the establishments employ outside labour. Some units are found

*Of these 413 workers were grouped as launderers, dry cleaners and pressers.

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LAUNDRIES.

to employ 8 labourers and they are paid wages varying between Rs. 90 and Rs. 115 per month. Generally excepting the large size units in most of the establishments the members of the family work as a unit. Most of the establishments are housed in rented premises the rent varying between Rs. 10 and Rs. 35 per month. The amount spent on fuel, ranges between Rs. 15 and Rs. 35 inclusive of the electricity charges.

Laundry services comprise washing and ironing of cotton garments and dry cleaning of terylene and woollen clothes. The charges for special and urgent services are usually double the rates of ordinary washing. Throughout the year the business is fairly brisk. The average net income of a big unit is Rs. 200 per month whereas the same for a small unit is between Rs. 90 and Rs. 130 per month.

BAKERIES.

The bakeries are of a very recent origin. They were first started to fulfill the needs of European officials in the civil as well as military services under the British rule. However with the passage of time, at present, this occupation has developed considerably because of the changing food habits of the people. Moreover the impact of western culture on Indian life has given an impetus to this occupation. Moreover, modern bakeries have proved to be a profitable business in their present form.

The persons employed in bakeries are generally classified into two categories: (i) those who are engaged in production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products and (ii) those who are engaged in retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.

As per the 1961 Census, the first category employs 37 persons of whom 2 are in rural area and 35 in urban area of the district, while the second category employs 327 persons of whom 64 are in rural area and the remaining in urban area.

In Wardha district, there are bakeries in Wardha, Hinganghat, Pulgaon and other towns.

The raw materials required for a bakery consist of *maida* (barley flour), sugar, soda, hydrogenated oils, ghee, flavouring essences, eggs etc. These are purchased locally and in case of a few establishments from Nagpur. Generally on an average the expenditure on these items ranges between Rs. 80 and Rs. 250 per month for small bakeries and between Rs. 300 and Rs. 450 in case of medium sized bakeries.

The tools and equipment required for a bakery consist of a large wooden table to prepare dough, a *bhatti* or oven, tin trays, small iron-sheet boxes to keep bread, long iron rods, vessels, moulds, cupboards and baskets etc. The cost of all these items of equipment comes to about Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,000.

Bread, butter, cakes, biscuits (salted and sweet), toasts, etc., are the chief products of these bakeries. These products are sold on either wholesale or retail basis. The demand for these products is almost steady throughout the year. The turnover which depends upon the size of the establishment ranges between Rs. 90 and Rs. 250 per month. Most of the bakeries are one man units with the proprietors occasionally taking assistance from their family members. The wage rates differ according to the nature and skill wherever outside labour is employed.

FLOUR MILLS.

Flour milling as an occupation is of recent origin in the district. The gradual introduction and development of this occupation has removed the traditional grinding wheels not only from the urban but also from the rural landscape. We now find in every town, in big villages and

small ones a flour mill with a large clientele. In the villages the establishment generally works on oil engines excepting a few cases whereas in towns they work on electric motors. Grinding grains, chillis, turmeric, pulses, etc., keeps the worker busy throughout the year. The establishments are found to be mostly located in residential areas.

The equipment of a flour mill consists of electric motor, oil engine, grinders, balances and other minor tools. It costs between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 6,000. Besides, flour mill requires a number of small tools and accessories for carrying out odd and sundry repairs such as wrenches, hammers, files, jacks, starter, bell, lubricant, etc. The repairing charges or sharpening the grinding wheels etc., per year come to between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300.

Almost all the establishments are located in rented premises, the rent of which varies from Rs. 22 to Rs. 175 per month. The charges for power consumption depend mainly upon the size of the establishment and the turnover of business. Many of these establishments are managed by the proprietors with the help of salaried assistants who are paid about Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per month. The average income of these establishments varies between Rs. 350 and Rs. 500 per month in case of medium establishments and Rs. 250 to Rs. 280 per month in case of small establishments.

The business of the establishments is brisk during the months of March, April and May which is a marriage season, as also during festivals such as *divali*, *ganapati*, *shimga* and *pola*.

These shops exist almost all over the district and are variously known PAN-BIDI SHOPS. as *panachi gadi* or *pan pattiche dukan*, or simply *panache dukan*.

These shops are of two types; shops in the first category sell only prepared *panpattis*, bidis, cigarettes, match-boxes and some other important essential articles of daily use such as soap, tobacco, *agarbatti*, tooth paste, powder and few patent medicines like Anacin, Aspro, Codopyrin etc. The other type of shops sell loose betel-leaves, betel-nuts, tobacco and other items of daily use as aforesaid.

These shops are usually situated by the side of hotels and restaurants, cinema houses, railway and bus stations, bazar places and at all important corners of streets. Many of them are merely extensions of hotels and restaurants while others carry on business independently.

The average capital investment in this occupation ranges between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,200. Shops with capital investment above Rs. 1,000 are located on the main road and opposite railway station of the Wardha city and Pulgaon. These establishments are generally run single handed. Almost all of the shops are housed in rented premises, in many cases on raised platforms the average rent paid being Rs. 20. The average monthly gross income of a fairly big shop amounts to Rs. 1,800 whereas the same for small and medium establishments ranges between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,200 per month. The types of pan preparation generally obtained are *masala pan*, *patti masala*, *pan* with tobacco, *Banarasi pan*, *Kapuri pan*, etc.

The accessories required for a *pan patti* shop consist of betel-leaves, betel-nuts, lime, catechu, tobacco and spices. These are locally available or otherwise are purchased from Nagpur.

The tools and equipment comprise nut crackers, scissors and few China jars or small pots of brass or of stainless steel. A big shop sometimes has well decorated wooden show-case with mirrors, a radio set and a tube-light etc.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

FLOUR MILLS

CHAPTER 8.**Miscellaneous
Occupations.**

In 1961, persons employed in this business numbered 649 out of whom 59 were in rural area and 590 in urban area.

BICYCLE REPAIRING. With the growth of industrialization and its impact upon the cities and towns towards persistent urbanization the places of employment of the people spread far and wide from their residential quarters. Naturally, the bicycle became a popular, convenient and cheap means of transport to the common man. Wardha district is not an exception so far as this trend was concerned. Today bicycles are found in towns and big villages and even in the remote areas of the district. This has given rise to establishments dealing in bicycles and those hiring and repairing them. These shops not only repair cycles and hire them but also sell the spare parts and accessories required.

The investment in fixed capital in this business mainly consists in the purchase of bicycles, spare parts and other tools and equipment. The tools and equipment of a cycle repairing shop are spanners of various sizes, nuts, screws, cycle pumps, bearings, rims, tubes, tyres, scissors, articles required to remove puncture, etc. One or two benches, a table, chair and a petromax are also found in almost every cycle repairing shop.

The cost of the tools and equipment is found to vary between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,200. In one of the shops of a very large size in the district Rs. 4,000 are invested by way of fixed capital. The number of cycles kept for hiring depends upon the size of the shop. Almost all of the shops are managed by the owners themselves, with the aid of family members. But in some big shops, about 3 to 4 outside workers are employed and they are paid Rs. 145 by way of wages. The investment by way of fixed capital ranges from Rs. 500 for a small shop to Rs. 40,000 for a big shop. In a majority of cases the capital was raised by the owners themselves.

Most of the shops are situated near the bazar or motor stand and opposite the railway station. They are located in rented premises and their rent ranges between Rs. 4 and Rs. 30 per month. The other charges paid by these shops are towards the use of electric power.

The net income of an average cycle shop varies between Rs. 100 and Rs. 450 per month. During the rainy season when commercial activities subside and agricultural activities begin the business of these shops shows a decline. During the rest of the year the shops are kept fairly busy.

**MANUFACTURE OF
AERATED WATERS.**

Establishments manufacturing aerated waters are of recent origin in the district and are mainly located at Wardha town and other places such as Arvi, Pulgaon, Hinganghat, Ashti etc. The business is strictly confined to the summer season especially from February to June. Their production consists of soft drinks such as soda, orange, raspberry, pineapple, lemonade, etc. The drinks are sold to hotels, restaurants more or less on a wholesale basis and directly to the customers visiting the shops.

The tools and equipment required for these establishments consist of soda fountains, soda-bottles, glasses, soda-making machines, gas-cylinders, ice-boxes, etc., while the raw materials are milk, sugar, salt, ice, saw dust, colours, essences and preservatives. Except essences and preservatives which are usually purchased from Bombay and Nagpur, all other raw materials are locally available. A fairly big size establishment has equipment worth Rs. 1,500. For the rest of them it varies between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000. The working capital required for

purchasing raw materials, making payments to the salaried staff, electricity charges, water rates, renewal licence fee etc., in case of the medium sized establishment and big establishment varies from Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 per month.

Most of the establishments surveyed are located in rented premises, the rent ranging between Rs. 30 and Rs. 60 per month. The employment of labour varied from one to six excluding proprietary staff and wages paid to them varied between Rs. 40 and Rs. 70 per month. The net earnings of a fairly big establishment amount to Rs. 1,050 per month in the brisk season whereas the same for other establishments vary between Rs. 50 and Rs. 300 per month.

Goldsmiths are scattered all over the towns as well as in big villages of the district. They prepare gold as well as silver ornaments. The goldsmith in the village belongs to the traditional *balutedari* system and is generally known as *sonar*. However, the system is fast losing its hold.

The tools and equipment required for this occupation consist of an anvil, bellows, hammers, pincers, pots, crucibles, moulds and nails for ornamental work, drilling machine, cupboards, etc. The cost of these tools varies between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400.

Goldsmiths in rural areas hardly prepare fine and delicate articles as the accent is more on savings in the form of the yellow metal than making any fashionable ornaments. The business is brisk at the time of marriages and festivals, and local fairs. However, it is more or less steady throughout the year. The ornaments generally prepared by the artisans are necklaces, bangles, earrings, rings, etc., besides *sunanda har*, *bakul har*, *lappa* etc., which are more in vogue today.

The goldsmiths, however, have lost much of their business due to the gold control order issued by the Government of India. Many of them have been thrown out of their business, and have been forced to take up other occupations. The Government, however have extended all possible help to them in their rehabilitation in other avenues of employment.

The income of the goldsmiths in urban area as compared with their counterparts in the rural areas of the district varies between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 per month depending upon the orders received from the customers. Generally metals like gold and silver are supplied by the customers themselves.

These are the traditional *balutedars* of the rural economy who still survive in a less recognised form. In villages these artisans are directly connected with the farmers during their agricultural operations. They are paid partly in cash and partly in kind according to their services. But with the passage of time the *balutedari* system is gradually disappearing and wherever it exists there is a tendency to make payment in cash rather than in kind.

In urban areas big shops of shoe-makers are found. They prepare a variety of footwear for men, women and children. However they have to adjust their work to the changing fashions in their products. In urban areas they earn about Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 per month. These shops are very small in rural area and run the business in the traditional way. Most of the rural shoe-makers follow agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. A cobbler requires as tools and equipment anvil, *rapi*, hammer, nails, leather sewing machine, blades, thread etc., the cost of which varies between Rs. 400 and Rs. 550.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATERS.

GOLDSMITHS.

BLACKSMITHS. CARPENTERS AND SHOE-MAKERS.

CHAPTER 8.**Miscellaneous Occupations.****BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS AND SHOE-MAKERS.**

The carpenter requires two saws, *wakas*, *patashi*, nails, scale etc., the price of which varies between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150. The daily wage of a carpenter, if employed, varies between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. Moreover they also undertake business independently on contract basis.

The blacksmith requires bellows, anvil, hammers, files, wrenches, spanner, pliers, etc., for his occupation. The blacksmith, in the rural area, serves the farmers, throughout the year by providing agricultural implements. In urban areas, however, they make articles such as bucket, hammer, *ghamela*, *phavada* etc., and earn about Rs. 90 to Rs. 150 per month.

PHOTO-FRAME MAKING.

There are very few shops of this kind in the district and they are mainly in the big towns only. They are mostly located in a busy locality, requiring a small accommodation and managed by the owner proprietor. The tools and equipment required for this occupation consist of a small hammer, nails, scissors etc. while accessories include ply-wood, sheet glasses, pictures, cardboard etc. All these articles are purchased from the local market.

The occupation requires small initial capital investment. The working capital usually depends upon the business undertaken. From the survey of a few establishments it is found that the medium size establishments invest about Rs. 1,000 as capital and earn from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per month. The establishments are generally housed in rented premises and the rent varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 per month.

The frame makers are not found to follow the technique and methods followed by their counterparts in big cities and towns like Bombay, Nagpur or Poona.

MATTRESS AND PILLOW-MAKING.

The occupation of mattress and pillow making is old in the district. The production of cotton as the principal commercial crop of the district has encouraged its development. Formerly, the use of mattress and pillow was mainly confined to towns but now the conditions have changed. They are purchased either in big towns or got prepared from the *ferivalas*. In towns it is the principal means of livelihood of many persons, generally called *pinjaris*.

All the shops in the district are medium size establishments. A well-to-do shop has a spinning machine, a big weighing machine '*taraju*', weights and big needles as its equipment. The raw materials required consist of cotton, cloth etc., of different shades and varieties. The *ferivalas* who move from house to house possess only the carding bow. The amount of capital investment of a medium sized establishment varies from Rs. 1,000 to 4,000. Most of the establishments are managed by the owners themselves with the help of their family members. The major items of expenditure are rent and electricity charges wherever power machines are used. The amount spent on these items varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month. The earnings of the establishments vary between Rs. 150 and Rs. 300 per month.

The products consist of mattresses, pillows, *razais* etc. The workers are paid on piece rate basis and the occupation keeps them busy throughout the year.

FLOWER SELLERS.

Most of the vendors do their business in the market place locally known as *mandai* where they have their own *galas*. They are very few in number. In big towns separate shops are seen, but in places of less consequence they move from house to house to distribute the *hars* early in the morning or sometimes in the evening. They bring fresh flowers from villages in the vicinity and sell them in the market. Sometimes

they take gardens on a contract basis to ensure an adequate supply of fresh flowers. The business gets brisk at the time of marriages, festivals and local fairs. In towns they prepare braids, garlands etc. The occupation does not require significant capital, the requirement varying between Rs. 10 and Rs. 100. A pair of scissors and thread are the implements necessary for flower sellers. A flower merchant in a big town earns from Rs. 90 to Rs. 125 per month.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations. FLOWER-SELLERS.

Typewriting institutions have come up recently as typing has become a pre-condition for getting a job in the Government as well as in private services. TYPEWRITING
INSTITUTIONS.

They impart training in typewriting in English and Marathi and a few specialised ones in short-hand also. Most of the institutions are located in Wardha, Pulgaon and Hinganghat and do a flourishing business. Generally the number of machines varies from 8 to 11 with the initial investment ranging between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 13,200. As this occupation requires considerable amount of initial capital investment there are few such institutions in the district. These institutions are conducted by the owners themselves who admit students into batches, the number varying between 40 and 90. The average net income of these institutions comes to about Rs. 225 to Rs. 275 per month.

Besides usual tuitions, the institutions take private typing work also. An isolated proprietor typist may also be found in Arvi, Ashti, Pulgaon, Wardha, Hinganghat by a roadside near Government Offices accepting a private job charging only a moderate fee.

During the last twenty years or so the demand for radio sets and watches has considerably gone up and consequently a number of shops dealing with the repair and sale of radios and watches have come up. Most of these shops have been located in big towns and tahsil places such as Wardha, Pulgaon, Hinganghat etc. The tools and appliances required for such shops are varied and costly. The initial investment in these shops ranges between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 in addition to the cost of radio sets and watches kept for sale. These shops generally employ skilled workers but the proprietor himself shoulders the responsibility of the business. Moreover they are supposed to be experts and carry out the mechanical works involved in the job. The skilled workers are paid wages ranging between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per month. The earnings of the shops vary between Rs. 180 and Rs. 300 per month and they maintain a constant business throughout the year. RADIO AND
WATCH REPAIRING.

According to the professional and liberal arts categories enumerated in the Census, doctors, lawyers and teachers are the three distinguished categories under the class. An increase in the number of persons belonging to these professions is a definite indication of the educational achievement of the society, particularly so in a district where institutions imparting higher education to achieve proficiency in the aforesaid professions are on the borderline. During the last 20 years or so, the number of earners in this category has considerably gone up. According to 1961 Census the number of persons including teaching staff in technical schools and colleges is 3,047 of whom 1,756 and 1,291 are in rural and urban areas, respectively. In respect of both the earnings and educational standards the class shows a marked improvement due to the introduction of varied subjects including physical education, technical instruction etc., in the school curriculum as compulsory subjects. TEACHING AND
MEDICAL
PROFESSIONS.

The medical profession has received considerable fillip at present because of the growing health consciousness among the people as a result of the impact of western education. An ordinary dispensary is equipped

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Occupations.TEACHING AND
MEDICAL
PROFESSION.

with modern surgical instruments. In every big village there is a medical practitioner. A number of primary health centres, and sub-centres, maternity and child health centres, subsidised medical practitioner's centres have been established under the rural health and sanitation programme. However, the proportion of doctors to the total population of the district is very low especially in rural areas.

LEGAL
PROFESSION.

With the general spread of education there seems a commensurate increase in the number of persons taking to law in the district. The recent Government legislation pertaining to tenancy and land tenures has added considerably to the business of these lawyers who have specialized in working on civil suits. There is also a considerable number of lawyers practising on the criminal side. However, there is a marked tendency visible among the law graduates to accept service in public or private sector as legal consultants rather than taking to practising law.

The income of the lawyer depends upon his reputation and his fighting abilities. Generally the monthly income of a lawyer varies between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, with a few exceptions where the income is found to exceed Rs. 1,500.

The 1961 Census gives the total number under the title of 'legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi' as 99. This perhaps excludes clerks, petition writers, assistants, etc., who assist the lawyer.

DOMESTIC
SERVANTS.

The families who have economic stability and a sufficient agricultural bias employ domestic servants. It is necessary to distinguish between rural domestic servants and their urban counterparts. In rural areas, the domestic servants are employed only at the time of agricultural operations such as harvesting, sowing etc., and they are paid in cash as also in kind according to the work performed. Servants who are employed for a year or more than a year are technically known as attached labour. They are also paid in cash and kind. They are generally employed to look after the cattle, to protect crops and also for fencing, weeding, watering the crop and other minor domestic work. The other category of rural servants now speedily disappearing is the one where a worker is employed in the family of a *Jagirdar*, *Inamdar*, or a landlord in return for the monetary help received by him from the household, the period of service being uncertain.

The other category of domestic servants is one where a worker is employed in an urban area only where there are two distinct classes. The one employed as a full-time servant to do every possible kind of family service and the other employed partly for certain specific jobs such as washing of clothes and utensils and other domestic work.

During the last few years the earnings of domestic servants as a class have increased. The majority of them especially in urban areas are employed on part-time basis. Their monthly earnings vary between Rs. 25 and Rs. 45 depending upon the number of families they serve. The earnings of full-time servants vary between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 per month. In addition to this they are also provided meals, clothes etc. The servants of the second category are mostly women.

RELIGIOUS
PROFESSION.

With the spread of education and advance in science and technology, religion and religious beliefs have come to be looked upon with scepticism. The growth in the materialistic attitude has considerably reduced the influence of the priestly class which once enjoyed an unique position in the society. There is therefore a reduction in the number of new

entrants to the profession. According to the 1961 Census, 504 persons are engaged in this profession of whom 450 are males and 54 females. The earnings of this class have suffered due to the changed circumstances of the past few years. In rural areas the monthly earnings of the priest hardly amount to between Rs. 20 and Rs. 35. In urban areas they are slightly more. However, the fact cannot be denied that the priest still has his sway over a large number of village folk and exerts greater influence on some domestic functions.

CHAPTER 8.**Miscellaneous Occupations.****RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.**

A fairly large number of the working population is engaged in public administration, in the district. With the increasing assumption of **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.** functions and shouldering of responsibilities by the Government, new departments and revenue divisions have been opened up for their execution and administration. In this region the revenue division system is different from that prevailing in Bombay, Poona and Aurangabad divisions where the sub-divisional officers generally have jurisdiction over three or more talukas and head-quarters at one of them. Consequently the number of persons employed in Government services increased considerably. The 1961 Census shows a considerable increase in this number which is given at 2976.*

*The number includes the officials of Central and State Governments, local bodies, village officials, police, stenographers and typists.





सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER 9—ECONOMIC TRENDS

THIS CHAPTER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS. The first section i.e., Standard of Living analyses the family budgets of different families belonging to various income groups from rural and urban areas together signifying rural and urban differentials wherever they exist. The second section i.e., Economic Prospects elaborately discusses the trends in the economic life of the district based upon the realistic and objective picture of the economy of the district given in earlier chapters.

CHAPTER 9.
Economic Trends.
INTRODUCTION.

SECTION I—STANDARD OF LIVING

Before describing the standard of living prevailing in the district it is essential to explain the connotation of the term 'standard of living' and distinguish it from the term 'standard of life' with which it is sometimes synonymously used. The term 'standard of living' represents the necessities, the comforts and the luxuries to the consumption of which an individual or a family is accustomed to, while the term 'standard of life' represents what an individual or a family would aspire for. In effect 'standard of living' indicates what an individual or a family actually has at a particular moment of time as against the standard of life which represents an ideal towards the achievement of which the efforts of an individual or a family will be directed. The concept of standard of living is dynamic and changes from time to time. This change is resultant of the forces such as the change in the outlook of a particular individual or a family and the strides made in the field of scientific research and such other factors that revolutionise the fabric of human demand and the characteristics of the propensity to consume. Thus it appears that what is an ideal for the distant future becomes a fact in the near future and ultimately results in the creation of a new concept for both the standard of living as also the standard of life.

The concept of standard of living is a relative one and it envisages a comparison between the present and the past based upon a detailed analysis of income, expenditure, price level, etc. spread over a period of the past few years and by the selection of some particular normal years with a view to ascertaining whether people are better off or worse off today than what they were in the past. However, the difficulties encountered in obtaining the detailed statistical data required for such a purpose prevents analysis on such an elaborate scale.

The other way to judge the standard of living of the people in the district is to view it as reflected in the economic prosperity of the district measured in monetary terms. Such an analysis is of a general nature, the rise or fall in the district income alongwith the price levels reflecting

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LIVING.

the relative rise or fall in the standard of living in the district. This method of judging the standard of the people is based upon the presumption that there is an even distribution of income and a fairly steady rate of employment during the period under study. To calculate the district income, the same methods are used that are adopted for calculating the provincial or the national income. But here also is encountered the same difficulty regarding the availability of statistical data. The nature of statistics required for the computation of the district income is more difficult to get than that which is required to compute the provincial or the national income.

Thus it will be seen that it is neither possible to compare the standard of living prevailing over a period of a few years or by the selection of normal years, nor it is possible to judge the standard as is reflected by the economic prosperity of the district measured in monetary terms. Hence no attempt is made to study the relative standard of living of the people in the district. The old Gazetteer of Wardha district published in 1906 elaborates the material conditions of the people in those times which is reproduced below.

Material condition
of the people.

“ A visible advance is perceptible in the style of living, principally in towns but also in the interior. The villages are no longer littered with filth and rubbish as described in former times but are neat and clean. The houses of the poorer cultivators and labourers are made of mud, but now have tiled roofs. They consist generally of not more than two small rooms and a small shed for plough-cattle and goats. Such a house would cost from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. The houses of *malguzars* and substantial tenants are generally made of brick, and have separate rooms set apart for different purposes. A house of this nature might cost from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Thatched roofs and walls of bamboos are now found only near the forests. Houses in towns are built more expensively than before. The water-rate based on the letting value has substantially increased; while the payments of octroi on building materials have increased from Rs. 1,000 in 1891-92 to Rs. 2,000 in 1904-05. The well-to-do classes in towns use furniture after the English fashion, and have chairs, tables, lamps with glass chimneys, enamelled cups and plates, and a clock. The food of the agricultural classes has not materially changed, but the consumption of rice, which is a luxury in Wardha, has considerably increased. Sugar is now eaten instead of gur, and the imports of sugar and gur in 1904 were the largest ever recorded, being valued at Rs. 7½ lakhs. The realisations of octroi on drugs and spices have increased from Rs. 4,000 in 1891-92 to Rs. 7,000 in 1904-05, and on articles of food and drink from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 24,000. The food of a *malguzar* or substantial tenant will cost from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a month for a family of four (a married couple and two children). In respect of clothing a great advance is manifest. A very large proportion of the clothes worn in the District are of fine English cloth. The cost of clothing the above family might vary from Rs. 13 a year in the case of a small cultivator to Rs. 40 in that of a large tenant or *malguzar*. Children's clothes of course cost very little as they go half naked except in the cold weather. The wives of substantial tenants and Kunbi *malguzars* generally have silver ornaments, while the higher classes wear gold above the waist and silver below. Ornaments are usually given at the time of marriage and cost from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 in a well-to-do family. The habit of hoarding surplus wealth is now declining in Wardha as the advantage of investing in land or factories and thus obtaining a return becomes apparent. Soda-water is now drunk and cigars and cigarettes are smoked. Those who can afford it have watches and bicycles. Men of

the educated classes keep their own razors and shave themselves and let their hair grow like the English. Matches are largely used and kerosene oil universally."

Here an attempt is made to analyse the income and expenditure patterns of various representative families belonging to certain defined income groups. Though such an analysis may not reveal the change in the material prosperity of the people in the district over a period of time, it will positively indicate the trends in the pattern of the standard of living of different families. It will also provide a base for comparison between the standard enjoyed by various strata of the community. It may be pointed out in this connection that though the actual observations corroborate the correctness of the broad outlines of the standard of living of the people in the district in a particular year, no statistical accuracy is claimed. The standard of living is a result of various factors, the main among which are the total income of a family, the total expenditure liability of a family and the prevailing price level. For this purpose the family is to be taken as a unit.

The description that follows regarding the patterns of income and expenditure in urban and rural areas of the district is based upon a small sample survey conducted in the district. The survey was conducted in 1967 at Wardha, Arvi, Deoli, Garpit, Hinganghat, Pulgaon, Sindi and Takarkheda in the district besides a few villages.

The following method was adopted for conducting the survey. After selecting the places mentioned above which were representative of rural and urban characteristics, the survey was conducted. A household was adopted as the unit of sampling for the purpose of investigation. Taking into consideration the average annual income of a family and giving due weightage to economic conditions prevailing in the district, the families were grouped as under:

Group I—Families with an annual income of Rs. 4,200 and above.

Group II—Families with an annual income ranging from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 4,200.

Group III—Families with an annual income of Rs. 1,800 and less.

It may be mentioned here that in the analysis of family budgets two classes of families had been excluded. They were the extremely rich and the extremely poor. In the case of the former the reason for the exclusion was that their study would inflate the averages arrived at. In the case of the latter, it would deflate them. They, thus, formed an exception to the method adopted in this analysis and hence their exclusion.

The details such as number of members, number of earners, income, expenditure, family possessions, indebtedness, literacy conditions, etc., were noted in respect of each family. For the sake of computation an adult or two minors were treated as equal to one unit.

While evaluating the income side of the family budget, value and volume of debts, if any, were also considered besides the income realised from the property which was ascertained from the head of the family. Income from all sources was grouped together. Statistics regarding deductions from the provident fund, bank balance, postal savings, insurance, etc., comprising the savings of a family were also collected at the time of the survey.

Expenditure was divided into two categories viz., monthly and annual. Under the monthly expenditure was included the expenditure incurred by a family on items such as grocery, rent, lighting, domestic services,

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entertainment, education, etc., in case of which payment is generally made month by month. The other category included such items upon which expenditure was not incurred regularly but was incurred occasionally. Such items included clothing, ornaments, charity, medical relief, travelling, social obligations, etc.

Group I. The families in this group with an income of over Rs. 4,200 per annum could be regarded as well-to-do. This affluence was reflected in their living standards. They preferred to stay in decent localities, in houses and bungalows owned by them or in flats with three or four rooms, well ventilated and provided with all modern amenities. Their drawing rooms were generally well furnished with sofa sets, mirrored steel cupboards, etc., with a ceiling fan cooling the air and soft tunes from the radios vibrating it. People in this group were generally well dressed and of polished manners and sophisticated.

The survey covered fifteen families from this group. On an average the family was composed of four adults and two minors making a total of five units. There were twenty two earning members in fifteen families, ten families of which had only one earning member and the remaining twelve earning members were distributed in five families.

Of these, ten families owned houses valued at Rs. 2,40,500 in aggregate giving an average of Rs. 24,050; eight families owned landed property valued at Rs. 3,33,000 in aggregate with an average of Rs. 41,500 and five families owned other property valued at Rs. 9,000 in aggregate, giving an average of Rs. 1,800.

Of the families which owned houses only four were getting rental income of Rs. 1,100 per annum on an average. Income from land accrued to only six families and was placed at Rs. 24,500 in aggregate giving an average of about Rs. 4,100 annually. The aggregate occupational income of fifteen families was Rs. 1,20,000 giving an annual average income of Rs. 8,000 per family. The average annual income of a family from all sources was put at more than Rs. 8,000.

As the families in this group were well-to-do, only five families had contracted debts to the extent of Rs. 13,500. Cash savings of five families were to the tune Rs. 15,000 and eleven families had savings in other forms valued at Rs. 1,28,200 in aggregate.

The average monthly expenditure of a family in this group was placed at Rs. 350 of which an amount of Rs. 175 was spent on food items comprising-cereals and pulses, Rs. 95; oils, clarified butter, Rs. 25; vegetables, mutton, eggs, etc., Rs. 20 and milk, Rs. 35. Each family spent about Rs. 10 on lighting. A few families were found to be using gas stoves and cookers.

Every family in this group employed domestic servants and paid on an average Rs. 45 per month. Many a time they were provided with accommodation and were also served food and tea. Generally these were the servants not employed for any specific jobs but were the full time servants of a family.

Nearly 87 per cent of the families spent an average of Rs. 60 per month on educating their children. Every family spent about Rs. 15 per month on entertainment. The people in the urban areas preferred dramas and cinema shows as against *lokanatyas* and circus shows preferred to by the ruralites. A village fair also provided them with entertainment. Of the fifteen families, six were staying in their own houses and remaining

were staying in rented premises paying about Rs. 45 per month towards the same. However in rural areas almost all the families were staying in the premises owned by them.

The following account of the houses in the district is taken from the Wardha District Census Hand Book, 1961.

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"Classified by "owned" and "rented" categories, 79·12 per cent of the dwellings in the district are owned and only 20·88 per cent are rented. The proportion of owned is higher (86·12 per cent) in rural areas but lower (54·38 per cent) in urban areas. Even this low proportion, 54·38 per cent for the urban areas in the district, is higher than the average of 30·28 per cent for all urban areas of Maharashtra.

"Out of various materials used for walls, mud appears to be predominant with 68·44 per cent. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, etc., are used next in predominance to mud in the tahsils of Arvi and Hinganghat while burnt bricks are next to mud in Wardha tahsil. Mud is used for walls more in rural than in urban areas. Its proportion in the rural areas is 80·40 per cent against 26·14 per cent in urban areas. Burnt bricks appear to be used more in urban areas with a proportion of 41·15 per cent as against 2·94 per cent in rural areas. The use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo for walls is also more in urban areas (23·12 per cent) as against 13·67 per cent in rural areas. Unburnt bricks are used in 6·44 per cent of the dwellings in urban areas and 0·40 per cent in rural areas.

"Out of the materials of roof, tiles are predominant in the district with a proportion of 71·67 per cent. The use of these types of roofs is almost the same both in urban and rural areas. Its proportions in the urban and rural areas are 73·79 per cent and 71·07 per cent, respectively. Roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo which have proportions of 20·61 per cent in rural areas and 5·13 per cent in urban areas are next to tiles. Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets for roofs are more in use in urban areas with a proportion of 13·82 per cent than in rural areas having proportion of 7·65 per cent.

"Classified by the number of rooms occupied 58·61 per cent households are occupying one-room dwellings and 26·53 per cent are occupying two room dwellings. The households occupying largest number of rooms are more in the urban than in the rural areas. Average number of persons per room is 2·27 for total, 3·04 for rural and 2·20 for urban areas."

The people in this group were generally well dressed with clothes stitched to suit modern designs and they possessed many pairs of dress including ceremonial wear. The average annual expenditure of a family on this item was placed at Rs. 720.

All the families surveyed from this group spent some amount on religious and charitable purposes. The average expenditure of a family per year on this item was about Rs. 480, the amount varying from family to family. The people were generally health conscious and spent about Rs. 180 on medical treatment per annum. A family in this group spent about Rs. 360 on miscellaneous items such as travelling expenses, etc.

Almost every family in this group possessed gold in the form of ornaments which in rural areas were mostly made for intrinsic value of gold rather than the artistic elegance of the ornaments. It also possessed costly clothes to be worn on ceremonial occasions. Costly clothes comprised articles such as *shalus*, etc. They also possessed luxury articles like radio-sets, motor-cycles, motor cars and in a few cases refrigerators, air-coolers, geysers, etc. Their house-hold equipment consisted

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Group I.

of stainless steel utensils, brass and copper utensils and fine crockery. They also possessed some decorative and artistic articles for furnishing the drawing room. Use of silver-ware was also not uncommon. Their bedding consisted of chaddars, carpets, mattresses and pillows. Literacy percentage was the highest in this group with many of them receiving primary and secondary education and quite a few receiving college education.

The total average expenditure of a family per month inclusive of both monthly and annual items of expenditure came to Rs. 500 of which an amount of Rs. 175 i.e. 35 per cent of the total expenditure and 26 per cent of the total income was incurred on food items.

Group II. This group was composed of families with an income of between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 4,200 per annum. The people in this group, though not considered well-to-do, had income enough to maintain themselves with some comfort. In urban areas their accommodation was decent though small. Their rooms were furnished with a chair or two, and occasionally a radio-set and a fan were also noticed.

The family in the group was generally composed of four adults and two minors making a total of five units. In almost fifty per cent of the families surveyed, there were more than one earning members.

Of the seventeen families surveyed from this group, eleven i.e. about 64 per cent owned houses valued at Rs. 81,000 in aggregate; only four families owned landed property worth Rs. 66,000 and only two families owned property in other forms worth about Rs. 1,000. Of the four families that owned landed property, only two were getting an annual income of Rs. 6,000 with an average of Rs. 3,000 per family per annum. Only two families were getting rental income of Rs. 550 per annum. The average occupational income of a family was placed around Rs. 3,000.

Only four families disclosed their cash savings which were to the tune of Rs. 3,900. Ten families had savings in other forms such as provident fund, insurance, etc., which were placed at Rs. 26,500. Only two families were indebted to a comparatively small amount of Rs. 2,100.

On an average every family spent Rs. 115 per month on food items comprising—cereals and pulses, Rs. 55; clarified butter, oils, etc., Rs. 25; vegetables, mutton, eggs, etc. Rs. 15 and milk, Rs. 20. The average monthly expenditure on lighting per family came to Rs. 8. Domestic servants were employed by 11 families and they were paid about Rs. 30 per month. A few of the families employed full time domestic servants while a few others employed the servants for doing a specific job such as cleaning utensils, washing clothes, etc. Only ten families spent about Rs. 20 per family on education. The average monthly expenditure of a family in this group on entertainment was Rs. 8. On an average they spent Rs. 15 per month towards house rent.

The clothes used by the people in this group were of a fairly good quality though they did not possess many sets of dresses. A family on an average spent about Rs. 300 on clothing per annum. The annual expenditure on religious matters and charity came to Rs. 60. These people were also health conscious and spent about Rs. 120 per annum on medical treatment. They spent about Rs. 120 annually on travelling and miscellaneous items.

The house-hold equipment of families in this group consisted of brass and copper utensils with a few of stainless steel. These families did not possess any costly furniture except a cot, a table and a chair, all of an

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Group II.

ordinary variety though few of the families had steel cupboards, radio-sets, etc. They generally possessed ornaments which they had made during ceremonial occasions as the lack of savings did not permit them the luxury of preparing gold ornaments periodically. The number of costly apparel was also limited. Their bedding was just enough to meet their day to day requirements and it was not surprising in view of the standard that they had to maintain and their budgetary provisions.

The level of literacy was very high with most of them in urban areas receiving education upto Secondary School Certificate level. It is a resultant of the fact that many of them in the urban areas depended upon the clerical jobs for their livelihood.

The total average monthly expenditure of a family in this group on food items was Rs. 115 and was about 46 per cent of their total monthly expenditure as also monthly income.

The economic condition of many of the families in this group changed for the worse with the passing of different tenancy Acts which have almost forbidden absentee landlordism. Many of them were getting a share from the ancestral landed property. However, now they have been paid compensation for the same and their rights have been alienated to the actual tillers of land. Though this has deprived a small portion of their monetary gains, the legislation has an inspiring effect upon the agriculturists and has been instrumental in the increase of production giving encouragement to the tiller of the soil.

This group comprises families with an annual income of below Rs.1,800. In urban areas they stayed in one room tenements which served as a kitchen, a bed room, a drawing room, all combined together. They generally stayed in mixed locality. Many families stayed in huts constructed by them on open lands. In rural areas they stayed in huts on the village out skirts. It was a hut or a room not well ventilated and without proper surroundings.

The average annual occupational income of a family in this group was placed at Rs. 1,500. A family was composed of five adults and three minors making a total of 6.5 units. Only about 50 per cent of the families surveyed owned small huts and 8 had landed property.

None was getting any income from the houses owned by them. Their average occupational income of Rs. 1,500 was supplemented by small income from agriculture in respect of only eight families out of twenty four surveyed.

No family had cash savings. Savings in other forms such as provident fund, insurance to the extent of about Rs. 2,000 per family were witnessed in respect of only five families. Almost all the families were in debts. With their meagre income just sufficient to make both ends meet, they had to contract debts for unforeseen or contingent expenses.

The average monthly expenditure of a family on food items came to Rs. 94 comprising—cereals and pulses, Rs. 55; oils, Rs. 15; vegetables, mutton, eggs, etc., Rs. 12 and milk, Rs. 12. Expenditure on education was also nominal and was incurred by only four families out of 24. Each family spent about Rs. 10 on lighting and Rs. 10 on rent.

The average annual expenditure of a family on clothing was Rs. 240. They used coarse quality clothes and had many a time just two pairs of dress. They could not afford to spend much on medical account due

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to limits placed by their income upon such expenses. The per family expenditure in this behalf was about Rs. 96 per annum. Their religious expenditure per annum was Rs. 30 approximately. They spent, every year, about Rs. 60 on travelling and miscellaneous items.

Group III. Generally they had no furniture except a *khat* (charpoy) and their household equipment mostly consisted of earthenware with a few pots of aluminium to store water.

The average monthly expenditure of a family in this group on food items was placed at Rs. 94 which was about 76 per cent of their income and about 65 per cent of their total monthly expenditure. This variation in percentages is a clear testimony to their indebtedness.

Comparison
 between the three
 groups.

In keeping with the Engel's law of family expenditure, the higher income group spent about 26 per cent of their income and 35 per cent of their expenditure on food items as against 46 per cent of both income as well as expenditure in respect of the second group and 76 per cent of the income and 65 per cent of the expenditure in respect of the third group.

In case of the first group the expenditure on food items was 35 per cent of the total monthly expenditure though the same was only 26 per cent of their total monthly income. That speaks in very clear terms of the surplus of income over expenditure in regards to this group. As regards the second group it was 46 per cent of both, the income as well as the expenditure, thus showing no surplus. Exactly opposite was the position in respect of the third group as compared to the first group. It was 76 per cent of the income and 65 per cent of the expenditure showing clearly their unbalanced budget.

A marked difference was noticed in respect of the accommodation where the tenements of the families in the first group were well ventilated and spacious and situated in decent locality as against those of the third group in whose case the tenements if at all they could be called so were located in the congested locality of the town. Those in the second group stayed in well ventilated but small tenements.

The families in the first and the second group were able to provide their children with milk while it was a luxury for the third group which they could not afford.

In case of clothing, the families in the first as well as the second group could afford to have clothes stitched to their tastes and of superior cloth. The difference of degree existed in respect of pairs of clothes they had. In case of the third group, the clothing was scanty and was not properly stitched also.

In the sphere of education also percentage of literacy in the first and the second group was higher than that in the third group and that can mainly be attributed to their economic backwardness. Instead of encouraging education of their children, they were forced to seek some avenue of employment with a view to augmenting their scanty income.

The following statement* gives the tahsilwise literacy percentages in Wardha district as compared to the State of Maharashtra.

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State/District/Tahsil	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	29.82	42.04	16.76	21.46	33.51	9.34	51.07	61.62	37.90
Wardha District	30.45	43.44	16.98	24.80	37.24	12.11	48.66	62.81	33.23
1. Arvi	27.01	38.88	14.74	24.59	36.23	12.55	44.79	58.39	30.77
2. Wardha	34.24	47.59	20.22	26.50	39.40	13.36	50.79	64.33	35.62
3. Hinganghat	27.61	41.10	13.87	22.51	35.20	9.71	45.63	61.48	28.90

"Within the district, Wardha tahsil has the highest literacy rates for total, rural and urban areas. In Hinganghat tahsil the literacy percentages are the lowest in respect of persons, males and females in rural areas as well as for females in urban areas. Arvi tahsil, however, has the lowest rates for total and for males. It is so for persons and males in urban areas."

SECTION II-ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

The various sectors of the economy of the district, viz., agriculture, industries, banking, trade and commerce, and transport have been discussed in the preceding chapters of this Volume in their historical, structural and operational aspects. These Sectors of the economy are described in a purely factual manner without attempting to provide guide lines for the formation of future policies. It is attempted in the present section to analyse the economic trends in production, distribution, economic planning, prices, wages, etc. in regard to the various aspects of the district economy.

ECONOMIC
PROSPECTS.

At the dawn of Independence the over-all economic position of the district was not sound. Like the nation as a whole the district had suffered, during the Second World War immediately followed by partition of the country. There was distressing poverty and ignorance. Industrial as well as agricultural production was at a very low level. The rural agriculturist was engaged in subsistence farming which could hardly meet his wants. In the wake of this state of affairs the Government of India launched upon the development programme under the five year plans.

Economic Planning.

The First Five Year Plan which was started in 1951 aimed at meeting certain urgent problems and at strengthening the economy at the base. The Second Plan had to carry forward the process initiated in the First Plan with more emphasis on larger increase in production, investment, employment and had to accelerate industrial progress needed to make the economy more dynamic and more progressive. The scope of development in the Third Plan was further expanded taking into consideration the success and failures of the earlier two plans. The Third Plan represented the first phase in a scheme of long term development extending over the next fifteen years or so. During this phase of development it is aimed to make the economy self-sufficient, self-reliant and self-generating. The investment in the plan was meant to accelerate the rate of growth in

*District Census Hand book, Wardha, 1961, p. 22.

CHAPTER 9. income and employment and to expand social services and amenities. It was estimated that during the Third Plan period the output potential in Maharashtra State would increase by 30 per cent.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Economic Planning. During the First Five Year Plan Wardha district formed a part of the Madhya Pradesh State. During the Second Five Year Plan the district formed part of the Bombay State. Besides several schemes which benefited the State as a whole, there were a number of schemes the benefits of which accrued to this district. The plan provision on such schemes was of the order of Rs. 337·75 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 270·40 lakhs was incurred. The plan provision and expenditure on various schemes during the Second Plan (1956-61) is given in the following statement.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Scheme	Plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure (1956-61)
<i>I. Agriculture and Community Development —</i>		
(i) Agricultural production	22·82	20·92
(ii) Land development	2·33	0·27
(iii) Minor irrigation	30·57	22·16
(iv) Warehousing and marketing	1·92	1·68
(v) Animal Husbandry	1·59	0·36
(vi) Dairy and milk supply .. ..	....	....
(vii) Forest	0·96	0·95
(viii) Soil conservation	20·03	0·85
(ix) Fisheries	0·10	0·12
(x) Community development	70·74	61·85
(xi) Co-operation	12·72	5·49
(xii) Miscellaneous .. ..	....	....
Total	163·78	114·65
<i>II. Irrigation and Power—</i>		
(i) Multipurpose project .. ..	....	....
(ii) Major and medium irrigation projects.	95·39	85·78
(iii) Power projects
Total	95·39	85·78
<i>III. Industry and Mining—</i>	2·63	1·79

(Rupees in Lakhs)

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IV. Transport and Communications—

Scheme	Plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure (1956-61)
(i) Road development	35·33	35·33
(ii) Road transport .. ..	....	....
Total ..	35·33	35·33

V. Social Services—

(i) Education	22·70	18·04
(ii) Health	4·29	2·62
(iii) Housing	8·97	8·97
(iv) Labour and Labour welfare	1·31	1·38
(v) Welfare of backward classes	2·85	1·34
(vi) Social Welfare	0·04	0·05
Total ..	40·16	32·40

(vi) Scientific and Industrial Research ..	0·43	0·42
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Grand Total .. 335·09 268·58

Third Five Year Plan.—

Of the total of 499 schemes under the Third Plan of the State, 67 schemes are at the district level benefiting Wardha district. The schemes in the district involve a total plan outlay of Rs. 298·54 lakhs. The District Plan essentially gives stress on the development of agriculture by providing Rs. 110·93 lakhs or about 37·16 per cent of the total outlay, while community development and co-operation account for 21·1 per cent of the total outlay. The plan outlay earmarked for Social Services is 32 per cent and that on transport and communications, and industry and mining is 7·1 and 2·1 per cent, respectively.

With the introduction of the *Panchayat Raj* under the measures of democratic decentralisation and formation of Zilla Parishad in 1962, some of the district level plan schemes have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad for implementation. Of the total outlay of 298·54 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 162·56 lakhs is allocated to the schemes under the State sector (in the district) and Rs. 135·98 under the Zilla Parishad.

CHAPTER 9. The following statement gives the statistics of the actual expenditure on various schemes under the State sector and Zilla Parishad sector under the Third Five Year Plan.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.		(Rupees in Lakhs)		
Economic Planning.	Schemes	State sector	Zilla Parishad sector	Total
<i>I. Agricultural Programme—</i>				
	(i) Agricultural production ..	13·89	34·84	48·73
	(ii) Land development ..	..	..	..
	(iii) Soil conservation ..	37·74	..	37·74
	(iv) Minor irrigation ..	14·76	0·48	15·24
	(v) Animal Husbandry..	1·96	1·17	3·13
	(vi) Dairy development ..	0·34	..	0·34
	(vii) Forests ..	4·84	0·19	5·03
	(viii) Fisheries ..	0·71	..	0·71
	(ix) Warehousing marketing ..	1·35	..	1·35
	Total ..	75·59	36·68	112·27
<i>II. Co-operation and Community Development—</i>				
	(i) Co-operation ..	14·65	..	14·65
	(ii) Community development ..	..	50·04	50·04
	Total ..	14·65	50·04	64·69
<i>III. Industry and Mining—</i>		1·96	0·33	2·29
<i>IV. Transport and Communications—</i>		2·71	23·71	26·42
<i>V. Social Services—</i>				
	(i) General education ..	4·96	21·87	26·83
	(ii) Technical education ..	3·01	..	3·01
	(iii) Public health ..	11·77	2·83	14·60
	(iv) Water supply ..	..	0·11	0·11
	(v) Housing ..	1·15	4·33	5·48
	(vi) Social welfare ..	0·77	..	0·77
	(vii) Labour and labour welfare ..	13·92	..	13·92
	Total ..	35·58	29·14	64·72
Grand Total ..		130·49	139·90	270·39

Thus an amount of Rs. 270·39 lakhs or about 90·6 per cent of the total plan provision of Rs. 298·54 lakhs was actually spent during the Third Plan. The progress of expenditure was lower in the first two years of the Plan which was accelerated during the third year. The plan provisions for Agricultural Programmes were utilised to a very great extent in the last year of the plan under special *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns. These campaigns were intended to bring about an increase in agricultural production.

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Economic Planning.

To commemorate the stay of Mahatma Gandhi at Sewagram it was mooted by the Sarva Sewa Sangh in August 1960 to have a development project for the overall development of Sewagram and the surrounding area. Accordingly the Agro-Industrial Plan for Wardha tahsil was prepared by the District Development Council. The Sarva Sewa Sangh considered this and suggested that the project should be formulated only after a detailed survey of resources in consultation with the peoples representatives, so that it will be an *area needs plan*. Shri Vinoba Bhave who inspired the project urged that the plan should be imbued with the ideals of *antayodaya** cherished by Mahatma Gandhi. It was also decided that it should cover the entire district. Accordingly the Gokhale Institute of Poona, was requested to conduct a socio-economic survey of the district. The Gokhale Institute carried out the survey in collaboration with the Regional Planning Institute, Wardha between June and September of 1961.

The studies of the Institute brought about consolidated block programmes which formed the basis of a district plan envisaging an outlay of Rs. 461·62 lakhs for a period of five years, as against the State plan outlay of Rs. 288·23 lakhs on the district level schemes. The Zilla Parishad increased the plan outlay to Rs. 864·23 lakhs in order to accommodate conflicting local claims, in the field of minor irrigation, roads, general education and public health. The State Government, the Zilla Parishad and the Planning Commission of India decided that the Wardha Plan should be regarded as a pilot project for testing and evolving methods of planning and implementation at the district, block and village levels. It was suggested that the Government should prepare immediately a two year plan within the frame work of a long term (ten year) plan, and should provide for an additional outlay of Rs. 0·50 lakh for the next two years *viz.*, 1964-65 and 1965-66. It was also agreed to approach the Planning Commission for assistance on specific programmes like rural works, rural industries, labour and construction, co-operatives, special investigations and pilot training. The Heads of Departments were requested to assist the Zilla Parishad and district staff in working the best schemes possible. An Additional Development Commissioner was deputed by the State Government to co-ordinate their work. In this way the year 1963-64 paved a concrete way for the formulation of the Wardha District Development Plan, a unique experiment in area planning and planning from below, based on the essentials which required immediate attention for development.

In the residuary period of the Third Five Year Plan in Wardha district an additional District Development Plan, known as 'Wardha District Development Plan' was evolved and it began to be implemented from the year 1964-65. The Wardha District Development Plan consists of 48 schemes divided under four major heads, *viz.*, (1) agricultural programmes, (2) co-operation and community development, (3) transport and communications, and (4) Social services, with a plan

* By *antayodaya* is meant the uplift of the last and the lowest.

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provision of Rs. 96.00 lakhs. The plan emphasises more on agricultural development, and a sum of Rs. 54.72 lakhs or 57 per cent of the total plan outlay, has been provided for it. A considerable emphasis has been laid on the betterment of transport and communications by providing an outlay of Rs. 26 lakhs or 27.1 per cent of the total plan outlay. For the betterment of socio-economic conditions of the people, a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made which is 7.3 per cent of the plan outlay. Community development and co-operation account for a plan provision of Rs. 7.28 lakhs.

Wardha Plan. Of the total number of 48 schemes, 16 schemes were not implemented for want of Government sanction or on the grounds of technical difficulties.

A total expenditure of Rs. 31.63 lakhs which is about 32.9 per cent. of the plan outlay had been incurred at the end of the second year of the Plan, *i.e.* 1965-66. The low percentage of financial progress is due to non-implementation of the 16 schemes out of the total of 48 schemes included in the plan.

Economic Resources. Agriculture is by far the most important of the natural resources in the district. Agricultural land covering a net cultivated area of about 10,19,629 acres in 1965-66 is not only the principal source of the livelihood of the people but is also the principal source of agro-industrial raw material such as, cotton, cotton seed, groundnut, castor seed, etc. The land under cultivation can be classified into the following categories, such as, black cotton soil, medium deep black soil, shallow soil, *kharadi* and *baradi* soil. Black soil however occupies the largest proportion of the cultivated soil, and is found in the Arvi tahsil and some parts of Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils. The Wardha valley contains very fertile tracts of soil. These soils are suitable for cotton, as well as for wheat, jowar, groundnut, gram, *tur* and sesamum.

Forests. Forests are valuable national wealth and play an important role in building the national economy. They not only supply fuel, timber, building material and some raw materials for industries but also help to increase the fertility of agricultural land by preventing soil erosion and by guaranteeing assured rainfall.

Wardha district is not bestowed with this wealth as most of the forests in the district are scattered in small patches and do not possess valuable species such as teak and seaml. They cover an area of about 2.20 lakh acres and are not very productive. The development programme for forests has, therefore, to concentrate on plantation of denuded areas, afforestation (especially of valuable species), demarcation of working plans and providing roads in the inaccessible areas.

Under the plan programmes, 70 acres of forest land was brought under valuable trees during the Second Plan and 530 acres during the Third Plan. Besides, an area of about 377 acres of denuded forests was afforested during the Second Plan and 200 acres during the Third Plan.

Agrarian Economy. The economy of the district is mainly based on agriculture. As per the 1961 Census there are 107,147 workers classified as cultivators, and 137,657 persons as agricultural labourers. Thus, the total agricultural population is enumerated at 2,44,504 which constituted about 77.3 per cent. of the total working population of the district. The 1951 Census had enumerated 62 per cent of the district population as dependent on agriculture.*

*The basis of classification of occupational groups in 1951 and 1961 Censuses was different.

Agriculture is, thus, the principal source of livelihood of the people. In the nature of things, the development activities have to start from the improvement in agricultural structure to revitalise the society at the base and to ensure a higher level of agricultural production to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains. It may be stated here that this sphere of economic activity was neglected through ages, the result being low productivity and unprofitability of cultivation.

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Agrarian Economy.

The agrarian structure of the district economy can be judged from the pattern of land utilisation. About 73 per cent of the total geographical area is available for cultivation while the rest is classified under forests, barren lands, pastures, trees, area put to non-agricultural uses, etc. Of the area under cultivation about 66 per cent is actually under cultivation, and about 7 per cent is under fallow and culturable waste. Hence the only scope of increasing the area under cultivation is to reduce the percentage of area under fallow. But the scope of extensive cultivation on this count is not wide. The development plans for agriculture have to adopt methods of intensive cultivation to bring about an increase in production. The path of agricultural progress lies through adoption of hybrid seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, plant protection measures, and irrigation, the most important of all.

There has been remarkable progress in the various aspects of intensive cultivation in the district. The agriculturists have realised the importance and feasibility of intensive cultivation. They have become conscious of the profitability and efficacy of improved methods of farming. There is greater awareness than before that ploughing with the iron plough, sowing with the coultured drill and interculturing in a scientific manner lead to higher productivity of agriculture. Cultivation with mechanised implements has found its beginning in the district. The use of green manures as well as chemical fertilisers is becoming more and more popular. Plant protection measures and the use of pesticides, insecticides and fungicides which were hardly known to the agriculturists in the past have come to occupy an important place in the cultural practices in the district.

The agrarian revolution initiated by the Maharashtra Government has generated a new spirit of enthusiasm among the agriculturists. The call of the Government to use hybrid seeds is met with a good measure of success in the cultivation of jowar, groundnut and *bajri*. The improved varieties of cotton and wheat evolved in the government research farms have become very common. The hybrid seed movement has been successful in multiplying production and income of the cultivators.

The crop pattern in the district ensures a reasonable balance between the principal food and non-food crops, viz., jowar and cotton, respectively. The jowar crop covers an area of about 28 per cent of the gross cropped area, while cotton accounts for about 40 per cent of the gross area.

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Agrarian Economy.

The level of production and area under various crops during the First and the Second Five Year Plans, and the projected figures for the Third and the Fourth Plans are given below* :—

(Area in 00' acres and
Production in 00' tons)

	First Plan		Second Plan		Third Plan		Fourth Plan	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Cotton	3,637	580	3,723	507	3,725	652	3,750	832
Total Foodgrains	5,523	1,535	5,643	1,224	5,785	1,456	5,814	1,893
Rice	33	8	54	14	83	27	120	35
Wheat	913	171	1,098	162	1,067	232	1,087	302
Other cereals	3,325	884	3,243	673	3,375	810	3,378	1,053
Pulses	1,252	472	1,248	375	1,260	387	1,264	503
Sugarcane	1	1	1	1	20	20	80	80
Oil seeds	483	55	537	57	483	76	485	97

*Agricultural
Development
Programmes.*

Second Five Year Plan.—The agricultural development programme during the Second Plan in this district related mainly to reclamation of land, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, distribution of fertilisers, plant protection measures, etc.

For reclamation of lands under grass and bushes one tractor unit was established by the Government at Wardha, and an area of 32,261 acres was reclaimed during the plan, in addition to the area of 22,621 acres reclaimed during the First Plan.

In order to meet the increasing demand for improved seeds eight seed multiplication farms with a total area of 430 acres were established in the district. These farms evolved 4,440 quintals of improved seeds which were distributed to the registered seed growers for further multiplication. During the plan period 39,439 quintals of improved seeds were distributed and used on 6,60,500 acres of land.

In keeping with the rising demand for green manures and artificial fertilisers, a number of measures were taken to conserve the available manures and to encourage compost manures by giving subsidy. During the Second Plan 29,584 tons of town compost, 75,793 tons of other compost manures and 598 quintals of fertilisers were distributed which benefited 68,960 acres as against 40,120 acres during the First Plan.

Plant protection measures were deemed an important part of agricultural development. Under the scheme 78,785 lbs. of insecticides were distributed in the district. In order to increase the production of citrus fruits the government granted loans worth Rs. 1,13,000 to the cultivators at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre. An agricultural school was set up in the district to meet the needs of trained personnel.

Third Five Year Plan.—Agricultural development received the urgent attention of the planning authorities in this plan. With the saturation of the possibilities of extensive cultivation, agricultural development was

* Source.—District Statistical Officer, Wardha.

deemed possible only by adopting better agrarian practices, use of improved seeds, fertilisers, scientific measures of plant protection and expansion of the area under irrigation. For this purpose ten district level schemes were formulated with a total plan outlay of Rs. 37·76 lakhs. Consequent upon the deficit food position, the government launched upon intensive *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns. This raised the total expenditure on agricultural development in the district to Rs. 49·17 lakhs during the plan.

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 Agrarian Economy
 Agricultural Development Programmes.

Cotton is the principal crop in the district occupying about 40 per cent of the total cropped area. In order to improve the cultivation of this crop, the 'co-ordinated cotton extension scheme' was undertaken to cover more area under improved seed of cotton. The scheme was meant to cover the entire district under the new strains of cotton. During 1964-65 and 1965-66 about 7,989 and 6,228 quintals, respectively, of new strains of cotton seed were procured. Eradication of pests and diseases was sought to be done in various ways including aerial and ground spraying of the necessary chemicals. During 1965-66 cotton crop over about 38,109 acres benefited from ground spraying and about 10,137 acres from aerial spraying. Under the 'plant protection service' appliances like sprayers, and dusters were distributed at subsidised rates. During the plan period 722 implements, 449 sprayers and 211 dusters were distributed. An amount of Rs. 6·71 lakhs was spent on this service against the targeted amount of Rs. 4·80 lakhs.

A scheme for intensive cultivation of food crops in selected areas was undertaken with a plan outlay of Rs. 2·77 lakhs. The scheme was implemented from the third year of the plan in seven blocks wherein efforts were made to encourage increased production of jowar and wheat, and covered an area of about 1·03 lakh acres in 1964-65.

Multiplication of improved seeds was accorded an important place in the agricultural development in this plan. During the plan period the eight seed multiplication farms multiplied and distributed 699 quintals of wheat seed, 485 quintals of jowar seed, 65 quintals of *tur* seed, 14 quintals of *mug* and 15 quintals of paddy. The plan provided for the establishment of taluka seed farms with agricultural research facilities.

The plan also provided for expansion of the facilities for training in scientific agriculture. The scheme for propagation of improved agricultural implements envisaged to distribute 5,754 iron ploughs and 75 dry farming sets. The horticultural development programme accounted for Rs. 8·85 lakhs spent by way of loans and subsidy. The scheme covered new plantation in 1,830 acres during the first four years and 206 acres in the last year. It also covered rejuvenation programme in 1,066 acres against the target of 500 acres.

Irrigation is by far the most important part of the programme of agricultural development. Agriculture still remains an unpredictable gamble in the monsoons. The present poor productivity and profitability of agricultural operations are mainly due to the lack of irrigation facilities. This aspect received some attention of the planners in the recent past.

At present the district is very much deficient in irrigation facilities, as only about 1·6 per cent of the gross cropped area is under irrigation. The government, however, undertook irrigation schemes, such as, construction of *bandharas*, construction and repairs of wells and installation of pumps for lift irrigation. By the end of the First Plan 833 wells were constructed and 651 electric motors and oil engines were installed by

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granting *tagai* loans. Besides, improvement of the below mentioned irrigation tanks which were begun in the First Plan was completed during the Second Plan. They were (1) Samudrapur Nistar tank, (2) Nandori Nistar tank, (3) Waigaon Haldya Nistar tank, (4) Kelgar tank, and (5) Karanja tank. A *bandhara* was constructed across the Gaimukh *Nala* near the village Garpit.

The Third Plan provided for an outlay of Rs. 37.93 lakhs for construction of wells, installation of pumping sets and minor irrigation works. The planned outlay, however, could not be spent during the plan period. The programme of construction of wells met with good results as 1408 wells were constructed as against the target of 1200. About 619 pumping sets were installed for lift irrigation purposes.

The construction of the Ashti tank taken up during the Second Plan was completed during the Third Plan. The tank has an irrigation potential of 900 acres. Besides, construction of the Wagholi *bandhara*, Dongargaon tank and Borkhedi tank was undertaken during the Third Plan. On completion these tanks were expected to create an irrigation potential of 3346 acres.

In addition to the above minor irrigation schemes, a medium irrigation project on the Bor river, was completed during the Third Plan. It has created an irrigation potential of 12,000 acres of land and is calculated to benefit a sizeable part of the district. This will change the agrarian economy of the district to a considerable extent.

Soil Conservation.

Soil conservation is an important measure of agricultural planning as it brings about three advantages *viz.*, (i) prevention of soil erosion, (ii) conservation of soil moisture, and (iii) augmentation of water supply to the under ground water table. Soil conservation programme was taken up in the district in the last year of the Second Plan. During 1960-61 an area of 22,998 acres was surveyed and bunding was done over an area of 3,745 acres.

The programme received greater attention during the Third Plan, and covered an area of 76,000 acres under bunding. The scheme accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 37.74 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs. 27.20 lakhs.

Industrialisation.

Wardha district is an underdeveloped area as regards industrialisation. Industries provide employment to only 9.1 per cent. of the total working population. Of the population engaged in industrial activity, only a small proportion seems to be engaged in the modern industrial units other than textile mills. Out of the 36 factories registered under the Factories Act about fifty per cent employ 50 workers per day on an average. About 78.5 per cent of the factory workers are found to be employed in the three textile mills and three oil mills.

The cotton textile industry, the principal industry in the district, is the oldest organised industry which found its beginning with the opening of the spinning mill at Hinganghat in 1881. This was followed by the establishment of spinning and weaving mills at Pulgaon and Hinganghat. In 1904 the district had two spinning and weaving mills, one spinning mill, 16 cotton presses and 39 ginning factories. The bulk of the ginning and pressing factories were established between 1890 and 1904.

In the subsequent period a number of small industrial units were established. But the employment potential and capital base of most of these units was by no means large. Table No. 1 gives the statistics of the registered factories in the district in 1963 and 1964.*

*Source.—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

TABLE No. 1.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

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Industrialisation.

Name of the Industry	Year	No. of working factories	No. of working factories submitting returns	No. of Mandays worked during the year	Average daily No. of workers employed	Working factories not submitting returns	
						Number	Estimated average daily workers employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cotton Ginning and Baling.	1963	17	12	1,45,177	1,023	5	333
	1964	17	15	1,90,327	1,301	2	140
Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Cotton Textiles.	1963	3	3	16,63,544	5,366	..	....
	1964	3	3	18,06,995	5,854	..	....
Rice and Dal Mills	1963	4	3	15,791	68	1	4
	1964	5	5	11,365	66	..	....
Manufacture of Edible Oils (other than hydrogenated oil).	1963	4	4	70,021	265	..	....
	1964	4	4	50,444	235	..	....
Tobacco Manufacture	1963	2	1	14,945	49	1	50
	1964	..	..	..	..	..	....
Saw Mills	1963	3	3	7,927	26	..	....
	1964	3	3	5,441	18	..	....
Leather and Leather Products including Foot-wear.	1963	1	1	7,500	25	..	....
	1964	1	1	8,019	27	..	....
Machinery (other than electrical machinery).	1963	1	1	11,396	37	..	....
	1964	1	1	7,575	25	..	....
All other Industries not elsewhere classified.	1963	2	2	12,114	42	..	....
	1964	2	2	14,431	49	..	....
Total	1963	37	30	19,48,415	6,901	7	387
	1964	36	34	20,94,597	7,575	2	140

Wardha district does not possess minerals or forest resources which could help industrial growth. The existing industrial raw materials in the district consist of cotton and a few oil seeds. This is the principal reason for the industrial backwardness and the prevalence of processing industries. The principal manufacturing industry, viz., cotton textile, is located at Hinganghat and Pulgaon because of the availability of raw cotton. The future expansion of this industry is quite feasible if the necessary entrepreneurship and capital investment emerges. However, as things stand, the existing textile mills at Hinganghat are facing acute financial difficulties. They were closed for some time due to unsound financial position. The State Government, however, rescued the unemployed workers by starting the mills under State management. Naturally the future development of industries in Wardha is limited to the growth of small-scale agro-industries and a few demand based industries. The category of agro-industries may comprise manufacture of surgical cotton, sanitary towels, extraction of cotton seed oil, solvent extraction from oil-cake, dairy products, etc. The demand based industries may comprise power loom industry, soap manufacturing and the manufacture of agricultural implements, fertilisers, spare parts, engineering goods, electrical appliances, etc.

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Industrialisation.

In view of the concentration of banana plantation at Selu, the Small Industries Service Institute, Bombay, in its Small Scale Industrial Area Survey Report recommended the establishment of a plant for dehydration of bananas at Wardha. Such a plant, however, would require a sizable area under banana cultivation, and a considerable increase in banana production.

The above mentioned Report also recommended a factory each for the manufacture of surgical cotton and agricultural implements. The essential raw material for surgical cotton is available in ample quantity. This will be a raw material oriented industry with less capital requirements and simple machinery. The recommendation therefore, deserves serious consideration. The manufacture of agricultural implements implies the establishment of a demand oriented industry, and hence will find a ready market for the products.

The *Draft Report on the Intensive Development of Small Industries, Wardha Project* suggested the establishment of a chrome tanning factory, a bone mill and a factory manufacturing skim milk powder and infant foods. The essential raw materials and equipment for a chrome tannery and a bone mill can be made available in the district, and small scale units can be successfully organised. However, the manufacture of skim milk and baby food requires sophisticated machinery, advanced techniques, intelligent entrepreneurship and heavy capital outlay. It may be mentioned that the production of milk, which is concentrated in the vicinity of Arvi, is not in surplus quantity after meeting the usual consumption needs in the district and surrounding area.* The problem will have to be considered on this background.

Agricultural
Marketing.

Agricultural marketing in the past was brought with numerous malpractices which were highly injurious to the interests of the farmers. The poverty and ignorance of the latter deprived the agriculturist of the full value of his produce. The existence of numerous middlemen and agents put the agriculturist to immense losses in the marketing of his produce. This state of affairs attracted the attention of the governing authorities which resulted in the enactment of the Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Markets Act of 1932. This enactment sought to regulate the trade in cotton, and was subsequently amended in 1937. The marketing of foodgrains was regulated under the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1935. These enactments were followed by the Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act in 1954. After the merger of Vidarbha region, the Maharashtra Government decided to have a unified enactment for the various regions in the State, and passed the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Markets (Regulation) Act in 1963.† All the important markets in the district, viz., Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat, Pulgaon and Sindi are brought under the purview of the Act. This has saved the agriculturist from the malpractices and incidental loss he had to incur. It is also believed that a fair and assured price for his produce should serve as an incentive to the agriculturist to increase production. It may be noted here that monopoly procurement of jowar and paddy by the Government has been introduced in the district since 1964. Under this system the Government purchases jowar and paddy on a levy basis at stipulated prices which are much lower than those in the open market. In this connection it may be mentioned that higher floor prices than the present one may, however, serve the purpose of increasing production and productivity.

*It is noteworthy that huge quantity of milk is transported from Dhulia to Nagpur daily.

†For details see Chapter 6, Section II : Regulated Markets.

A network of roads and railway routes is highly conducive to economic development in general and industrial growth in particular. In this regard Wardha district is fairly served by good roads and railways as mentioned below :—

- (1) Bombay-Howrah railway route,
- (2) Delhi-Madras railway route,
- (3) Pulgaon-Arvi branch line,
- (4) Bombay-Calcutta national highway,
- (5) Nagpur-Hyderabad national highway,
- (6) Wardha-Nagpur road,
- (7) Wardha-Yeotmal road,
- (8) Wardha-Arvi road,
- (9) Wardha-Hinganghat road,
- (10) Pulgaon-Talegaon road.

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Transport
Facilities.

Road development received a fair deal in the five year plans of the district. During the First Plan about 32 miles of roads were constructed and 38 miles of village roads were repaired. During the Second Plan about 58 miles of roads were constructed and a few old roads were repaired. The programme under the Third Plan marked the construction of 60 miles of roads, while the amount spent on road development amounted to Rs. 26.42 lakhs. The following statement gives the statistics of road mileage in the district in 1958, 1961, 1964, 1965 and 1966.¹

Category	1958 +	1961*	1964*	1965*	1966*
1. National highways ..	44.312	72.521	107.10	107.10	107.12
2. State highways ..	123.875	216.658	325.23	325.23	325.30
3. Major district roads ..	65.093	143.587	149.00	165.00	167.00
4. Other district roads ..	33.067	60.448	63.60	63.60	63.00
5. Village roads ..	13.560	44.157	45.90	45.90	46.00
Total ..	269.907	537.371	690.83	706.83	708.42

+Road length in miles.

*Road length in kilometres.

Co-operative institutions are widely accepted as fostering democratic ideals and as a good substitute for individualism and competition. They are regarded as the best means of improving productivity, marketing and distribution, and a powerful factor in social regeneration. The co-operative movement has achieved a remarkable progress during the planning era. The number of co-operative societies increased from 266 at the beginning of the First Plan to 741 by June 1965, while the membership increased from 3,493 to 65,069 in the district. The following statement gives the statistics regarding the progress of the movement in the district from 1955 to 1965.

Year	No. of Societies	No. of members	Share capital	Working capital
			(in Rs.)	(in Rs.)
1955-56 ..	324	9,697	2,45,055	14,24,143
1960-61 ..	566	42,511	26,51,688	1,71,11,020
1964-65 ..	741	65,069	91,93,000	5,17,08,000

¹Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra Government.

CHAPTER 9. The development of Co-operation in the Second Plan was undertaken in the light of recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank of India, which emphasised the need of State partnership in the co-operative societies in order to strengthen the movement. The development programme mainly consisted of extension of agricultural credit, organisation of farming societies and grain depots, and amalgamation of small societies into bigger ones.

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Since the National Development Council recommended organisation of small service co-operatives, the policy of large-sized multipurpose societies was discarded and it was decided to convert all large-sized societies into service co-operative societies. Accordingly 263 credit societies were converted into service co-operatives.

The Third Plan aimed at strengthening the co-operative movement and stressed upon extension of agricultural credit, development of co-operative marketing and organisation of farming societies. The Plan provided an amount of Rs. 19.77 lakhs for district level schemes against which Rs. 14.65 lakhs were actually spent during the plan. By the end of June 1965 there were 370 service co-operatives, 10 large-sized societies and 20 multipurpose societies functioning in the district. In addition, the District Central Co-operative Bank and the District Land Development Bank were functioning as central financing agencies. The co-operative movement also made some progress in the field of joint farming.

Price Trends. The study of price trends is helpful in understanding the general economic situation and standard of living of the people in the district. Apart from empirical interest it gives an insight into the economic condition of the community of people from time to time.

The Wardha District Gazetteer published in 1906 gives an account of the trends of prices from 1855 to 1903, which is reproduced below.*

"Prices in former years.—The average prices for the years 1855-61 as obtained by Mr. Purshotam Das from the account books of four different firms were wheat 86 lbs. per rupee, linseed 74 lbs., cotton 20½ lbs, and juar 116 lbs. Immediately after 1861 the price of cotton was enormously inflated by the American War and those of grain followed in its course. The prices of the quinquennium 1861-65 were nearly or quite treble those of the preceding decade in the case of wheat, linseed, juar and cotton. In 1867 the railway was opened and various causes have since combined to prevent a fall to anything like the old level. But the 30 year's settlement did not take account of the heavy inflation after 1861 because it was not foreseen that it would be permanent. The settlement was not undertaken for the purpose of raising the revenue, which it was considered was already sufficiently high, but of equalising its incidence. It took in fact very little account of assets of prices, and left the revenue at practically the same figure as had been paid during the preceding 40 years. At the settlement of 1892-94 the Settlement Officer arrived at the conclusion that the general rise in prices since the period preceding the 30 year's settlement (1862-63) had been 150 per cent on the average of the four staple crops. The price of cotton had more than trebled. The average rates for the years 1888-92, which were taken as those prevailing at the time of settlement, were wheat 34 lbs., linseed 26 lbs., juar 48 lbs., and cotton 5 lbs. per rupee. Juar is the staple food of the District, but its wealth is derived from the cotton crop, and as juar is practically not grown for export its price does not greatly affect the cultivators."

*Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, 1906, Vol. A., pp. 133-35.

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Recent rates.—Since 1891 the price of ginned cotton has risen as high as 3·8 lbs. per rupee in 1893, while in 1898 and 1899 it has been as cheap as 6 lbs. It has generally, however, varied between 4 and 5 lbs. and in most years has been higher than the settlement price. In 1903 it was 4·2 lbs. and in 1904 rose to 3·8 lbs. It is certain that the people have reaped very large profits from the sale of cotton. The cultivator, however, usually sells his cotton uncleaned, and the price of uncleaned cotton in rupees per *khandi* of 9 maunds is the one commonly known to the people. The price of *juar* has always been above the settlement rate since 1891. The average price during the decade 1891-1900 was 36 lbs. and between 1901 and 1903, 40 lbs. The highest point touched was 21 lbs. in 1897. In the famine years *juar* has not always been procurable in sufficient quantities to meet the demand for consumption. Wheat and linseed have also never since been so low as at settlement. The highest price of wheat was 16 lbs. in 1900, the average for the five years 1891-95, 29 lbs. and for the years 1901-04, 22 lbs. Linseed has fetched very high prices in recent years, the retail rate having in some years been double the settlement rate and seldom less than 50 per cent. higher. The average price for the decade 1891-1900 was 18 lbs. and for 1901-04, 15 lbs. The fact that such prices have not induced the cultivators to put a larger area under this oil seed appears to be eloquent testimony to the profits reaped from cotton cultivation."

Prices of miscellaneous articles.—"The prices of other commodities have not increased in the same ratio as those of agricultural produce. Previous to the abolition of the salt customs line in 1874, the price of salt varied between 15½ and 17 lbs. a rupee during the years 1860-1875. On the reduction of the duty it fell to 20 lbs. to 22 lbs. between 1876 and 1890. Between 1891 and 1903 the price remained almost uniform at a little cheaper than 21 lbs. Locally it is said that the ordinary rate for considerable quantities has been a rupee for a maund of 23 lbs. On the first remission of taxation in 1903 the price went down to 14 annas a maund but advanced again on the destruction of a considerable stock by fire in Bombay. In 1904 the retail price of salt was 21·7 lbs. Mirzapur sugar sells at Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8 per maund of 20 lbs. or 5½ to 6½ lbs. per rupee, and Mauritius sugar at about Rs. 2-8 per maund of 8 lbs. a rupee, being sometimes a little cheaper. *Ghi* sells at Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8 per maund of 24 lbs., and its retail price is 2 lbs. per rupee. Cotton seed fetches Rs. 1-4 per maund of 40 seers and *juar* stalks Rs. 15 per thousand bundles in the country and Rs. 20 in towns. An acre yields 500 bundles. Grass generally sells at Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per thousand bundles in towns. The price of fuel has also risen largely and a cartload costs Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4."

In the subsequent period the purchasing power of the rupee fell to some extent. The prices of almost all goods rose considerably. The trend of rising prices was remarkably discernible during the first world war and the years following it. This state of affairs continued till the economic devastation caused by the Great Depression of 1930. The Depression which produced an adverse impact on the economies of the U. S. A., the U. K. and France had an adverse effect on the prices of primary goods in the international markets. The crisis in the international markets had an unavoidable impact on the demand for and prices of agricultural produce in India. These conditions caused a momentous fall in the prices of all goods in the Indian markets. The downward trend of prices continued till 1933 after which there was a revival of prices and international demand.

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The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 was a fateful event in the economic history of India which then formed a part of the British Empire. India had to experience a multitude of economic difficulties incidental to the war time economy. The prices of consumers goods rose in a sporadic manner because of shortages. The scarcity of goods encouraged a trail of black marketing and hoarding. This made it imperative on the Government to enforce rationing of consumers goods, such as, sugar, cloth, kerosene, rice, wheat, jowar, *bajri* and a number of articles. The cessation of hostilities in 1945 brought down the prices to some extent. The next significant event which brought about the rise in prices was the Korean War boom. The international markets showed signs of inflationary pressure which were actually felt in India as well. But the effect of this boom was conducive to the general economic conditions in India. After the boom there was a slight fall in prices, but it was only short lived.

The price situation improved during 1953, 1954 and 1955. This could mainly be attributed to the increase in agricultural production and favourable harvest conditions. The trend of prices took an upward swing from 1956-57, and recorded its peak level in 1959-60. The 1959-60 prices were by far the highest after the Korean War boom. The favourable harvests of 1960-61 and 1961-62 brought down the prices of agricultural commodities.

The outbreak of hostilities with communist China was an unfortunate event in the economic history of this country. The hostilities had a very adverse impact on the general economic situation. The conditions of war did not encourage the development of industries as it generally happens in other countries. In fact possibilities of sudden recession developed out of rising prices.

The trend of prices of important commodities between 1962 and 1965 as elaborated in the Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Wardha District* are furnished below:

Prices in 1962-64—

The foreign invasion combined with failure of crops in 1961-62 resulted in rising prices. The authorities therefore decided to collect data on retail prices at Wardha and three centres in rural areas. The prices showed a downward trend during a short interval between January and July 1963, after which there was an upward swing. The prices of rice, wheat, jowar and *bajri* rose by 27,98,199 and 75 per cent, respectively, over the period between July 1963 and December 1964. The prices of gram *dal*, *tur dal*, *mug*, *udid* and *masur* increased by 16,72,69,14 and 183 per cent, respectively during the same period.

Consequent upon shortage of sugar, the prices of *gul* rose by 51 per cent over the period between July 1963 and December 1964. Groundnut oil rose from Rs. 2.10 per kilogram in June 1963 to Rs. 3.25 in September 1964. The prices of *vanaspathi* and linseed oil registered a similar trend during the period.

*Official publication of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

Prices in 1965.

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The behaviour of prices did not fail to show a rising trend in 1965. The prices recorded at the district headquarters showed percentage increase of 92·9 in case of wheat (medium), 89·6 in case of *bajri*, 167·2 for gram *dal* and 65·8 for *tur dal* in December 1965 over those in 1962. The prices of jowar and rice were not recorded as they were prohibited to be sold in the open market. The prices of sugar and *gul* also increased to a great extent.

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Groundnut oil and *vanaspati* registered an increase of 49, and 34·3 per cent, respectively at the end of 1965. The percentage increase in prices of dhotis, saris and shirting cloth was recorded at 20·3, 6·7, and 30·3, respectively over the said period. Miscellaneous articles, such as, brass utensils, washing soap, cigarettes, etc. also showed a rising trend of prices.

Tables No. 2 and 3 furnish the statistics of wholesale and retail prices prevailing at Wardha town.



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TABLE No. 2

WHOLESALE PRICES OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PREVAILING AT WARDHA DURING THE PERIOD 1962 TO 1966.
(Prices in Rs.)

Year/Month	Minimum Maximum	Rice		Wheat		Jowar		Gram		Arhar Dal	Mung Dal	Udid Dal	Masoor Dal
		Fine	Medium	Medium	Coarse	White	Yellow	Whole	Gram Dal				
November 1962	.. .. .	69	64	52	47	..	44	48	55	59	57	81	80
December 1962	.. .. .	71	65	52	46	43	44	44	53	71	55	73	75
1963	.. Minimum Maximum	70 83	62 77	50 43	37 47	36 37	23 37	42 47	51 60	71 88	50 58	65 84	62 79
1964	.. Minimum Maximum	80 110	62 96	58 100	53 94	38 50	34 72	53 106	58 126	87 135	64 94	81 90	83 125
1965	.. Minimum Maximum	74 74	70 70	79 116	73 111	.. ..	.. ..	92 135	115 172	106 125	83 102	82 95	97 121
1966	.. Minimum Maximum	.. ..	.. ..	99 109	94 109	.. ..	.. ..	116 125	150 168	104 110	91 114	90 120	99 125

TABLE No. 3

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES PREVAILING
AT WARDHA DURING THE YEAR 1964-1965.

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Commodity	Quality	Unit	Year	(Price in Rs.)			
				Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Average	
<i>Cereals.</i>							
Rice Clean (Fine)	Chinoor	Kilogram	1964	0.84	1.12	0.93	
			1965	..	..	..
Rice Clean (Medium).	Luchai	Do.	1964	1.00	0.75	0.84	
			1965	..	..	..
Rice Clean (Coarse)	Bagad	Do.	1964	0.68	0.88	0.74	
			1965	..	..	..
Wheat (Medium)	Chawalkata	Do.	1964	0.61	0.65	0.83	
			1965	1.31	0.86	1.08	
Wheat (Coarse)	Lalkata	Do.	1964	0.57	1.03	0.78	
			1965	0.78	1.21	1.02	
Jowar (White)	Gaorani	Do.	1964	0.40	0.62	0.51	
			1965	..	..	..
Jowar (Yellow)	Do.	Do.	1964	0.37	0.72	0.57	
			1965	..	..	..
Bajri	....	Do.	1964	0.46	0.82	0.55
			1965	0.76	1.12	0.91	
<i>Pulses</i>							
Gram (Whole)	....	Do.	1964	0.57	1.12	0.78
			1965	0.97	1.37	1.20	
Gram (Dal)	Do.	1964	0.70	1.56	0.95	
			1965	1.31	1.76	1.55	
Arhar (Dal)	Polished	Do.	1964	0.93	1.41	1.08	
			1965	1.12	1.68	1.26	

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TABLE No. 3—(contd.)

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Commodity	Quality	Unit	Year	Prices (in Rs.)		
				Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Average
Mung (Dal)	Kilogram.	1964 ..	0.70	1.05	0.89
			1965 ..	0.87	1.04	0.96
Udid (Dal)	.. Gaorani ..	Do. ..	1964 ..	0.84	0.94	0.89
			1965 ..	0.87	1.00	0.95
Masur (Dal)	.. .. .	Do. ..	1964 ..	0.86	1.37	1.04
			1965 ..	1.05	1.50	1.23
Sugar	.. B. Type ..	Do. ..	1964 ..	1.29	1.32	1.30
			1965 ..	1.29	1.29	1.29
Gul	.. Papadi ..	Do. ..	1964 ..	0.96	1.28	1.13
			1965 ..	0.83	0.98	0.92
Groundnut oil	.. .. .	Do. ..	1964 ..	2.12	3.80	2.56
			1965 ..	2.48	3.72	3.04
Vanaspati	.. .. .	Do. ..	1964 ..	3.19	4.00	3.64
			1965 ..	4.00	4.55	4.15
Kerosene	.. .. .	Litre ..	1964 ..	0.45	0.45	0.45
			1965 ..	0.45	0.51	0.47
<i>Clothing</i>						
Dhoti	.. 10×9 Yds.	Pair ..	1964 ..	12.50	17.53	14.81
			1965 ..	14.58	16.29	15.10
Sari	.. 9 Yds.	Pair ..	1964 ..	32.00	40.25	34.29
			1965 ..	36.00	36.00	36.00
Shirting	.. Long cloth.	Metre	1964 ..	1.75	1.89	1.79
			1965 ..	1.46	1.89	1.59
Coating	.. Empress Mill Qudra.	Do. ..	1964 ..	2.67	4.50	3.69
			1965 ..	2.68	2.68	2.68
Blouse Piece	.. Do.	Do. ..	1964 ..	2.76	3.06	3.00
			1965 ..	3.16	3.16	3.16

After 1965—

The price situation took an extremely adverse turn after the Indo-Pakistan war in the autumn of 1965. There was acute shortage of most of the foodgrains, and consumers goods. Speculative hoarding by unscrupulous traders added to the grave situation. The entire price situation appeared like a crisis. The bad harvest in 1966-67 contributed to the crisis which necessitated a positive approach to the problem by the government action.

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Agriculture, as stated earlier, is the principal occupation of the largest proportion of the working population in the district. Nearly 77·3 per cent of the total working population in 1961 followed agriculture as their occupation. The 1961 Census enumerated 137,657 persons as agricultural labourers. It is therefore important to study the trends of wages of agricultural labourers and craftsmen.

The Wardha District Gazetteer of 1906 gives a vivid account of the wage rates of labourers and craftsmen in the district from 1873 to 1904, which is reproduced below. *

Cash wages—“The Volume of Prices and Wages in India does not contain statistics for Wardha, but those for the adjoining District of Nagpur are probably sufficiently representative of Wardha in past years. According to these an agricultural labourer earned Rs. 5 a month in 1873, Rs. 4 in 1881, Rs. 4 in 1891, and Rs. 5 in 1901. These figures indicate and probably with accuracy that wages were higher in the early seventies when the effects of the great demand for cotton caused by the American War had not yet passed off than during the subsequent period of comparative stagnation in trade and industry. Shortly after 1891 the demand for labour revived, and in 1893 the wages of an agricultural labourer are quoted at Rs. 5-11 a month. This rate has been adhered to in subsequent years, the figure for 1901 being Rs. 5-10, for 1902 Rs. 6 and for 1903 Rs. 5-12. The figures though in themselves significant as indicating a rise in the wages of unskilled labour of nearly 50 per cent since 1891, probably understate the rates prevailing for the last three years. In 1902 the daily wages of mill hands were returned as 4 to 5 annas for a man and 3 annas for a woman, as against 3 annas for a man and 1½ to 2 annas for a woman in 1891. In 1904 the wages in factories were 6 annas for a man and 4 annas for a woman. It is probable that a male labourer can earn a minimum of Rs. 6 a month at any kind of unskilled labour, and this represents a rise of 50 per cent on the rates of 1891. Such an increase in the wages obtainable by the large class of unskilled labourers who form the lowest stratum of the population is a very substantial indication of general prosperity. The wages of skilled artisans were shown as Rs. 15 in 1891 and Rs. 20 in 1903. They are reported to vary between 6 annas and 12 annas a day according to the very different degrees of proficiency of such artisans as masons, carpenters and blacksmiths.”

Grain Wages, Farm-servants.—“Farm-servants are usually engaged by the year from the first day of Chaitra (April). But in many cases they are only taken on for six months. If paid in grain the customary wages of a farm-servant are 6 *kuros* or 120 lbs. of *juar* a month and from Rs. 20 to 25 a year in cash or 8 *kuros* a month and Rs. 5 in cash. Formerly it is said that they received only 5 *kuros* a month and two to five rupees annually. Besides this, the farm-servant receives 5 *kuros* or 100 lbs. of *juar* in the pod at harvest, his food on four or five festivals, and a blanket and a pair of shoes annually; and while he is watching the *juar* crop he picks as many of the heads as he wishes to eat. These grain wages work

* Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, 1906, Vol. A. pp. 135-38

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out to about Rs. 60 a year, taking *juar* at 42 lbs. to the rupee. But the servants frequently demand to be paid in cash and their cash wages vary between Rs. 60 and Rs. 80. At last settlement (1892-94) Mr. Purshotam Das stated that agricultural servants hired by the year received cash or grain wages to the amount of Rs. 3 a month. The wages of private graziers employed by *malguzars* or large tenants are the same as those of farm-servants. To the village graziers who pasture cattle by the month for hire, the fees are 2 annas a month for a cow and 4 annas for a buffalo. For the extra labour required in weeding and cutting the crops women are more commonly employed than men. The autumn crops only are weeded *juar* as a rule once and cotton two or three times. Women are employed in weeding and are paid 3 or 4 pice if they work from midday till evening which is a common practice in the rains, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas for working the whole day. The weeding of cotton is estimated to cost from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 an acre. Men are employed for cutting the *juar* stalks and receive 3 *pailis* or $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of grain a day. Women cut off the ears from the stalks and get 2 *pailis* or 5 lbs each. If extra labourers are employed for threshing and winnowing they are paid at the same rate, but the work is usually done by the cultivator with his family. The picking of cotton is sometimes paid for by a share of about a twentieth of the amount picked according to the demand for labour. This is most acute at the time of the middle pickings and the largest sums have to be paid then. If cash payment is made, the rate is 3 or 4 annas per maund of 18 seers of seed cotton. Women are almost always employed as pickers, and the work goes on from the beginning of November to the end of January. At the rate given they earn about 2 annas a day. Wheat harvesting is paid for at the rate of one *themli* or bundle for every 20 bundles cut. This yields between 3 and 4 lbs. of grain and a woman can earn one, and a man one and a half a day. Three men can cut an acre of wheat in a day. Women are employed for rooting up the linseed plants and beating them out with a short club or *mogri* and are paid 2 annas a day. Rajputs from Northern India are largely engaged for watching the crops and also as duns for collecting rents and debts. The local supply of labour is insufficient at harvest time and temporary immigration called the *jhari* takes place from Bhandara, Balaghat and Chanda. The labourers come to Wardha after the harvesting of the rice crop and return during the hot weather. During the last few years a number have settled in the District."

The rates of wages of various categories of workers fluctuated from time to time alongwith the fluctuations in prices. In the nature of things, wage rates ruled high during the First World War and the years following it. The Great Depression of 1930 brought down the wage rates to a precariously low level. The market glut during the Depression forced the rates of wages and prices downward. During the period of economic revival the wage rates rose to some extent. The Second World War set the wages on the ascent, and this trend continued in the coming years till the dawn of Independence. The Korean War boom had an inevitable effect on the earnings of the working classes.

It may, however, be noted that the rise and fall of wages did not keep pace with the rise and fall of prices. This was mainly because wages were determined by a multitude of forces which lie beyond the scope of economic analysis. Besides, the labour market is extremely disorganised and fractured to be amenable to the forces of the price mechanism.

Due to the consciousness and enlightenment during the era of planning and democratic socialism, the rates of wages of agricultural as well as non-agricultural workers increased to a great extent. This rise in wages was not determined by demand and supply but by factors like consciousness and rise in prices and cost of living.

The following statement gives the average daily wages of agricultural labourers and craftsmen at the three selected centres, viz., Selu, Karanja and Samudrapur during 1964, 1965 and 1966.

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Average Daily Wages during 1964, 1965 and 1966.*

Centre	Year	Skilled Labour			Unskilled Labour				
		Car- penter	Black- smith	Cobb- ler	Field Labour		Other Agricul- tural Labour		Herds- men
					Males	Females	Males	Females	
Selu	1964	4.00	4.08	4.00	1.79	0.66	1.70	0.64	2.00
	1965	4.50	4.09	3.02	2.49	1.00	2.48	0.97	2.21
	1966	4.94	4.50	3.48	3.06	1.19	3.06	1.19	2.50
Karanja	1964	4.00	4.42	4.60	1.84	0.70	1.68	0.67	1.50
	1965	4.75	4.85	5.00	2.12	0.70	2.29	0.74	N.A.
	1966	5.19	5.02	6.00	3.26	1.19	3.29	1.20	2.00
Samudrapur	1964	4.27	3.87	N.A.	1.69	0.88	1.69	0.91	1.25
	1965	5.05	5.05	5.00	2.02	0.97	1.94	0.97	1.86
	1966	5.00	5.00	3.67	2.13	1.03	2.03	1.03	2.03

Apart from fluctuations of wages from year to year, the daily wage rates of almost all categories of casual labour decline during the period between February and June. This period of an year is characterised by lean agricultural operations and the fall in demand for labour. This is particularly so in rural areas. The labourers are forced to accept any rate of wages offered to them.

* Source: District Statistical Officer, Wardha District, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER 10—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE IN THE LAST CENTURY CONSISTED MOSTLY IN PROVIDING SECURITY TO PERSON AND PROPERTY and raising the revenue necessary for the purpose. In other words, Police, Jails and Judiciary representing security, and Land Revenue, Excise, Registration and Stamps representing revenue formed the most important departments of the State. The Public Works department was the only other branch of sufficient importance, but its activities of construction and maintenance were, apart from roads and irrigation works, confined to buildings required for the departments of Government. With the spread of Western education and the growth of political consciousness in the country, and as a result of the gradual association of a few Indians with some aspects of the work of Government, the demand arose for the expansion of governmental activities into what were called "nation-building" departments, viz., education, health, agriculture, co-operation, etc. In the twenties and thirties of this century, after the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, greatest emphasis came to be laid on the development of these departments. When, as a result of the Government of India Act of 1935, complete popularisation of the Provincial Government took place in 1937, the new Government attempted not only to expand the 'nation-building' departments but also to take steps in the direction of creating what has now come to be generally described as a Welfare State. After the close of World War II and the attainment of Independence by India in 1947, an all-out effort is being made to achieve a Welfare State as rapidly as possible and to build up a socially directed economy. The present activities of the State, therefore, require a much more elaborate system than what was felt to be necessary during the nineteenth century.

In the description that follows in this chapter and chapters 11-17, the departments of the State Government operating in the district have been grouped as follows.—

- Chapter 10 General Administration.
- Chapter 11 Revenue Administration.
- Chapter 12 Law, Order and Justice.
- Chapter 13 Other Departments.
- Chapter 14 Local Self Government.
- Chapter 15 Education and Culture.
- Chapter 16 Medical and Public Health Services.
- Chapter 17 Other Social Services.

CHAPTER 10,

General Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER 10.

General
Administration.
ADMINISTRATIVE
DIVISIONS.

The territory which now forms Wardha district was a part of Nagpur district until 1862, when it was made a separate district on the ground that Nagpur was too large a district and that the interest of the very valuable cotton industry in this part of the Wardha valley needed special supervision. The district headquarters were first located at Kaotha near Pulgaon but were later transferred to the present site which was then village Palakwadi and which was named as Wardha after the name of river Wardha.

The district now covers an area of 6,304.1 Km² (2,434 square miles) and has, according to 1961 census, a population of 634,277. For administrative purposes, the district is divided into three tahsils, viz., Arvi, Hinganghat and Wardha. There are three *prants* or sub-divisions each comprising one tahsil. The administrative divisions as they stand at present are shown below.

Sub-Division	Tahsils	Area		Population (1961 Census)
		Km ² .	Sq. miles.	
1. Wardha	.. Wardha	.. 2,110.9	815	287,737
2. Arvi	.. Arvi	.. 2,305.1	890	179,276
3. Hinganghat	.. Hinganghat	.. 18,88.11	729	167,264
Total		.. 6,304.1	2,434	634,277

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER. Wardha district is included in Nagpur division. The Commissioner, Nagpur Division, has jurisdiction over Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Nagpur and Yeotmal districts also.

The Commissioner is the chief controlling authority of the division in all matters concerned with land revenue and the administration of the Revenue department. He acts as a link between the Collector and the Government. Appeals and revision applications against the orders of the Collector under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, and the Tenancy Law lie with him. Besides revenue matters, he is also responsible for supervision of the work of the Collectors in their capacity as District Magistrates. He is responsible for the development activities in the division and has to supervise the work of regional officers of all departments concerned with development.

The following duties have been specifically laid down for the Commissioner:—

- (a) supervision of and control over the working of revenue officers throughout the division;
- (b) exercise of executive and administrative powers to be delegated by Government or conferred on him by law;
- (c) general inspection of offices of all departments within the division;
- (d) co-ordination and supervision of the activities of all Divisional Heads of departments with particular reference to planning and development; and
- (e) integration of the administrative set-up in the incoming areas.

The Divisional Commissioner has, as the head of the administrative set-up in the division, supervisory and co-ordinating power with regard to the Zilla Parishads in the division.

The Collector is the head of the district administration and in so far as the need and exigencies of the district administration are concerned, he is expected to supervise the working of the other departments also.

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(i) *Revenue.*—The Collector is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water wherever situated) and at the same time the guardian of the interests of the public in land in so far as the interests of the Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated whether applied to agricultural or other purposes is liable to the payment of land revenue except in so far as it may be expressly exempted by a special contract. Such land revenue is of three kinds *viz.*, agricultural assessment, non-agricultural assessment and miscellaneous land revenue. The Collector's duties are in respect of (1) fixation, (2) collection and (3) accounting of all such land revenue. The assessment is fixed on each piece of land roughly in proportion to its productivity and is revised every 30 years tahsil by tahsil. A revision survey and settlement is carried out by the Land Records department before a revision is made and the Collector is expected to review the settlement report with great care and caution. The assessment is usually guaranteed against increase for a period of 30 years. The present land revenue of the district is as fixed at the first settlement in 1909 and has not been revised thereafter. Government, however, grants suspensions and remissions in bad seasons. The determination of the amount of these suspensions and remissions is the responsibility of the Collector. As regards non-agricultural assessment it can be altered when the agriculturally assessed land is used for non-agricultural purposes. At present in this district the standard rates have been made applicable in urban areas in matters of non-agricultural assessment. In the same way unassessed land used for a non-agricultural purpose is assessed to non-agricultural rates. All this has to be done by the Collector according to the provisions of the rules under Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966. The miscellaneous land revenue also has to be fixed by the Collector according to the circumstances of each case when Government land is temporarily leased. It is also realised by sale of earth, stones, usufruct of trees, revenue fines, etc.

The collection of land revenue rests with the Collector who has to see that the revenue dues are recovered punctually each year and with the minimum of coercion and that the collections are properly credited and accounted for in the branch of the *wasul-baki-navis*, both at the tahsil and district level.

The following are the statistics relating to the land revenue collections in each tahsil of Wardha district during the years 1961-62 and 1965-66.

**LAND REVENUE COLLECTION IN EACH TAHSIL OF WARDHA DISTRICT
DURING 1961-62 AND 1965-66.**

District/ Tahsil	Land Revenue in Rs.							
	Previous arrears at the beginning of the year		Total Demand (including previous arrears)		Collection		Arrears at the end of the year	
	1961-62	1965-66	1961-62	1965-66	1961-62	1965-66	1961-62	1965-66
District Total	173,270	1,201,422	1,441,225	2,162,606	761,292	1,392,573	679,993	770,033
Tahsil								
Arvi	24,688	398,502	369,786	722,573	237,256	452,041	132,530	270,532
Wardha	99,699	513,704	666,441	920,980	314,896	567,322	351,545	353,658
Hinganghat	48,883	289,216	404,998	519,053	209,140	373,210	195,858	145,843

Source : Socio-Economic Review of Wardha District, 1965-66.

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The Collector is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various other acts such as the Bombay Irrigation Act (VII of 1879), the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899), the Indian Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Bombay Entertainment Duty Act (I of 1923) and the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949). There are also other revenue Acts which contain a provision that dues under them are recoverable as arrears of land revenue. The Collector has to undertake recovery of such dues whenever necessary.

In regard to the administration of the Forest Act the ultimate responsibility for the administration of the Forest department in the district lies with the Collector and the Divisional Forest Officer is his assistant for the administration except in matters relating to the technique of forestry.

As regards the Prohibition Act, the Collector has to issue personal permits to liquor and drug addicts. In fact, he is the agency through which the Director of Prohibition and Excise arranges to have the policy of the department carried out. The administration of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act in its proper spirit rests with the Collector. He is also an appellate authority to hear appeals under various sections of these two Acts.

(ii) *Inams*.—All inams have been abolished under the Land Revenue Exemption Act, 1948, and donations or cash grants for charitable purposes granted to religious, charitable and public institutions and to the descendants of the Ruling Chiefs under the Central Provinces and Berar Revocation of Land Revenue Exemption Act, 1948, have been sanctioned.

(iii) *Public Utility*.—The Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884) and the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) regulated the grant of loans to agriculturists at cheap rates for financing their agricultural operations. The Collector has to estimate the needs of his district in accordance with the policy of Government for the time being and in the event of a bad season, to make further demands for as much money as could be usefully loaned for the purpose of tiding over the need. He has to take necessary steps for the most advantageous distribution of the amount placed at his disposal and to see that the advances so made are recovered at the proper time. After the loans are advanced to the borrowers it is the duty of the Block Development Officers and the Tahsildars to see that the loans are not utilised for purposes other than for which the same were advanced.

(iv) *Accounts*.—The separation of the treasury and revenue cadres at the district level has come into force with effect from April 1, 1955. Before the separation of the treasury work from the Revenue department, the Treasury Officer was from Revenue department and he had to perform various important executive functions in that connection. After the separation, the Treasury Officer became a member of the cadre of Maharashtra State Accounts Service and functions independently. The treasuries are under the administrative control of the Finance department. At the district headquarters the cash business has been taken over by the State Bank of India and its branches at the tahsil headquarters of Hinganghat and Arvi. Proposals are afoot to open a branch of the State Bank of India at Pulgaon in Wardha tahsil. There are no non-banking treasuries in this district. Wardha has a Treasury Officer while Arvi and Hinganghat have a Sub-Treasury Officer each and hence they are banking sub-treasuries. The accounts are submitted to the Accountant General and the instructions laid down in the Account Codes and Compilation of Treasury Rules are followed by the District Treasury. Before the separation of treasuries from Revenue department, the Collector and the Accountant General carried out periodical inspection of treasuries. As

a measure of administrative control the Collector inspects the District Treasury once in a year before the close of the financial year and the Deputy Collectors inspect the sub-treasuries in a similar way. The Collector does not, however, participate in the daily routine of treasury business. For that work the Treasury Officer is his delegate and representative.

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Quasi-judicial functions in revenue matters.—Among these functions of the Collector on the revenue side apart from hearing appeals from the decisions of the Sub-Divisional Officers under Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and various other Acts may be mentioned : (i) the revisional power exercised under Section 23 of the Bombay Mamlatdar's Courts Act (II of 1906) in respect of Tahsildar's orders under the Act (this power is delegated to the Deputy Collectors); (ii) appellate powers under Sections 53 and 57 of the Bombay Irrigation Act (VII of 1879) ; (iii) the work which the Collector does in connection with the execution of Civil Court decrees; and (iv) proceedings and awards under Section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894).

Local Self Government.—With the passing of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, vital changes were effected in the village panchayat administration. It is now looked after by village panchayats constituted for the villages. The Collector is empowered to hold elections and bye-elections to the municipalities and the village panchayats. The various acts governing local bodies have conferred upon the Collector as the Chief representative of Governmental authority to supervise the actions of the local bodies and to give them advice. Since the passing of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965, the control over the municipalities is exercised by the Director of Municipal Administration, Maharashtra State, Bombay and the Collector.

Officers of other Departments.—The officers of other departments stationed at the district headquarters can be divided into two groups (i) officers at the Divisional level and (ii) officers at the District Level.

Officers at the Divisional level : There are only two Divisional level officers stationed in Wardha district viz., Divisional Forest Officer and Divisional Soil Conservation Officer.

Officers at the District Level : (1) District and Sessions Judge, (2) District Superintendent of Police, (3) District Commandant, Home Guards, (4) Superintendent, Wardha Sub-Jail, (5) District Statistical Officer, (6) Civil Surgeon, (7) District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, (8) District Industries Officer, (9) Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, (10) District Employment Officer, (11) District Inspector of Land Records and (12) District Publicity Officer.

Their services in their particular spheres can be requisitioned by the Collector either directly or through their official superiors. These officers of the district have more or less intimate contacts with the Collector in matters relating to their departments and have to carry out his general instructions.

Magisterial.—The Collector's duties as District Magistrate are mostly executive. He is at the head of all other Executive Magistrates in the district. He exercises the powers under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code.

When authorised by the State Government the District Magistrate may invest any Magistrate subordinate to him with the necessary powers. Besides being in control of the police in the district the District Magistrate has extensive powers under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951) and other enactments for the maintenance of law and order. It is his duty to examine the records of police

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stations in order to gain insight into the state of crime within the limits of the police stations and satisfy himself that cases are being promptly disposed of.

In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate is concerned with the issue of licences and permits under the Arms Act (II of 1878), the Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899), the Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the Poisons Act (I of 1904). He has also to supervise the general administration of these Acts and functions laid down thereunder.

Sanitation and Public Health.—The duties of the Collector in the matter of sanitation are (a) to see that ordinary and special sanitary measures are initiated in cases of outbreaks of epidemic diseases, (b) to watch and stimulate the efficiency of the daily and other sanitary administration of municipal committees and other sanitary authorities, and (c) to advise and encourage local bodies to improve the permanent sanitary condition of the areas under them so far as the funds at their disposal will allow. He can freely requisition the advice and technical assistance of the District Health Office if he so requires.

District Soldier's, Sailor's and Airmen's Board.—The Collector in his capacity as the President of the District Soldier's, Sailor's, and Airmen's Board exercises overall control over the Board with the assistance of the necessary staff. He maintains liaison between the *ex-servicemen* and their dependents. No separate paid Secretary has been provided for in the district. However, the Collector who is the *ex-officio* President acts on the instructions that he may receive from the Government from time to time.

Control of essential commodities.—There are in all 610 fair price shops in this district for the sale of essential commodities.

Collector's office.

The Collector's office at Wardha is divided into sections or branches each in charge of a First Grade Clerk. These branches are under the Leave Reserve Deputy Collector and the Resident Deputy Collector at headquarters.

The branches are : (1) Local Funds; (2) Tagai; (3) Reconciliation; (4) Village Panchayat; (5) Forms and Stationery; (6) Land Records; (7) Statistical Writer; (8) Revenue Accountant; (9) *Nazul* Clerk; (10) General Clerk; (11) Revenue *Moharir*; (12) Reader to Collector; (13) Accounts section; (14) Records, Revenue and Judicial; (15) *Nazarat*; (16) Citizen's Defence; (17) Food and Civil Supplies (under the District Supply Officer); (18) Small Savings (under the Assistant Director of Small Savings); (19) Election (under Election Officer) and (20) Tenancy and Ceiling.

Sub-Divisional Officers.

Under the Collector are Sub-Divisional Officers who are either Assistant Collectors (I.A.S. Officers) or District Deputy Collectors (Members of the Maharashtra Civil Service). There are in all three sub-divisions in this district which are in charge of Sub-Divisional Officers. The Sub-Divisional Officer forms the connecting link between the Tahsildars and the Collector. A Sub-Divisional Officer exercises all the powers conferred on the Collector by the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and any other law in force or by executive orders in regard to the tahsils in his charge, except such powers as the Collector may specially reserve to himself.

Deputy Collectors.

There are five Deputy Collectors at the district headquarters for the purposes of administration. Their designations are as follows.—

1. Resident Deputy Collector and Additional District Magistrate.
2. District Supply Officer.
3. Leave Reserve Deputy Collector/Rent Controller/*Nazul* Officer, Wardha.
4. Special Deputy Collector (Land Reforms) Tenancy and Ceiling.
5. District Election Officer.

Besides the above there are the following officers of Tahsildar's rank : CHAPTER 10.

1. Special Land Acquisition Officer (General).
2. Special Land Acquisition Officer (Bor Project).
3. Assistant Director of Small Savings.

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The Collector also exercises general supervision over the office of Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, District Inspector of Land Records, District Sub-Registrar and Industries Officer. TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS.

Each Tahsil is in charge of a Tahsildar. There is also one Additional Tahsildar for tenancy law posted at each of the tahsils. There are also four to five *Naib*-Tahsildars at each of the tahsils to assist the Tahsildar in the efficient performance of the revenue and other work in the tahsil. There is also one Sales Tax *Naib*-Tahsildar for the recovery of Sales Tax and Income Tax dues. Besides, this district has the post of an Assistant District Supply Officer who is in Tahsildar's grade.

Each tahsil has been divided into five revenue circles. Each such circle contains 80-100 villages approximately. For every revenue circle a Revenue Inspector is appointed to look after the revenue work of that circle. Patwaris are appointed for *halkas*, each *halka* containing on an average three to four villages depending upon the size of the village.

(i) *Revenue*.—The Tahsildar's revenue duties are to enquire and report on cases under various sections of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and other Acts to the higher officers who have powers to dispose of the matters. There are certain powers under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, vested in the Tahsildars under which they themselves can dispose of certain matters. Functions.

In regard to the annual demand and collection of land revenue he is to prepare the *jamabandi* of the tahsil. The *jamabandi* of a tahsil is partly an audit of the previous years' accounts and partly an inspection of the accounts of the current year. The demand for fixed agricultural revenue as well as the non-agricultural demand is settled. There are remissions and suspensions to be calculated upon the fixed demand in lean years. Remissions and suspensions are given in accordance with the crop *annewari* with the determination of which the Tahsildar is most intimately concerned. To the demand of fixed revenue is added the amount of non-agricultural assessment and fluctuating land revenue, such as that arising from the sale of trees, stones, sand, etc., when the individuals apply for them.

The main burden of the work of collection of land revenue, tagai dues and other dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue lies on the Tahsildar. He can issue notices, impose fines, distrain and sell movable or immovable property under the provisions of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966. In short, he is to follow the procedure laid down in various sections of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, and the Rules thereunder.

It is also his duty to see that there is no breach of any of the conditions of the lease or any irregularities or encroachments upon Government land and to take immediate cognizance.

Applications for grant of tagai are received by the Tahsildar who makes enquiries into them through the patwaris (Assistant Gram Sevaks), inspects the sites for the improvement of which tagai is sought, ascertains whether the security offered is sufficient, determines what instalments for repayment would be suitable etc. Under the provisions of the Agriculturists Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act there are certain limits up to which he himself can grant the loan. If the granting of the

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loan is not within his powers he enquires into the case thoroughly and submits his report in the case for the orders of the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Collector, whoever is competent to pass final orders regarding the grant of the loan.

The Tahsildar's duties regarding tagai do not end with the granting of it; he has to see that the loan in question is properly utilised, inspect the works undertaken with it, watch the payment and make recoveries from the defaulters. The Tahsildars are primarily responsible for the administration of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (IXVII of 1948) within the areas under his charge.

Additional Tahsildars and *Naib*-Tahsildars have been appointed for each tahsil for the work in connection with the implementation of the Tenancy Law. The Tahsildars are in overall charge of the tahsil administration and are not in any way concerned with matters coming under the purview of the Tenancy Law for which Additional Tahsildars and *Naib*-Tahsildars are appointed.

(ii) *Quasi-judicial*.—There are multifarious duties the Tahsildar has to do in his capacity as a tahsil officer. He is also to enquire in respect of disputed cases in connection with the Record of Rights in each village. The matters which the Tahsildar has to enquire into are registered under appropriate heads mentioned in the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966.

(iii) *Magisterial*.—Every Tahsildar is the *ex-officio* Taluka Magistrate of his tahsil. The *Naib*-Tahsildars are also appointed as Taluka Magistrates. They are to hear chapter cases under the Criminal Procedure Code from various police stations allotted to them. They have to keep the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrates informed of all the criminal activities in their charge and take steps incidental to the maintenance of law and order in their charge with the aid of police.

(iv) *Treasury and Accounts*.—As a Sub-Treasury Officer the Tahsildar is in charge of the tahsil treasury which is called sub-treasury. The sub-treasuries are under the control of the *Naib*-Tahsildars designated as Sub-Treasury Officers, as is the case in Arvi Tahsil. All moneys due to Government in the tahsil from land revenue, forest, excise, public works, sales tax and income tax dues and other receipts are paid into this treasury and credited to the receipt heads and drawn from it under bills. The tahsil sub-treasury is also the local depot for stamps—general, court fee and postal of all denominations and for the stock of opium held there for the sale to permit holders wherever it is provided.

A currency chest is maintained at almost all sub-treasuries in which surplus cash balances are deposited. From it, withdrawals are made to replenish sub-treasury balances. Sub-treasuries are treated as agencies of the Reserve Bank of India for remittance of funds.

The Tahsildar has to verify the balances in the sub-treasury, including those of stamps and opium, on the closing day of each month. The report of the verification, together with the monthly returns of receipts under different heads, has to be submitted by the Tahsildar to the District Treasury. The sub-treasuries are annually inspected by the Collector and the Sub-Divisional Officers. The District Treasury is also inspected every year by the Collector.

(v) *Other Administrative duties*.—In addition to the duties mentioned above he is responsible to the Collector and the Sub-Divisional Officer. He has to keep them constantly informed of all political happenings, outbreaks of epidemics and other matters like natural calamities etc.

He generally helps or guides the officers of other departments in the execution of their respective duties in so far as his tahsil is concerned. He is responsible for the cattle census. The Tahsildar is also expected to propagate co-operative principles in his tahsil. The Tahsildar's position in relation to the tahsil officers of other departments, e.g., the Station officers of the Police department, the Sub-Registrar, the Range Forest Officer, Medical Officer, Post-Master, etc., is not definable. Though they are not subordinate to him they are grouped round him and are expected to help and co-operate with him in their spheres.

Though the Tahsildar is not expected to work directly for local bodies he is usually the principal source of the Collector's information about them.

In order to assist the Tahsildar in exercising proper supervision over the village officers and village servants Revenue Inspectors are appointed for every Revenue Inspector's circle. Each such Revenue Inspector has under him 25 to 30 Patwaris (Assistant Gram Sevaks). They form a link between the Tahsildar and the village population.

The main duties of the Revenue Inspector as laid down in various manuals concerning revenue matters, and particularly the Revenue Inspector's Manual are as follows:—

1. To supervise the work of Patwari.
2. To prepare, maintain and check *rasid bakis*.
3. To visit each Patwari circle in his charge once in three months and each village in each touring season.
4. To submit report to Tahsildar and the Sub-Divisional Officer with a copy to District Inspector of Land Records regarding condition of crops, rainfall, prices of foodgrains, fodder and water condition when called upon to do so.
5. To report the occurrence of any calamity i.e., outbreak of cattle disease, epidemic or anything unusual affecting the condition of the people, crop or cattle.
6. To conduct survey or measurement of land, prepare any map or superintend survey operations, whenever required to do so by the revenue officers.
7. To make local enquiry in respect of correctness of entries in village records and collect information relating to land or agriculture when required by any revenue officer.
8. To make immediate reports regarding damage from hailstorms, locust, floods, fires, etc., and failure of water supply, permanent deterioration of land from diluvion, etc.
9. To attest all entries made by the Patwaris in *Khasara* relating to any land improvement to ensure the exemption of such improvements from assessment.
10. To watch the proper utilization of loans granted under Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act and report cases of misappropriation to Tahsildar for necessary action.
11. To detect and report the cases of diversion of agricultural loans to non-agricultural purposes.
12. To maintain register of survey appliances passed by the Patwaris and to check the instruments once in every three months.
13. To check and sign the traced maps, copies of *khasara* and *kistbandi* prepared by the Patwaris in connection with land acquisition work.

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14. To certify mutations only when they follow from the execution or cancellation of a conditional sale or relate to the imposition or discharge of mortgage.

POLICE PATILS.

Prior to 1st January, 1963, there were Revenue and Police Patils functioning in some villages. The Patil was supposed to be the principal village official and his duties were laid down in Section 207 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954. From 1st January 1963, the posts of Revenue Patils have been abolished and the relevant section repealed from the Code as his work is now being looked after by the Patwari. The Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1867) provides for the appointment of a Police Patil and prescribes his duties *vis a vis* to the villages of which he is in charge.

PATWARIS.

Generally one Patwari is appointed for two or three villages which are small. The charge depends on the size of the village and *khasara* numbers under each charge. The villages in his charge comprise a *halka* . His main duties are:—

1. To prepare *panchasala khasara* as per the roster approved by the Collector.
2. To write land revenue or rental demand in *rasid bahis* .
3. To prepare *kistbandi goshwara* .
4. To prepare statements of sales and leases for selected villages in the prescribed form.
5. To prepare grazing lists for issuing *charai* passes.
6. To prepare tenant's list after *girdawari* every year.
7. To report cases of diversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes.
8. To report regarding breaches of condition of *nistar* and *wajib-ul-arz* .
9. To submit forecast reports of every crop in time to the district officers.
10. To report about farm prices of commodities sold in weekly markets from selected villages.
11. To help in the recovery of land revenue and other Government dues during the visit of revenue officers.
12. To prepare *irsal-patti* and
13. To supply necessary village records to *chakbandi* officers and also to help them in their work.

KOTWALS.

The village servants or Kotwals are appointed on fixed remuneration and are granted service *inam* lands. There is generally a Kotwal appointed by Government where the village is small. More than one are appointed where the village is big. They assist the village officers to collect land revenue, to summon villagers to the *chavdi* , to carry the land revenue to the tahsil office, to help the Police Patil in the detection of offences and to help apprehend known criminals and to keep law and order in the village. Their services have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad since December 1st, 1962.

CHAPTER 11—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

WITH THE DAWN OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE IDEA OF ESTABLISHING A WELFARE STATE, GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURE HAVE INCREASED MANIFOLD. It is, therefore, imperative that sources other than land revenue are explored to augment the revenue of the exchequer. Taxes, both Central and State, form the core of Government revenue.

In what follows is described in brief the functioning of those Government departments which are entrusted with the administration of these taxes.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

The district of Wardha formed part of the dominion of Bhosles till 1853. During a short period from 1818 to 1830 it was administered by the British Government. It was escheated to British in 1854. The British introduced the Summary Settlement and defined the rights of the Rayats vis-a-vis the Patels. It was also ruled that a cultivator who was a "Kadim-Jordar" and had effected permanent improvements like construction of wells, embankments, etc. would hold it on the same rate of rent (assessment) as before. The summary settlements were abandoned for a long term settlement of 30 years, with the grant of proprietary rights to the Patels. The status of Malik, Makbuza, absolute occupancy and simple occupancy, however, still prevailed.

The land revenue system prevalent in Wardha district is *rayatwari* and is based on a complete survey, soil classification and settlement of assessment of every field.

Original settlement based on regular survey was first begun in 1858, concluded in 1866 and the first revision was made between 1892 and 1894. But owing to succession of poor harvests which included the famine years of 1896 and 1897 and 1899 and 1900, first revenue survey was confirmed in 1903 and guaranteed upto 1910-1912. The entire district was due for second revision in 1930-32 like other districts in Vidarbha region. Though revision settlement and enhancement of assessment was justified, Government postponed the operations pending the enactment of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code. The enactment of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, was soon followed by States reorganisation and the question of (second) revision settlement in the whole of the State has been dropped for the time being.

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Revenue Administration, INTRODUCTION.

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LAND RECORDS.
Survey.

In this district the theodolite framework known as "Gale's closed traverse" was begun in 1887 and completed in 1889. Cadastral survey and preparation of maps was completed between 1888 and 1891. Detailed cadastral maps were drawn on a scale of 10 chains to an inch or 16" to a mile by plane table method. The village maps thus prepared was the only record available. English acre was the unit of area. Due to the introduction of metric system of weights and measures in the Land Records department, the work of conversion of final survey records from foot pound system to metric system is in progress in the district.

Village, Tahsil and
District, maps for
Surveyed Villages.

After a survey settlement of village or tahsil, a map is prepared and attached to settlement records. In this map separate plots of land as assigned to each tenant or cultivator are shown and the same numbers are referred to the *khassara* numbers allotted, not only to each plot of land which is actually brought under cultivation, but also to all lands cultivable or uncultivable, rivers, *nallas*, hills and mountains. Two maps were prepared at the time of each settlement, one called the "reference map" deposited in the district record room and the other "working map" given to the *Patwari* for his day to day maintenance. From these village maps, tahsil maps and district map were drawn on a scale 1"=2 miles.

Soil classification.

The soil classification (as in the districts of former Bombay State) has been primarily devised for the equitable distribution of assessment. In Wardha district, the soils are denoted by common names by which the cultivators themselves recognise them such as *kali*, *awal* or *doyam*, *morand awal* or *doyam*, *khurdi*, etc.

The depth and quality of soil alongwith the productivity of land is primarily considered as also its position i.e., layout of surface, irrigation, embankments, advantages such as proximity to village site from which it receives manures, nearness to jungle, etc. Faults recognised in Bombay system like *valsar*, *chunghad*, *gochu*, *reswat*, etc., are not recognised as they stand included in the particular class of land separately recognised as for example *kali I* would mean *kali* without fault while *kali II* would mean *kali* with fault.

The Soil Unit
system.

During the revision survey, large fields (30,400-50 acres) were sub-divided according to differences in soils and each sub-division was given a separate number. This was further sub-divided according to differences both in soil and position. During revision average rates were adopted for individual villages instead of rating all the villages in a group or *pargana* according to a single scale of group or *pargana* rates. The settlement was carried out on principles set forth in para 59 of the final report of Land Revenue Settlement of Wardha district effected during 1891-1894. It was according to soil unit system prescribed in the districts in Central Provinces.

Settlement and
Assessment.

Before the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code came into force the settlement procedure as prescribed under the Settlement Code of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1891, was followed. This Act after being in force for nearly 35 years was repealed by the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917, and subsequently by the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code of, 1954 (II of 1955). Under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, settlement indicates the result of the operations of Revenue Survey carried out in order to determine the Land Revenue payable on all agricultural lands and the period during which such results are to be enforced is called the term of settlement (Sec. 55). This period is in no case less than 20 years [Section 80 (2)].

Similarly the Settlement Officer appointed by the State Government under Section 59 (1) is required to examine fully the past revenue history of the area under settlement with a view to assessing the general effect of the existing incidence of assessment on economic conditions of the area during the period of current settlement with particular reference to the various statistical data available.

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Settlement and
Assessment.

The Settlement Officer collects information in respect of the following matters in the manner prescribed under Section 70 and rules under Section 73 by local inquiries in as many villages as possible.

- (1) Position of the group and the number of villages which it contains.
- (2) Important natural features, communications and trade.
- (3) Population.
- (4) Soils and distinctive features in the system of agriculture in the group.
- (5) Cultivation, irrigation and the number of ploughs.
- (6) Cropping pattern.
- (7) Distribution of the occupied area between different classes of holders of land.
- (8) History of assessment and the present pressure of assessment of soil class.
- (9) Appreciation of the general circumstances of the group with special reference to—
 - (a) whether the area under cultivation has expanded or contracted;
 - (b) whether the existing assessment has been collected with care or not;
 - (c) whether the material conditions of the people are prosperous or otherwise;
 - (d) markets and communications;
 - (e) history of prices of main staple crops;
 - (f) settling and letting values of land, consideration paid for leases, sale prices of land and principal money on mortgages;
 - (g) figures of profits of cultivation; and
 - (h) such other factors as may be directed to be dealt with under separate instructions.
- (10) Extent of enhancement, if any, and the justifiable standard rate.
- (11) Estimated increase in the revenue demand as a result of settlement proposals and proposed term of settlement.

The standard rates approved by the State Government are to be so fixed that the aggregate enhanced assessment on the agricultural lands will not exceed the existing assessment by 50 per cent. as laid down under Section 76 (6) of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code.

The assessment of a holding in which improvements have been effected at any time during the period of the current settlement or at the expense of the holder thereof is fixed as if no such improvements had been made under Section 76 (6), in order to induce the cultivators to invest money for improvement of their lands.

The Settlement Officer formulates his proposals on the above basis and submits his proposals to the State Government in statements 1 and 2 prescribed by rules made under Section 73.

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Settlement and
Assessment.

The assessment is fixed *khatawise* and on the whole due consideration is given to the practical side of fixation of assessment with a view to its unimpeded recovery during the period of settlement. But this practice of fixing the rent is found to be disregarded and reduced to the minimum during the recent settlements. Assessments, whether original or revised, are notified in the village in form 'C' and are proclaimed by beat of drums in the village concerned at least a fortnight prior to the date specified for such a declaration. During the announcement of assessment of each survey number any errors in area or assessment of any holding due to mistake of survey or mathematical miscalculations pointed out by any person are corrected.

Provision is made for putting forth any objections by the agriculturists and the notice of the intention of the State Government to make settlement is duly published together with the proposals based on the forecast for determination of revenue survey [Section 63 (2)].

The forecasts and the proposals together with the objections received thereunder from agriculturists and other persons interested are placed before each of the two houses of the State Legislature before issuing the notification of proposed revenue survey (Section 64).

On approval of the proposals regarding the factor scale and assessment rates under rule 27 made under Section 87 of the Code, assessment on each holding is calculated. The revised assessment is not to exceed the prior assessment by more than 50 per cent. The unit rate suited to each village is fixed in the group. This unit rate multiplied by the factor of each class of soil will be the acreage rate applicable to the village and on this basis of acreage rate the deduced assessments on individual holdings will be calculated and final figures of assessment eventually fixed (rule 28 under Section 87).

A settlement ordinarily remains in force for 30 years [Section 80 (1)] but the State Government, may, for reasons to be recorded in detail, fix the term which may be less than 30 years but which in no case be less than 20 years [Section 80(2)].

The Settlement Officer prepares the following papers (Section 45):—

(a) *Khewat* or statement of persons possessing proprietary rights in the tahsil, including inferior proprietors' leases or mortgages in possession specifying the nature and extent of the interest of each.

(b) *Khasara* or field book, in which are entered the names of all persons cultivating or occupying the land, the rights in which it is held, and the rent, if any, payable.

(c) *Jamabandi* or lists of persons cultivating or occupying land in the village.

(d) Field map of the village except when otherwise directed.

(e) The village administration paper (*Wajib-ul-arz*).

(f) Such other papers as may be prescribed under the rules.

Every record of right must necessarily contain (a) *Khetwat*, (b) *Khasara*, (c) *Jamabandi*, and (d) Field map. Prior to the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, no Record of Rights was introduced in the district.

Record of Rights.

In the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda and Bhandara only interim Record of Rights was introduced as per Section 115 (1) of the Code. The full-fledged Record of Rights under Section 103 is yet to be

prepared. The Record of Rights under Sections 103 and 115(1) of the Code includes:—

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Record of Rights.

- (a) names of all persons other than tenants, who are holders of land;
- (b) names of all occupancy tenants and protected lessee and other tenants;
- (c) nature and extent of the respective interests of such persons and the conditions of liabilities, if any, attached thereto;
- (d) rent or land revenue, if any, payable by such persons; and
- (e) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

The provisions of the Central Provinces Grazing and Nistar Act, 1948, specify the rights of public in Government land. As per Section 3(1) of the Act, the right of a resident of a village in respect of cattle grazing and collection of jungle produce (called as *Nistar* rights) are regulated. From 15th August 1967, the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 (Act No. XLI of 1966), has come into force in all the districts of Maharashtra State.

Functions of the Land Records Department are as follows:—

Functions.

- (i) To maintain all survey, classification and settlement records up-to-date by keeping careful note of all changes by conducting field operations preliminary to incorporation of the changes in the survey records,
- (ii) To collect and provide statistical information necessary for the sound administration of all matters connected with land,
- (iii) To simplify the procedure and reduce the cost of litigation in revenue matters and civil courts by providing reliable survey and other land records for the purposes,
- (iv) To supervise the preparation and maintenance of Record of Rights up-to-date by periodical inspection and maintenance and repairs of boundary marks of individual fields,
- (v) To conduct periodical revision settlement operations,
- (vi) To organise and carry out surveys of village sites on an extensive scale and arrange for their proper maintenance,
- (vii) To maintain up-to-date all the village maps by incorporating all necessary changes as and when they occur,
- (viii) To maintain all tahsil maps up-to-date, to reprint them and to arrange for their distribution to various departments for administrative purposes and for sale to public, and
- (ix) To train the revenue officers in survey and settlement matters.

The District Inspector of Land Records, Wardha, is the principal District officer in charge of the Land Records department in the district. He is a gazetted officer (of Tahsildar's rank) appointed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and is directly subordinate to the Superintendent of Land Records, Nagpur circle, Nagpur. He is also subordinate to the Collector of Wardha and the Regional Deputy Director of Land Records, Nagpur, and has to carry out all administrative orders of these officers in the matter of survey and land records.

His subordinate staff comprises:

- (a) an Assistant Superintendent of Land Records (non-gazetted),
- (b) one District surveyor and 8 Cadastral surveyors for field work,
- (c) one Assistant Superintendent of Land Records (Head Quarter Assistant), 4 Clerks for office work and one *Basta Bardar* in the District survey office,
- (d) 4 *Nazul* Maintenance Surveyors and 3 Assistant *Nazul* Maintenance Surveyors, and
- (e) one *Nimtandar* and 10 *Pot Hissa* Survey measurers under him.

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District Inspector
of Land Records.**

The staff shown under (a), (b), (c) and (e) works directly under the District Inspector of Land Records, Wardha and that shown under (d) under the Revenue officers in charge of *Nazul* offices.

The duties of the District Inspector of Land Records are:—

(a) to supervise and take a field test of the measurement, classification and *pot hissa* work done by the District, Cadastral, *Nazul* Maintenance surveyors and *pot hissa* surveyors;

(b) to exercise check over the proper and prompt disposal of all measurement and other work done by the survey staff and the District survey office establishment by scrutinizing their diaries and monthly statements;

(c) to take a small test of work of as many Circle Inspectors and village officers as possible with a view to seeing that they understand their duties in respect of (i) Record of Rights, (ii) the tenancy and crop register, (iii) the boundary marks repairs work, etc. During his village inspections the District Inspector of Land Records sees that the Government waste lands are not being unauthorisedly used (his test is meant to be qualitative and not merely quantitative);

(d) to compile the *huzur* statistics,

(e) to maintain the accounts and watch the recovery of the *Nazul* survey and *pot hissa* dues;

(f) to inspect the *Nazul* survey offices every year and to send inspection notes (in triplicate) to the Superintendent of Land Records who forwards one copy to the Deputy Director of Land Records, Nagpur and one to *Nazul* officer through the Collector with his remarks;

(g) to arrange in consultation with the Collector concerned for the training of the junior I.A.S. officers and District Deputy Collectors, the candidates for the posts of Mamlatdars and Circle Inspectors and Talathis in survey and settlement matters; and

(h) to advise revenue officers in the district in all technical matters concerned with the maintenance of survey records and record of rights.

**District Cadastral
and Maintenance
Surveyors.**

Previously there were no posts of Cadastral Surveyors. The posts have been created in 1964 in the revised set up of Land Records department sanctioned by Government after separation of revenue items from Land Records department in this area and their services have been placed under the direct supervision of the District Inspector of Land Records.

Revenue Inspectors.

The staff of Revenue Inspectors is primarily meant:

(1) to assist the Revenue officers in the up-to-date maintenance of the village records and Land Records kept at the village level;

(2) to assist the Revenue administration. They are, therefore, under the supervision of the District Inspector of Land Records and are controlled by the Collector. They supervise the work of village officers. Their technical work of maintenance of Land Records at the village level is supervised by the District Inspector of Land Records.

**City and Town
Survey.**

City survey has been introduced in the district under Section 64 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code. The survey records viz., *khassara* measurement sheets and demand registers are prepared and are regularly maintained.

Nazul surveys were carried out at Wardha, Pulgaon, Deoli and Arvi during the year 1924 and at Hinganghat in 1918. Terms of their settlement have expired and revision of assessment has become overdue. Action for the same is in progress.

The Assistant Consolidation Officer, Wardha, is the district officer entrusted with the preparation and execution of the consolidation schemes. He is a gazetted officer of the cadre of the District Inspector of Land Records and is required to work under the control of the Consolidation Officer, Nagpur.

The following statement gives the position of land revenue collections in the district from 1961-62 to 1966-69.

**STATISTICS OF LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS, WARDHA DISTRICT
FROM 1961-62 to 1966-67.**

Year		Total Demand	Collection	Arrears
1961-62	.. ..	14,41,225	7,61,292	6,79,933
1962-63	.. ..	25,55,441	13,74,584	11,80,857
1963-64	.. ..	3,42,666	15,26,085	21,16,581
1964-65	.. ..	14,53,162	13,30,306	12,01,422
1965-66	.. ..	*21,62,606	13,92,573	77,00,033
1966-67	.. ..	*21,89,047	13,39,265	8,49,782

*Figures for 1965-66 and 1966-67 show total demand including previous arrears.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The main functions performed by the Registration Department are—

(a) registration of documents under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908),

(b) registration of marriages under—

(i) the Bombay Marriage Registration Act, 1954,

(ii) the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act (III of 1936); and

(iii) the Special Marriage Act (III of 1872); and

(c) registration of births and deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act (VI of 1886).

The Inspector General of Registration is the head of the department. Under him is a District Registrar for each district who supervises the registration work in the district. The Collector of the district functions as an *ex-officio* District Registrar. Under the District Registrar, there are Sub-Registrars. In 1964 and 1965, there were Sub-Registrars at Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat, in Wardha district. The Sub-Registrars are appointed by the Inspector General of Registration.

The District Registrar is required to carry out the instructions of the Inspector General of Registration in all departmental matters. He advises on the difficulties encountered by the Sub-Registrars in their day-to-day work. He visits the sub-registry offices in his district at least once in every two years and sends his memoranda of inspection to the Inspector-General of Registration. He hears appeals and applications preferred to him under Sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act, (XVI of 1908) against refusals to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him. Under Sections 25 and 34 of the Act, he is empowered to

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condone delays in presentation of documents and appearance of executors provided the delay does not exceed four months and to direct that the documents concerned be registered on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee. He is also competent to order refunds in the case of surcharges and to grant full or partial remission of safe custody fees in suitable cases. A will or codicil may be deposited with him under a sealed cover, and it may be got registered at the cost of the party desiring it, after the depositor's death.

Senior Sub-Registrars are appointed as Inspectors of Registration. Their work is to inspect the work of all sub-registry offices in their charge. The Inspector of Registration, Amravati Division, Amravati has jurisdiction over sub-registry offices at Wardha, Arvi and Hinganghat in Wardha district.

Registration of Documents. The Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908), prescribes compulsory registration in respect of certain class of documents and also provides that certain other class of documents may be registered at the option of the parties concerned. In such cases want of registration does not create any legal disability. Documents which fulfil the prescribed requirements are registered subject to payment of required stamp duty and proper registration fee.

A record of such registered documents is kept and extracts of documents affecting immovable property in respect of which Record of Rights is maintained are sent to the officers concerned for making mutations. Certified copies from the preserved records of registered documents are also issued to parties who apply for them.

In all 9,865 documents were registered in the district during 1965. Of these 9,278 documents falling under compulsory registration were of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,994,499, documents falling under optional registration numbered 106 and their aggregate value was Rs. 2,58,349 and 364 documents affecting movable property were of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,092,216 and 117 were wills.

Fees are levied for registration according to the prescribed scale, but the State Government has in some cases fully exempted and in some other cases partially exempted the registration fees payable in respect of documents pertaining to the co-operative societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Similarly partial exemption in respect of search fee payable for the issue of no encumbrance certificate is also granted in favour of the borrowers applying for loans to the Land Development Banks.

Photo copying system. The photo copying system has been introduced in this district with effect from January 16, 1964.

Income and Expenditure. The annual income and expenditure of the department in the district was Rs. 1,41,554 and Rs. 25,700, respectively in 1964 and Rs. 1,54,444 and Rs. 36,614, respectively, in the year 1965.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT.

SALES TAX. Sales Tax, the most important source of revenue to the State, was first introduced in the former State of Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces and Berar) with effect from 1st June, 1947, by the Central Provinces and Berar Act (XXI of 1947). The Act underwent various amendments by the Legislature, important amongst which were those effected by the Amendment Acts, dated 8th October, 1948, 11th April, 1949 and 1st December, 1953. The Act was repealed on 1st January, 1960, by the Bombay Sales Tax Act (LXXVI of 1959). Up to 30th November, 1953,

the Act provided for levy of tax only on the sales of goods excluding those mentioned in Schedule II appended to the Act. By the Amendment Act (XX of 1953), however, provision was made to tax the purchase price of the goods purchased, on the strength of declarations prescribed under Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax Rules [26(3) of 1947] and utilized for purposes other than those specified in the declaration *i.e.*, if resold, out of the former State of Madhya Pradesh or used unauthoritatively in the manufacture of goods.

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Under sub-Section (5) of Section 4 of the Act, dealers whose turnover of sales exceeded Rs. 25,000 (even though it be of tax free goods) in a year were liable for registration and consequently liable to pay tax in accordance with other provisions of the Act. The limit of such turnover for importers and manufacturers was Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000, respectively; and the limit of turnover for societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act (1912) dealing exclusively in goods produced or manufactured by such society or its members without the aid of hired labour was also at Rs. 25,000. Dealers liable to pay tax.

Unlike the Bombay Sales Tax Act (1953), the Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax Act (1947), provided levy of tax only at the point of sale, *i.e.*, it was a single point tax. The provisions of section 4(6) of the Act which came into force with effect from December 1, 1953, do not actually amount to purchase tax but are only intended to seal off a loophole for evasion of sales tax on goods purchased on the strength of declarations. Classes of Tax.

No tax was levied on goods specified in Schedule II which consists of 43 entries. Goods specified in part I of Schedule I, were taxable at one anna in a rupee up to 7th April, 1957. This rate was changed to 7 paise after the introduction of decimal coinage system. The goods specified in Part II of Schedule I, were taxable at 3 pies in a rupee upto 7th April, 1957 and at 2 paise from 8th April, 1957 onwards. All other goods not covered by any of the entries of Schedule I or II were taxable at 6 pies in a rupee upto 7th April, 1957 and at 3 paise from 8th April, 1957 onwards.

The scheme of the Act (1947) is such that no tax is imposed on the sale of goods made in the course of inter-state trade and commerce. Further, tax on a particular transaction was to be paid only once. Generally, the wholesalers or manufacturers were not required to pay tax, unless they sell their goods to unregistered dealers or customers direct. The goods required directly for use in the manufacture of articles for sale could also be purchased free of tax by manufacturers and by giving declaration in the prescribed form to the seller.

The Sales Tax Officer exercises the powers delegated to him by the Commissioner of Sales Tax under the rules for the general administration of the Act (1947). He registers dealers who are liable to payment of tax under the Act and receives periodical returns from them which show their gross turnover, taxable turnover and the tax payable by them. After the close of the year followed by dealers, an assessment case of all the returns for that year is prepared and the dealer is assessed by the Sales Tax Officer or the Assistant Sales Tax Officer as the case may be. Administrative Organisation.

Up to June, 1958, the Assistant Commissioners of Sales Tax used to exercise the powers of assessment in case of dealers whose gross and taxable turnover exceeded Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs, respectively. In July, 1958, powers of assessment of dealers whose gross turnover exceeded Rs. one lakh in the preceding year were delegated to the Sales

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SALES TAX.
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Organisation.

Tax Officers relieving the Assistant Commissioners of assessment work. The Assistant Sales Tax Officers assessed dealers having gross turnover below Rs. one lakh. The Sales Tax Officer is also responsible for detection of cases involving evasion of tax. In short, the Sales Tax Officer is the head of the office and is primarily responsible for the general administration of the circle.

Immediately above the Sales Tax Officer, is the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, and he is the first appellate authority. Any order passed by the Sales Tax Officer is appealable and the appeals lie with the Assistant Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner was also in charge of the administration of the Act in the circles in his jurisdiction. He used to guide the Sales Tax Officer in complicated matters. Against the appellate order passed by the Assistant Commissioner, second appeal could lie before the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax. Against the second appellate order, the dealer could either prefer revision before the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner of Sales Tax. In the latter case however, the decision of the Commissioner is final, whereas the order of the Board of Revenue is subject to a reference on points of law before the High Court.

Current Sales Tax Act. The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, came into force on 1st January, 1960, and is applicable to the entire State of Maharashtra. The Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax Act, 1947, stands repealed with effect from January 1, 1960.

The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, embodies the various recommendations of the Sales Tax Enquiry Committee and repeals and replaces the various Sales Tax Laws in force in the State.

In the initial stages a dealer who held goods purchased before 1st January, 1960, from a registered dealer in the old Bombay State area was on the resale of the goods, liable to pay tax under the new Act subject to certain modifications and the benefit of Section 8(a) of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953, was not available to him. Similarly, exemption granted under the earlier laws to certain classes of goods generally or conditionally did, in some cases, not accrue under the new law.

The Bombay Sales of Intoxicants Taxation Act has now been repealed and provisions for the taxing of spirituous medical preparations containing more than 12 per cent. of alcohol by volume (but other than those declared by Government to be not capable of causing intoxication) are now taxed under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 at the rate of 30 paise in a rupee at the first stage only. Similarly, country liquor and foreign liquor brought into or manufactured in India including spirits, wines and fermented liquors are taxed at the rate of 45 paise* in a rupee.

Schedule A of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, lists the exempted goods subject in some cases to conditions, and Schedules B and E list the taxable goods. Taxable goods are broadly divided into five classes: (i) goods declared as important to inter-state trade, taxable only at the first stage (Schedule B, Part I); (ii) goods declared as important to inter-state trade, taxable only on the last sale (Schedule B, Part II); (iii) other classes of goods taxable at only the first stage of sale (Schedule C); (iv) 9 classes, taxable only at the last sale (Schedule D); and (v) 21 classes specified and all other goods not specified elsewhere in any schedule, taxable at the first stage and on the last sale and, again, to a very small incidence at the retail stage.

Classes of Taxes. The tax at the first stage is called the Sales Tax and that on the last sale is called the General Sales Tax. The tax at the retail stage is the Retail Sales Tax. Sales Tax and the General Sales Tax as the names imply are

*This rate was reduced subsequently.

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Classes of Taxes.

payable on sales. However, when a registered dealer purchases goods from an unregistered dealer or from Government he pays purchase tax. When he pays purchase tax the dealer does not pay the sales tax or the general sales tax on the resale of goods as the case may be. The registered dealer does not become liable to purchase tax, if he resells the goods without alteration within three months (six months in the case of cotton) and in that case on such resale he pays in the routine way, sales tax or general sales tax or both, as may be due. The purchase tax is not a separate tax and is only intended to seal off a loop-hole for evasion.

The new Act creates five classes of dealers, viz.,—

Classes of dealers.

(1) *The registered dealer.*—The registered dealer is licensed dealer and has to obtain registration, if he is liable to pay tax; failure to do so is regarded as an offence.

(2) *The licensed dealer.*—Every registered dealer whose annual sales to other registered dealers exceed Rs. 50,000 may obtain a licence, on the strength of which he can make purchases, free of general sales tax for resale inside the State. The licensed dealer thus becomes the wholesaler or semi-wholesaler.

(3) *The authorised dealer.*—Every registered dealer whose sales in inter-State or export trade exceed Rs. 30,000 worth of goods annually or who sells that much quantity to another authorised dealer who resells them in inter-State trade or export may obtain an authorisation against which he can purchase goods free of all taxes (or at a reduced rate in certain circumstances) for inter-State or export trade either by himself or another authorised dealer to whom he sells them.

(4) *Recognised dealer.*—Any registered dealer whose annual turnover of sales exceeds Rs. 25,000 of taxable goods manufactured by him may obtain a recognition against which in manufacturing taxable goods for sale, save, generally speaking, for goods on which the tax is at the rate of two per cent. or less.

(5) *The Permit holder.*—A registered dealer whose commission agency purchases on behalf of principal disclosed in his books exceed Rs. 30,000 per year, may obtain a permit, on the strength of which he may make purchases tax free or at a reduced rate in certain circumstance for his principals.

Under the new Act the turnover limit making registration compulsory is Rs. 10,000 for a manufacturer and Rs. 30,000 for every other dealer. Dealers who are not liable to registration because their turnover has not exceeded the limits specified under the Act but are registered under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, will be liable to pay tax under the Bombay Sales Tax Act under conditions specified in the Act.

Every precaution is taken to see that the tax, as far as possible would not be recovered more than what is intended in the law. This is done by the set-offs allowed under the law.

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SALES TAX.

The following statement gives the amount of sales tax collected from 1950 to 1964-65.

	Year	Amount collected
		Rs.
Statistics of collection.	1950	3,75,001-11-10
	1951	4,66,431-12-7
	1952	5,11,598-10-0
	1953	4,89,717-12-9
	1954	5,69,058-10-3
	1955	5,14,079-2-8
	1st January 1956 to 31st October 1956	3,85,195-2-3
	1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957	2,36,757-1-6
	1957-58	8,99,384-55
	1958-59	7,02,623-90
	1959-60	5,92,677-44
	1960-61	7,44,058-67
	1961-62	6,80,703-04
	1962-63	7,77,233-11
	1963-64	9,52,961-87
	1964-65	10,05,080-94

STAMPS DEPARTMENT

STAMPS
Organisation.

The Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, is the authority who controls the supply and the sale of stamps in the State, while in Wardha district the Collector holds general charge of the district administration of the Stamps Department as the administrative head of the district. There is no independent officer in the district specially in charge of stamps. The work is done by the stamps clerk under the supervision and control of the Treasury Officer, Wardha, who is a Gazetted Officer. He is in-charge of local depot at Wardha and is responsible for the maintenance of the stock of stamps, their distribution to the branch depots and their sale to public. A branch depot is located at every tahsil headquarters and is in the charge of the Tahsildar in his capacity as a Sub-Treasury Officer.

The Treasury Officer is not empowered to grant refunds of the value of unused, spoiled or obsolete stamps.

To suit public convenience stamps are sold not only at the local and branch depots but also at various other centres by vendors authorised by Government. There are 10 vendors in the district. Non-judicial and judicial stamps of the value of upto Rs. 300 are sold at the Treasury by the authorised stamp vendors, and that above Rs. 300 by the *ex-officio* stamp vendors against the receipted challan from the Bank. Stamps above Rs. 300 in value are sold at the Treasury and the Sub-Treasury and the Stamp Head Clerk and the Sub-Treasury Officers work as *ex-officio* stamp vendors.

The total income from the sale of stamps realised in Wardha district for years from 1960-61 to 1964-65 is furnished below:—

CHAPTER 11.**Revenue
Administration.****STAMPS.
Income.**

Year	Judicial (In Rs.)	Non-judicial (In Rs.)
1960-61	1,54,976	1,62,952
1961-62	1,89,436	1,67,612
1962-63	1,70,932	2,28,427
1963-64	1,62,181	4,06,993
1964-65	1,66,191	4,48,021

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

The Motor Vehicles department deals with the administration of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 as amended by Act 100 of 1956 and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1959, the Bombay Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1958, the Bombay Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1959 and the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act (LXV of 1958). Under the first Act all motor vehicles have to be registered; all drivers have to obtain a licence which is given only on their passing a prescribed test of competence; the hours of work of drivers of public vehicles are restricted and third party insurance of all private vehicles plying in public places has to be effected. It gives power to the State Government to subject vehicles to strict mechanical tests and to control the number of vehicles to be licensed for public hire, to specify their routes and also the freight rates. Fees are leviable for registration and issue of licences and permits.

**MOTOR VEHICLES.
Motor Vehicles Act.**

The department is headed by the Director of Transport, Maharashtra State. For the administration of the above Acts, State Transport Authority has been established for the State and Regional Transport Authorities with headquarters at Bombay, Pune, Thana, Nagpur and Aurangabad with Sub-Regional offices at Amravati, Kolhapur and Nasik. The State Transport Authority co-ordinates the activities of the Regional Transport Authorities. The Regional Transport Authority controls the different categories of transport vehicles in the region and deals with the issue of permits to them according to the policy laid down by the State Transport Authority and the State Government from time to time. It also performs such duties as grant of authorisation to drive public vehicles and conductors' licences, take departmental action against those permit holders who contravene any condition of the permit, etc., and prescribe policy in certain important matters relating to vehicular transport in the region.

**State Transport
Authority.**

The jurisdiction of the Regional Transport Authority with headquarters at Nagpur extends over the district of Wardha besides other districts in Nagpur Division viz., Nagpur, Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Yeotmal.

**Regional Trans-
port Authority.**

The Regional Transport Officer functions as the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Authority. In his capacity as Regional Transport Officer he is the licensing authority for drivers and the registering authority for registering vehicles. He is invested with powers of prosecuting offenders under the Motor Vehicles Act.

**Regional Trans-
port Officer.**

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Administration.****MOTOR VEHICLES.****Regional Transport
Officer.**

The immediate subordinate to the Regional Transport Officer at the headquarters is the Regional Supervisor. He assists the Regional Transport Officer in executing his duties, looks after the office administration and acts for him in his absence. He supervises the work of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. They are assisted by the requisite number of Inspectors and other ministerial staff.

For the convenience of motoring public in the district, one Motor Vehicles Inspector is deputed every month from the headquarters for (i) inspection of vehicle for the purpose of renewal of F. C., (ii) driving test, (iii) conductor's test, and (iv) test for P. S. V. Badge. Special arrangements are also made in the district to collect the taxes under the above said three taxation Acts once every quarter.

Assistant Inspectors carry out routine office work and assist Inspectors in carrying out inspections of vehicles. They look after the work of Inspectors when the latter are on tour or on special duty.

**Liaison with
Police Department.**

This department has liaison with the Police department which helps in checking motor vehicles periodically and in detecting offences under the Motor Vehicles Act. It also attends to references from the Motor Vehicles department regarding verifications of character of applicants for public service vehicle authorisations, conductors' licences, taxi-cab permits, etc. Besides, it helps in the verification of vehicles which are off the street, recovery of arrears of taxes and in specifying particular places for bus stops etc. The District Magistrate renders all possible help to this department in connection with imposition of restrictions on road transport, fixation of speed limit, and location of motor stands at various places, etc.

**Bombay Motor
Vehicles Tax Act.**

Under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, taxes are levied on all motor vehicles except those designated and used solely for agricultural operations on farms and farm lands. The taxes are imposed according to the type of vehicle (e.g., motor cars and cycles, goods vehicles, passenger vehicles, etc.) and their laden or unladen weight. The Act has removed all municipal and State tolls on motor vehicles. The Rules under this Act lay down that when a vehicle is to be registered within the State, the registering authority (i.e., the Regional Transport Officer or the Assistant Regional Transport Officer) shall verify the particulars furnished in the application for registration (e.g., the make of the vehicle, its capacity, etc.) and determine the rate of the tax for which the vehicle is liable. Every registered owner who wants to use or keep for use any vehicle in the State has to pay the tax determined in respect of transport vehicles. The limits within which he intends to use the vehicle i.e., whether only within the limits of particular municipality or cantonment or throughout the State have to be stated. A token for the payment of the tax is issued by the Taxation Authority. This has to be attached to and carried on the vehicle at all times when the vehicle is in use in a public place. A fresh declaration has to be made annually or every time the tax is to be paid (i.e., quarterly, half-Yearly or annually). The Taxation Authority before issuing the token in respect of the payment of the tax has to satisfy itself that every declaration is complete in all respects and the proper amount of tax has been paid. Every owner of a motor vehicle has to give an advance intimation of his intention of keeping his vehicle in non-use during any period for which he desires to be exempted from the payment of tax, and declare the place of garage while in non-use. The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958, envisages levy and payment to the State Government of a tax on all passengers carried by stage carriages (including stage carriages used

as contract carriages) at 10 per cent. inclusive of the amount of the fares payable to the operators of the stage carriages except where such stage carriages ply exclusively within municipal area or exclusively on such routes serving municipal and adjacent areas as may be approved by the State Government.

CHAPTER 11
Revenue
Administration.
MOTOR VEHICLES.

By September 1967 there were 945 vehicles in operation in the district of Wardha.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Income Tax is a Central Tax and the Income Tax Department is centrally controlled by a statutory body viz., the Central Board of Direct Taxes with Delhi as headquarters. It has been established under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924. The country is divided into units which are normally co-extensive with the boundaries of each State. There are five Income-Tax Commissioners in Maharashtra, one each for Bombay City I, Bombay City II, Bombay City III, Bombay Central and Pune Income Tax Circles. Wardha was under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Pune Range, Pune till 31st March 1970. However, with effect from April 1st, 1970 it has come under the jurisdiction of a newly created charge of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Vidarbha and Marathwada, Nagpur.

At Wardha, there are two Income Tax Officers for carrying out the duties as required under the Income Tax Act, 1922. Besides, doing the work connected with Income Tax, they are also entrusted with the work pertaining to collection of Wealth Tax under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957; Expenditure Tax under the Expenditure Tax Act, 1958 and the Gift Tax under the Gift Tax Act, 1958, as they have been appointed as Wealth Tax Officers, Expenditure Tax Officers and the Gift Tax Officers under those Acts.

Till 15th October 1970, Income Tax Circle, Wardha had jurisdiction over two districts viz., Wardha, and Chandrapur and there were as many as four ward-offices located at Wardha (A, B, C and D ward) with one Income Tax Officer for each ward who had separate jurisdiction over different categories of the tax payers of these two districts, classified according to income. From 15th October 1970, two wards i.e. C and D at Wardha were abolished and two new offices were opened in Chandrapur district.

The Income Tax Officer, A-ward has been vested with such powers as are necessary for administrative purposes. The Income Tax Circle, Wardha is under the control of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Range II, Nagpur, whereas for appeal purposes it falls under the jurisdiction of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Amravati Range, Amravati.

The Income Tax Officer, B-ward has jurisdiction over all persons (other than companies, salary earners and cases of refund) whose place of assessment is in Wardha district excluding the area assigned to the Income Tax Officer, 'A' ward, Wardha. It also extends over all the partners of firms assessed by him.

Each Income Tax Officer is assisted by an Inspector of Income Tax, whose duty is to help the Income Tax Officer by doing field work and by finding out new assessee (tax payers), to collect useful data for assessment and to execute notices, warrants etc., and to effect recoveries. They are the non-gazetted executive employees of the department. Each Income Tax Officer is also assisted by the required number of ministerial staff.

CHAPTER 11

Revenue
Administration.

INCOME TAX.

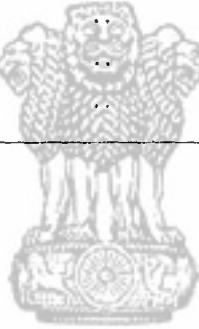
Statistics.

Income Tax is an annual charge and the tax is levied according to the provisions of the Finance Act, passed by the Lok Sabha every year.

The sources of revenue of this circle before the creation of separate Income Tax Office at Chandrapur with effect from 15th October, 1970, were from the trades, various businesses and industries viz., cotton, grains, cloth, *tendu* leaves, coal mines, saw mills, tiles and potteries, timber, paper mills, and salaried employees (Government and private). Out of three textile mills in the district, two are assessed at Bombay and only one is assessed at Wardha. As stated before this circle collects revenue from the direct taxes such as Wealth Tax, Gift Tax, etc.

The following is the statistical information regarding net revenue collected during the three years from 1967-68 to 1969-70.

Financial Year		Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Gift Tax
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1967-68	..	4,706,000	251,000	14,000
1968-69	..	6,924,000	256,000	13,000
1969-70	..	10,305,000	285,000	51,000



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER 12—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE MANIFOLD AND THOSE RELATING TO MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER, AND SECURITY TO LIFE and property of citizens are carried out through Police, Judicial, Social Welfare and Jail departments. In what follows is detailed the functioning and set-up of these departments in the district.

CHAPTER 12. Law, Order and Justice.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The primary functions of the Police are the prevention and detection of crime, the maintenance of law and order, the apprehension of offenders, escorting and guarding of prisoners, treasure or private or public property of which they may be placed in charge, and the prosecution of criminals. They have, however, various other duties to perform, such as control and regulation of traffic, service of summonses and warrants in criminal cases, inspection of explosive and poison shops and extinguishing fires and others such as giving aid to displaced persons and pilgrims, verification of character, passports and naturalisation inquiries, etc.

POLICE. Functions.

Under section 17 of the Bombay Police Act (No. XXII of 1951), the District Magistrate of the district has full control over the District Police Force. In exercising this authority, the District Magistrate is subject to the rules and orders made by the State Government and to the lawful orders of the Revenue Commissioner. Under section 6 (1) of the Bombay Police Act, 1951, direction and supervision of the whole Police force in the State vests with the Inspector-General of Police, who is assisted by one or more Assistant Inspectors-General of Police, of the rank of District Superintendent of Police. It is the province of the Inspector-General of Police, to advise the Government on all problems, especially those connected with Police personnel, their training and equipment, supplies and stores, financial provision required for the maintenance of the force and other powers and duties of various grades of officers, and to make rules and orders for the guidance of officers on all such matters. He has to keep in touch by frequent inspections with the requirements of efficiency of the Police force to keep due watch over all matters relating to the maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crime.

Organisation.

For the purpose of administration, the State is divided into four Police ranges, besides three Commissionerates viz., Greater Bombay, Poona and Nagpur. In Greater Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, who is the

CHAPTER 12.**Law, Order and
Justice.****POLICE.****Organisation.**

second in the Police hierarchy is in charge of the Greater Bombay Police Force. The Commissioners of Police in charge of the Poona and Nagpur Commissionerates are of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police. The State Criminal Investigation Department is divided into two branches, viz., (i) Intelligence and (ii) Crime and Railways, each under a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Both the Deputy Inspectors-General are assisted by one or more assistants of the rank of Superintendent of Police, and a number of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables. There are Criminal Investigation Department units at important places in the State, each under a Deputy Superintendent of Police assisted by the necessary subordinate staff. The State Reserve Police force groups are under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Forces. The Police Training College, Nasik, the Reserve Police Training schools at Khandala, Jalna and Nagpur and the Motor Transport Organization are under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Training and Special Units, Bombay. The Wireless organization is headed by an officer designated as Director of Police Wireless, Maharashtra State, Pune, who is of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Regular duties. Each range in the State which is in charge of a Range Deputy Inspector-General is divided into districts. Each district corresponds to the revenue limits except those of Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar. The district of Ratnagiri which is in the Bombay Revenue Division is included in Pune Police Range and the district of Ahmednagar which is in the Pune Revenue Division is included in the Bombay Police Range. For the proper supervision the districts of Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar have been transferred to the Pune and Bombay Ranges, respectively, the headquarters of the latter being at Nasik. The Superintendent of Police, the head of the Police force in the district, has full control over the force. Among other duties, he is entrusted with the proper and effective investigation and detection etc. of crime.

Each district is divided into two or three sub-divisions. Each sub-division is in the charge of a Sub-divisional Police Officer who is of the rank of the Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police and he is responsible for the prevention, investigation and detection of crime in his charge. Subject to the general orders of the Superintendent of Police, he is responsible for efficiency and discipline of the officers and men in his division. He has to hold detailed inspections of police stations and outposts in his charge at regular intervals. Wardha district is divided into two Police sub-divisions viz., Wardha sub-division and Arvi sub-division. To each of the sub-divisions one Police Inspector, called the Circle Police Inspector is attached. He is employed almost entirely on work relating to the prevention and detection of crime, the co-ordination of the working of the police stations under him and investigation of important and organized crime.

At the district headquarters, the Superintendent of Police is assisted by an Inspector, who is designated as Home Police Inspector. He works as personal assistant to the Superintendent of Police and is employed for supervision of the work in the office and accounts branches, disposing of routine correspondence and miscellaneous work.

There are 12 police stations in the district of which one is a town police station, 2 tahsil police stations and 9 rural police stations. A Sub-Inspector of Police is ordinarily the officer-in-charge of a police station. He is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in his charge

and for seeing that orders and instructions issued by the superior officers are carried out and the discipline of the Police under him is properly maintained. He has under him, the required number of Head Constables and Constables. The Head Constables report to the Sub-Inspector all crimes in their beats and assist him in the investigation and detection of crime. When in charge of a particular post or beat, the Head Constables act in all police matters in co-operation with the heads of the village police. When attached to a police station, some of them hold charge of the police station in the absence of the Sub-Inspector and attend to all routine work including investigation of crime.

The Constables perform such police duties as may be entrusted to them by the Sub-Inspector and the Head Constables.

The control and administration of the Railway Police is vested in the Superintendent of Police, Central, South Eastern and Western Railways, Nagpur, who has a parallel organization on the lines of the District Police. He functions under the supervision and control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways (C.I.D.), Maharashtra State, Pune, and the Inspector-General of Police.

With a view to eradicating the evil of corruption and for a more effective implementation of the prohibition policy of Government, the Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau has been created under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police designated as the Director, Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Maharashtra State, with his headquarters at Bombay. The Bureau has its offices in all districts and has four units with headquarters at Bombay, Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur each in charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The unit for Greater Bombay is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police. The Anti-Corruption unit at Wardha is headed by a Police Inspector, who is assisted by one Police Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 2 Police Constables.

With a view to providing the armed forces which may be required at any place in the State to deal with any serious disturbances or other similar emergency, the State Reserve Police Force, trained more or less on military lines and equipped with modern weapons, has been organized under the Bombay State Reserve Police Force Act, 1951 (Bombay Act No. XXXVIII of 1951) and stationed in groups at important centres in the State. Each group is under the control of a Commandant (who is an officer of the rank of a Superintendent of Police) assisted by the necessary staff of officers of different ranks. The groups are provided with wireless and motor transport sections.

(i) The Police Training College at Nasik provides the initial training for officers of and above the rank of a Sub-Inspector and for the refresher training of qualified Head Constable in the duties of Police Sub-Inspector. It is in the charge of a Principal, who is of the rank of a Superintendent of Police. He is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police designated as Vice Principal and by the necessary number of Police Inspectors, Police Prosecutors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head Constables who are employed as Instructors.

(ii) There are Regional Training Schools at Khandala, Jalna, Nagpur and Bombay which provide training for Constables for the Police Force and are in the charge of Principals, who are of the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police or Assistant Commissioners of Police. The Principals are assisted by the necessary staff of Inspectors, Police Prosecutors, etc.

CHAPTER 12.

Law, Order and
Justice.
POLICE.

Regular Duties.

Anti-Corruption
and Prohibition
Intelligence
Bureau.

State Reserve
Police Force.

Training
Institutions.

CHAPTER 12.**Law, Order and
Justice.****POLICE.****Women Police.**

Women Police branches exist in almost all the districts of the State. The main functions of this Branch are to help in the recovery of abducted women, to attend to the convenience and complaints of female passengers at important railway stations, to apprehend and search female offenders, to help in the administration of the Bombay Children Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, to man the Police telephone exchanges, to keep vigilance at places of worship or public entertainment, etc. They also help the senior Police officers at the time of holding inquests on dead bodies of women, whenever required. The women Police branch in Wardha district consists of 2 Women Police Head Constables and 12 Women Police Constables.

**Arms Inspection
Branch.**

There is an Arms Inspection branch under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, whose headquarters is at Bombay. He is assisted by 2 Police Inspectors, one Police Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 4 Police Constables. The main function of the branch is to inspect the arms and bicycles held by the Police regularly and to ensure their proper maintenance. The Branch is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Forces.

Motor Transport.

A Motor Transport section for the whole State under the control of a Superintendent of Police, designated as the Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport, is organised for maintaining a fleet of motor vehicles and water crafts for police duties. It consists of (i) a District Motor Transport section at the headquarters of each district (ii) the Central Motor Transport Workshop together with Mobile Units at Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur and (iii) the Mobile Repair Unit for Police Water Craft with headquarters at Thana. The District and State Reserve Police Force Motor Transport sections which consist of motor vehicles and in some districts water craft, are under the administrative control of the Superintendents of Police of the districts or the Commandants of the Groups, as the case may be, and under the technical supervision of the Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport.

There is a similar Motor Transport section in Greater Bombay. It is under the control and supervision of an Assistant Commissioner of Police, Motor Transport. It is also under the technical control of the Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport.

The district has a fleet of 9 vehicles including one jeep and 2 light vans.

Wireless Grid.

A wireless grid for the whole State under the control of a Deputy Inspector General of Police, designated as the Director of Police Wireless, Maharashtra State, is organised for facilitating quick communication amongst the Police units in the State. The grid consists of wireless telegraphy circuits of high frequency and radio telephony circuits on very high frequency net work with static and mobile transportation stations and broadcast service stations. There are wireless stations at the headquarters of each District State Reserve Police Force Group and in the three Commissionerates of Greater Bombay, Poona and Nagpur cities. The wireless personnel in Bombay and those attached to the Districts and State Reserve Police Force Groups are under the administrative control of the Commissioners of Police, Superintendents of Police and the Commandants of the State Reserve Police Force Groups, respectively.

The district has a net work of high frequency or long distance communication. The wireless station is located at the district headquarters.

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Justice.
POLICE.

Village Police.

At the village level, the District Police are helped by the village Police. Under the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1867), the control of the village Police is with the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate may, however, delegate any of his authority to the Superintendent of Police. Each inhabited village has a Police Patil. The Police Patil is required to collect information regarding suspicious strangers and important occurrences in the village and send it to the Police station. He has to keep a strict watch over the movements of notorious characters under surveillance of the police. He is required to give information to the Police station of any offence committed in the village. When a Policeman goes to the village, the Police Patil has to give him all the information he possesses about all events in the village. The Police Patil is also responsible for maintaining law and order in the village.

In 1968, the number of the village Police Patils was 973.

The village defence parties are chiefly meant for the defence of the villages against depredations of dacoits and other types of criminals and protection of the persons, watch and ward, the security of property and the public safety of the villages. There were no village defence parties in existence in Wardha district prior to 30th June, 1966. However, at the close of the year 1968, village defence parties were formed in 180 villages with 2,047 members.

Village Defence.
Parties.

At the end of the year 1968, the strength of the District Police Force was 42 officers and 790 men.

Strength.

The expenditure on the establishment of the district for the year 1968 was Rs. 22,76,086. The ratio of Police to area and population works out to one policeman to 7.58 square km. and 762 persons.

Expenditure.

Appointments of Superintendents of Police are made by promotion of Assistant Superintendent of Police in accordance with the regulations made in that behalf by the Government of India in consultation with the State Government and the Union Public Service Commission.

Recruitment.

Recruitment to the cadre of Assistant Superintendent of Police, who belongs to the Indian Police Service, is made by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. On their appointments they are attached to the National Police Academy, Abu, for training for a period of one year and after successful completion of the training they are sent to the States concerned for further training. In the State the probationers are attached to the Police Training College, Nasik, for three months and in districts for practical training for nine months before they are appointed to hold independent charges of sub-Divisional Police Officers. An Assistant Superintendent of Police is considered eligible for promotion to a senior post in the Indian Police Service cadre after his confirmation in the Indian Police Service in the vacancy in the direct recruitment quota.

Seventy per cent of the total number of appointments on the sanctioned cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police are filled in by promotion from the lower ranks of the District Police Force and the remaining 30 per cent by direct recruitment which is made by the State Government, from candidates recommended by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Candidates appointed by direct recruitment are attached to the Police Training College, Nasik, for training and kept on probation for a period of two years and three months. During the first two years of their probationary period, they are required to pass departmental examination

CHAPTER 12.
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Justice.
POLICE.
Recruitment.

prescribed by Government. After their training for one year at the Police Training College, they are required to undergo military training for 5 weeks and thereafter practical training in districts for the remaining period of probation. They are considered for promotion to Indian Police Service cadre after they put in eight years' service as Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Appointments of Inspectors of Police are made by the Inspector-General of Police from amongst the Sub-Inspectors of Police who are found fit for promotion by the Selection Board comprising the Inspector-General of Police as a Chairman and Commissioner of Police/Deputy Inspector-General of Police as members. No direct recruitment is ordinarily made.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors is made by the Inspector-General of Police both by promotion of officers from the lower ranks of the District Police Force and by direct recruitment. Fifty per cent of the vacancies are filled in by direct recruitment. Of the remaining 50 per cent, 25 per cent, of the vacancies are filled in by departmental candidates passing through the Police Sub-Inspector's course at the Police Training College, Nasik, and the remaining 25 per cent, by promotion of officers from lower ranks.

Candidates for direct recruitment may be either from outside the Police or from the Police department. These candidates are in the first instance, selected for training in the Police Training College, Nasik, as Police Sub-Inspectors. The selection is made by the Inspector-General of Police assisted by a Committee of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Principal, Police Training College, Nasik.

The Police Constables are recruited directly and Head Constables generally from the ranks of Constables. However, to attract better men, recruitment of Head Constables is made direct from qualified candidates to the extent of 33 per cent of the vacancies that may occur.

Literacy. Among the total strength of 42 officers and 790 men in the Wardha district at the end of the year 1968, two men were illiterate.

Crime. The following statement shows the cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported to Wardha Police during the years 1964 to 1968.

		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
(a) Cognizable cases (Class I to VI)	..	4,419	4,247	4,408	3,533	3,825
(b) Non-Cognizable	..	7,105	8,321	9,132	12,302	10,050

The following tables No. 1 and 2 show the important crimes reported to Wardha Police during the years from 1907 to 1946-47 and for the years 1964 to 1968.

TABLE No. 1

CRIME

Year	Persons convicted or bound over in respect of—											
	Rioting and unlawful assembly	Offences affecting human life	Grievous hurt	Cattle theft	Robbery and dacoity	House breaking and theft	Offences relating to coin	Bad live-lihood	Cases under Opium Act	Cases under Excise Act	Cases under Forest Act	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1907	..	27	9	13	4	102	....	15	2	4	....
1908	..	21	9	14	14	91	....	29	....	4	....
1909	7	15	5	64	....	9	1	2	....
1910	..	20	9	14	....	54	....	4	2	..	....
1911	..	7	3	11	5	80	....	9	2	5	....
1912	..	6	2	20	1	58	....	3	1	4	....
1913	..	7	8	5	3	116	....	8	1	12	....
1914	..	8	3	3	14	103	....	21	3	3	....
1915	..	23	3	12	3	83	....	3	3	....	....
1916	..	13	....	8	....	114	....	2	2	....	....
1917	..	5	3	9	5	156	5	1	
1918	..	24	5	20	6	235	9	1	
1919	..	22	1	3	11	296	1	25	1	1	
1920	..	37	8	13	8	130	1	36	

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Law, Order and
Justice,
POLICE.
Crime.

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POLICE,
Crime.

TABLE No. 1—contd.

Year	Persons convicted or bound over in respect of—										
	Rioting and unlawful assembly	Offences affecting human life	Grievous hurt	Cattle theft	Robbery and dacoity	House breaking and theft	Offences relating to com	Bad live- lihood	Cases under Opium Act	Cases under Excise Act	Cases under Forest Act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1921	79	3	5	16	24	141	1	27	...	1	...
1922	50	..	4	11	1	117	...	47	3	3	...
1923	25	2	4	18	2	112	1	48	6	6	...
1924	16	5	12	14	6	86	...	8	6	7	...
1925	9	37	15	13	3	34	..	24	5	1	...
1926	8	11	14	31	16	787	..	35	4	3	...
1927	19	5	12	24	4	111	...	35	4	3	...
1928	16	7	21	16	5	121	...	18	...	11	...
1929	39	7	13	13	2	52	...	34	1	3	...
1936	86	8	24	29	7	90	...	21	3	12	...
1937	81	3	36	24	1	...	2	44	...	11	...
1938	66	2	14	24	4	211	...	40	...	11	...
1940	20	11	10	28	5	271	...	28	...	2	...
1941	70	...	15	35	9	...	...	80	1	...	...
1942	116	89	12	22	12	303	1	62	...	1	...
1943	34	4	16	35	23	776	...	54	...	...	...
1944	23	22	17	18	4	321	...	31
1945	55	5	23	26	2	262	...	53	3
1946-47	...	25	4	3	16	1	234	..	31	...	1

TABLE No. 2.

CRIME

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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Crime.
1. Murders and cognizable crimes	14	7	9	11	13	
2. Dacoities	1	1	
3. Robberies	2	5	1	11	9	
4. Attempted murders	2	2	2	3	2	
5. Houses-breaking and thefts	279	235	257	281	304	
6. Thefts including cattle thefts	708	581	623	555	666	
7. Cheating	30	11	17	14	24	
8. Receiving stolen property.	1	....	1	....	....
9. Riots	36	15	5	7	12	
Total	1,072	857	916	882	1,030	

The incidence of the reported cognizable crime per thousand population of the district during the quinquennium 1963-67 was as under:—

1967	..	3.04
1966	..	1.98
1965	..	1.92
1964	..	2.40
1963	..	2.30

In 1968, there were seven Police Prosecutors in the Wardha district. The total number of cases conducted by them was 3,012. They conducted prosecution of police cases in magisterial courts. Prosecuting staff and Prosecutors.

Officers of and below the rank of Police Inspectors are entitled to rent free quarters. In 1968, out of 42 officers and 790 men, 33 officers and 506 men were housed in Government quarters. The remaining officers and men lived in private and other buildings on hire. Housing.

The District Police has its own welfare fund. The fund is financed by subscription from the members of the Police department of the district except the clerks whose emoluments are below Rs. 150 per month and grade IV servants. Special performances of shows, etc., are also held to augment the welfare fund. The following facilities were available to the members during the year 1968: monetary help for medical treatment; help for purchasing books to school going children; poultry farm; *balak mandir*; *balodyan*; powder milk; recreation centre; grinding mill; radios in Police hospital and headquarters, and sports. Police Welfare.

There is a Government mess and canteen at the Police headquarters at Wardha.

CHAPTER 12.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

Law, Order and
Justice.

JAILS.

Location.

There is a Central Prison at Nagpur. Casual male prisoners sentenced to two years and above and all women prisoners sentenced to more than one month from Chandrapur, Bhandara, Nagpur, Akola, Buldhana, Yeotmal, Amravati, Wardha and Jalgaon districts are confined in this prison. In Wardha district, there is one District Prison class III and two magisterial lock-ups. District Prison class III is located at Wardha while magisterial lock-ups are located at Hinganghat and Arvi.

The District Prison class III is mainly meant for confinement of short terms casual prisoners and local undertrial prisoners.

Organisation. For the purpose of prison administration the State is divided into two divisions, viz., eastern and western. The eastern division comprises the revenue divisions of Aurangabad and Nagpur while the western division is composed of the revenue divisions of Bombay and Pune. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Maharashtra State, Pune, exercises general control and superintendence over all prisons and jails in the State subject to the orders of the State Government. The Superintendents of the Nagpur Central Prison and the Yeravada Central Prison have been appointed as the *ex-officio* Deputy Inspectors-General of Prisons for the eastern and western divisions, respectively. Some of the powers exercised by the Inspector-General of Prisons have been delegated to the Deputy Inspectors-General of Prisons. They are in immediate overall charge of the prisons in their respective divisions.

The Superintendent, Wardha District Prison, is vested with the executive management of the prison in all matters relating to discipline, internal economy, labour, punishment, etc., subject to the orders and authority of the Regional Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, Eastern Region, Nagpur, and the Inspector-General of Prisons. He is assisted in his work by the necessary ministerial and field staff. The convict officers (*i.e.*, prisoners promoted to the ranks of convict overseers and night watchmen under the jail rules) assist the jail guards in their executive duties.

Recruitment. The post of the Inspector-General of Prisons is generally filled in by the appointment of an officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service or by promotion from amongst those who are borne on the cadre of the Superintendent of Central Prisons (*i.e.*, including the holder of the post of the Deputy Inspector-General) or by transfer of a suitable officer in Maharashtra Medical Service, class I, or by direct recruitment. The Superintendents of Central Prisons are promoted from the ranks of Superintendents of District Prisons. The senior-most Superintendent of Central Prison is usually appointed to hold the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons in consultation with the Maharashtra State Public Service Commission. The Superintendents of District Prisons are appointed both by direct recruitment or by promotion from amongst Jailors in Grade I in proportion of 1 : 2. Jailors in Grade I are appointed both by direct recruitment and departmental promotion from amongst Jailors in Grade II in proportion of 1 : 2. The candidates for direct recruitment to the post of a Superintendent of District Prison and for Jailer Grade I must be honours graduates. They are recommended for appointment by the State Public Service Commission. A diploma in Sociology or Penology is considered to be an additional qualification. Appointments to Jailors Grade II are made by the Inspector-General of Prisons by promotion of Jailors in Grade III. Appointments to Jailors Grade III are also made by the Inspector-General. However, 50 per cent

of the posts are open to outside candidates who must necessarily be graduates, while the remaining posts are filled in by promotion of suitable departmental candidates who have passed the Secondary School Certificate examination or its equivalent examination. The candidates for appointment to the posts of Jailors Grade III are interviewed by a Selection Board consisting of the Inspector-General of Prisons and two Superintendents of Prisons who are nominated by the Government.

CHAPTER 12.**Law, Order and Justice.****JAILS.****Recruitment.**

The Superintendents of Prisons and Jailors receive theoretical as well as practical training in Jail Officers' Training School at Yeravada on a scientific basis in all fields of correctional work. A separate training class of three months' duration for non-commissioned officers has been started at the Jails Officers' Training School to impart practical knowledge of the duties which are expected of a jail guard.

A Physical Training Instructor visits the jails in the State in rotation and imparts training in drill, games and other physical activities both to the inmates of the jails and also to the jail guards.

Part of the guarding establishment is armed. This section serves as a reserve guard to reinforce the unarmed guards in the immediate charge of prisoners inside the prison or in extramural gangs in the event of assault, mutiny, escape or other emergency. It is also available to mount guard over particularly dangerous prisoner or prisoners sentenced to death who are termed as "Condemned Prisoners".

Guarding Establishment.

No posts of matrons are sanctioned for headquarters sub-jails but the Superintendent is empowered to engage a matron locally whenever a woman prisoner is admitted to the jail.

Matron.

No medical staff is sanctioned for headquarters sub-jails; but the Medical officer in charge of local government dispensary or the Medical Officer attached to the Zilla Parishad or municipal dispensary stationed at or nearest to the place where the sub-jail is situated is deemed to be the Medical Officer of the jail.

Medical Officer.

Prisoners are classified as class I or class II by the Court after taking into consideration their status in society and also the nature of the offence committed. They are further classified as casuals, habituals, under-trials and security or detainees. Prisoners are also grouped as short termers, or medium termers. Headquarters sub-jails are meant for the confinement of short-term and undertrial prisoners only.

Classification of Prisoners.

In recent years many reforms¹ calculated to bring about the reformation of prisoners, have been introduced. With the abolition of Whipping Act, *vide*, Bombay Act No. XXXIX of 1957, flogging as a jail punishment is stopped altogether. Punishments of penal diet and gunny clothing have also been abolished. Rules about letters and interviews have similarly been liberalised.

Jail Reforms.

Only long-termers come within the ambit of the rule on remission of sentence. Prisoners confined in the main prisons are granted liberal remissions which are ordinary remission, annual good conduct remission, special remission, blood donation remission, remission for conservancy work and remission for physical training. In addition, State remission is awarded by Government on the occasions of public rejoicing. It is granted unconditionally and cannot be forfeited under any circumstances.

Remission of Sentence.

¹ Report of Jail Reforms Committee appointed in 1946.

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Work. Work is arranged according to the prisoner's health. On admission, the prisoner is examined by the Medical Officer who classifies him as fit for light, medium or hard labour. Work allotment committee is constituted for Central and District Jails, the members of which have to take into account health conditions of the prisoners, their aptitude, past experience, etc., and assign suitable work for newly admitted prisoners with a sentence of six months and above. Any change in the work so allotted to prisoners by the committee has to be effected only with the concurrence of the members of the committee. No such committee is appointed for short term prisoners. Land admeasuring about 10 acres adjacent to the jail premises is under cultivation and prisoners work daily on the prison farm.

Wages. Medium term and long term prisoners, so also security and undertrial prisoners who volunteer to work, are paid one-fifth of the wages, which are paid normally for similar work outside.

Release on Parole and Furlough. A prisoner may be released on parole in case of serious illness or death of any member of his family or his nearest relatives or for any other sufficient cause. The period spent on parole is not counted as a part of the sentence. If any prisoner is found to have misused or violated parole rules, he is liable to be punished. Prisoners with a sentence of one year and above are entitled to being released on furlough for a period of two weeks which is counted as a part of the sentence.

Board of Visitors. A Board of Visitors composing of official and non-official visitors is appointed for every headquarters sub-jail and tahsil sub-jails. There are ordinarily six non-official visitors for headquarters sub-jail of whom three are members of Maharashtra Legislature and three are nominated by Government of which one is a lady visitor. There are two non-official visitors for each sub-jail. The appointment of non-official visitors other than members of Maharashtra Legislature is made for a period not exceeding three years. Persons who in the opinion of the Government are interested in the prison administration and are likely to take interest in the welfare of prisoners, while they are in prison and after their release, are nominated by Government on the Board of Visitors on the recommendations of the District Magistrate concerned and the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Chairman of the Board of Visitors who is usually the District Magistrate arranges for weekly visit to the prison by one of the members of the Board. Quarterly meetings of the Board are also convened. Non-official visitors are also allowed to visit the prison on any day at any time during the day in addition to the weekly visit arranged by the chairman. The Board records in the visitor's book its observations of the result of the detailed inspection of the jails. Any remark at the quarterly meetings or at the weekly visits deserving special and prompt disposal is immediately forwarded by the Superintendent to the Inspector-General for necessary orders with such remarks as the former may desire to offer.

In bigger jails, a committee of prisoners is selected for each ward by the prisoners themselves, known as the Jail Panchayat Committee. The Jailor and the Superintendent consult the committee in matters of discipline and general welfare of prisoners.

Education. Literacy classes are conducted for those prisoners who are ignorant of the three R's under the supervision of literate convicts and paid teachers who are appointed only at some of the main jails in the State. Regular annual examinations are held in the jails by the Deputy Educational Inspectors. Towards these literacy classes, the Jail department receives

grant-in-aid from Education department. Twenty-five per cent of the grant-in-aid received is given to the convict teachers as an encouragement after the quarterly examinations of the students (prisoners) are held and the remaining portion is utilised towards the purchase of books, boards, etc., required for the literacy classes. Films of educational and reformatory values are also exhibited by the District or the Regional Publicity Officer concerned.

Facilities such as, letters and interviews, library books, newspapers, legal aid, etc. are provided to the prisoners. One moral lecturer has been appointed to give moral lectures to prisoners on Sundays and jail holidays.

Matters pertaining to the welfare of prisoners are attended to by the prison officers as per rules. Emphasis is laid on the maintenance of good discipline in the prison. Positive and constructive discipline is treated as the basic foundation for bringing about wholesome changes in the attitudes of prisoners.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION WING AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING)

The Department of Social Welfare was formed in 1957 after amalgamating offices of the Director of Backward Class welfare and the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

At the State level, it is controlled by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. The office of the Directorate of Social Welfare has been divided into two wings, one dealing with backward class welfare and the other dealing with correctional work and the work relating to the welfare of women under the social and moral hygiene programme and of the physically handicapped. In the correctional wing, the Director of Social Welfare is assisted by the Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration) who is also *ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions. There are three Assistant Directors of Social Welfare each in-charge of children's work, beggars' work and plan work, respectively. There is also a Probation Superintendent of the rank of a Assistant Director for looking after the work under the Probation of Offenders Act. There is also a small unit of inspectorate staff working under the Chief Inspector.

At the divisional level the department has regional officers called the Divisional Social Welfare Officers posted at the headquarters of the revenue divisions. They are entrusted with administrative and supervisory work relating to all the subjects handled by the Directorate of Social Welfare. For correctional and allied work they have been given the assistance of an Inspector of Certified Schools.

At the district level the correctional wing has no elaborate administrative machinery. The superintendents of the Institution are posted in the districts wherever there are institutions. The District Social Welfare Officer is primarily responsible for the welfare of backward classes.

The correctional administration wing is responsible for the implementation of the Bombay Children Act, 1948, which is applicable throughout the State. Broadly speaking, this Act provides for the protection of destitute, neglected and victimised children below the age of 16 and seeks reformation of delinquent children through training provided in remand homes and certified schools.

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DIRECTORATE OF
SOCIAL WELFARE
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WING AND NON-
CORRECTIONAL
WING).

Organisation.

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The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, deals with the problem of elimination of beggary. It is, however, not applicable throughout the State but only to the cities of Bombay and Poona. The Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938, provides for the probation of offenders in lieu of jail punishment in suitable cases recommended by the probation officers appointed by this department under the Act. Its jurisdiction extends over the districts of western Maharashtra only. The Central Provinces and Berar Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, is applicable to the eight districts of the Vidarbha region. The Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1959, is applicable to western Maharashtra only and deals with the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. Such habitual offenders are sent to industrial and agricultural settlements for their rehabilitation in appropriate cases. The Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, is applicable to western Maharashtra and deals with offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 and committed to the Borstal School, Kolhapur. The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, are implemented by the Police department. However, the Department of Social Welfare is responsible for starting the protective homes and supervising the administration of these homes provided for in the Act. For this purpose the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools is the Chief Inspector of the protective homes. At present there is only one such home at Chembur, Bombay. The Women's and Children's Institutions Licensing Act, 1956 is an all India legislation providing for the licensing of institutions opened by voluntary agencies for the benefit of women and children. For the inspection and supervision of such institutions a special officer, a Woman Inspector, is appointed while the Director of Social Welfare works as licensing authority.

After-care Programme.

Besides these social legislations with which this department is actively concerned, the Directorate of Social Welfare has undertaken the following after-care programmes pertaining to the welfare of children and women.

The Maharashtra State Probation and After-Care Association is a federal body devoted to the care and after-care programmes relating to children. Wherever the Bombay Children Act has been applied, remand homes are sponsored by the District Probation and After-Care Associations which are affiliated to this body. In the after-care field the association maintains after-care hostels for boys and girls released from certified schools.

Social and Moral Hygiene Programme.

The object of the social and moral hygiene programmes sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board is to take care of women's welfare. It envisages the opening of reception centres and state homes for women either released from the correctional institutions or seeking shelter on reference. Eight reception centres and three state homes have been functioning in the State of Maharashtra for girls and women in moral danger, destitute or deserted women or women released from institutions.

The department is also in charge of works relating to the education and rehabilitation of the physically handi-capped. At the headquarters, the work is organised by an officer designated as the Deputy Director (Education and Rehabilitation of the Handi-capped). The department runs schools for the various categories of the handi-capped and also sheltered workshops for their sake as well as homes for crippled children for their treatment and education. It also aids voluntary agencies doing work in this field.

The department also accords grants to dance, drama and music institutions and also to other social welfare institutions such as rescue home, *mahila mandals*, *akhadas*, *kustigir parishads*, Bharat Sevak Samaj etc. As a preventive measure juvenile guidance centres have been organised in localities which are the breeding places of delinquency. In order to promote proper community living among the youth, youth clubs have been organised.

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Social and Moral Hygiene Programme.

A remand home has been started at Wardha for the reception of children coming under the purview of the Bombay Children Act under the management of the District Probation and After-Care Association, Wardha, which receives grant-in-aid on account of the expenditure thereof.

The following are the various types of institutions run by the voluntary agencies in Wardha district.

Physical Welfare Institutions:—

1. Brotherhood Sports Institute, Jail Road, Wardha.
2. Pratap Vyayam Shala, Walgularipura, Wardha.
3. Eleven Sports Association, Samartha Wadi, Wardha.

Social Welfare Institutions:—

1. Sarvodaya Balwadi, Arvi, District Wardha.
2. Gram Sanskar Kendra, Arvi, District Wardha.
3. Milind Balak Mandir run by Ambedkar Sewa Trust, Wardha.

Dance, Drama and Music Institution:—

1. Shivanand Sangeet Vidyalaya, Wardha.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

In the past civil and criminal justice was administered by sub-divisional and district courts. Detailed statistics regarding the civil, revenue and criminal business transacted by these courts are available for a period ranging from 1891 to 1947 which are reproduced in the following tables.

TABLE No. 3.
CIVIL AND REVENUE BUSINESS

Year	Civil Suits				Number of suits between landlord and tenant
	Sub-divisional Courts		District Courts		
	Number of suits instituted	Average value	Number of suits instituted	Average value	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	
1891	7,003	98	1,034
1892	7,464	120	942

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TABLE No. 3—contd.

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Year	Civil Suits				Number of suits between landlord and tenant	
	Sub-divisional Courts		District Courts			
	Number of suits instituted	Average value	Number of suits instituted	Average value		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Rs.		Rs.		
1893	8,367	104	939
1894	8,363	97	1,253
1895	8,692	101	2,090
1896	7,144	114	1,581
1897	7,417	122	1,791
1898	5,978	152	1,261
1899	4,099	109	859
1900	4,158	155	642
1901	..	4,745	55	931	632	1,073
1902	..	3,734	58	863	2,445	800
1903	..	3,938	54	736	1,016	664
1904	..	4,065	59	706	885	778
1905	..	3,990	59	227	833	662
1906	..	4,044	59	787	816	594
1907	..	4,143	61	875	1,045	531
1908	..	3,464	92	2,250	393	644
1909	..	4,621	66	2,717	1,322	1,006
1910	..	4,488	95	301	861	702
1911	..	4,357	110	2,042	374	796
1912	..	3,122	149	1,333	506	627
1913	..	2,948	159	1,379	542	647
1914	..	2,552	144	1,270	442	693
1915	..	3,885	130	1,524	509	1,023
1916	..	3,448	153	2,019	412	949
1917	..	3,420	149	2,136	591	1,184
1918	..	3,175	169	1,844	477	1,135
1919	..	3,183	188	1,853	627·7	1,055
1920	..	2,565	167·2	1,512	706·6	868
1921	..	2,374	204·7	1,424	612·8	988
1922	..	2,649	196·5	1,716	758·3	916

TABLE No. 3—contd.

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Year	Civil Suits				Number of suits between landlord and tenant
	Sub-divisional Courts		District Courts		
	Number of suits instituted	Average value	Number of suits instituted	Average value	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	
1923	.. 2,247	220	1,693	593·3	867
1924	.. 2,865	308·1	2,310	362·8	682
1925	.. 1,716	255·2	2,846	388·5	617
1926	.. 1,842	317·5	3,446	902·5	937
1927	.. 3,289	39·1	3,532	600·9	1,350
1928	.. 3,112	357	5,224	730·1	1,116
1929	.. 2,742	322·5	4,274	759·7	1,066
1936	.. 3,813	218·3	15	34,715·6	3,205
1937	.. 3,312	195·8	7	58,423·4	3,716
1938	.. 2,568	192·1	5	38,774·6	3,514
1940	.. 1,898	128	8	21,622	3,908
1941	.. 1,755	106	6	39,274	3,370
1942	.. 1,397	119	10	34,087	2,162
1943	.. 1,416	159	7	21,570	1,437
1944	.. 1,407	150	14	26,055	1,055
1945	.. 1,268	270	5	82,889	999
1946	.. 1,379	263	17	53,219	908
1947	.. 1,431	280	7	14,482	752

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TABLE No. 4

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Year	Cognizable				Crime			Non-Cognizable			
	Cases reported	Cases investigated	Cases sent up for trial	Persons tried	Persons acquitted or discharged	Persons convicted	Total cases for disposal	Cases dismissed without trial	Cases ending in discharge or acquittal	Cases ending in conviction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1891 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1892 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1893 ..	1,345	1,309	965	1,300	296	1,000	546	105	358	501	
1894 ..	1,507	1,231	876	1,140	211	909	478	86	409	242	
1895 ..	1,562	1,280	947	1,163	195	959	399	206	296	274	
1896 ..	1,411	1,161	728	1,069	229	837	466	192	375	248	
1897 ..	2,035	1,497	1,085	1,897	156	1,327	385	....	121	115	
1898 ..	1,063	925	740	856	93	734	—	Not available	Not available	—	
1899 ..	894	729	562	948	122	813	—	Not available	Not available	—	
1900 ..	1,565	1,135	876	1,220	148	1,007	410	13	116	168	
1901 ..	1,085	921	749	885	100	713	—	Not available	Not available	—	
1902 ..	981	779	606	773	165	587	598	141	249	
1903 ..	858	641	341	439	121	282	1,022	427	342	174	

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1904	..	767	490	275	419	154	250	919	211	261	178
1905	..	743	501	198	331	104	208	1,051	219	386	189
1906	..	743	498	224	377	126	222	1,052	319	316	162
1907	..	773	562	228	425	95	310	1,068	293	420	903
1908	..	867	618	276	451	158	277	1,131	207	441	316
1909	..	822	523	191	317	123	157	915	326	351	164
1910	..	697	532	204	444	139	269	611	171	319	104
1911	..	642	530	246	453	160	203	851	160	198	227
1912	..	791	473	240	359	159	180	870	195	204	195
1913	..	784	529	266	476	157	273	995	138	219	243
1914	..	920	619	287	40	149	254	880	90	260	224
1915	..	1,063	589	220	370	122	269	735	63	206	160
1916	..	1,103	708	273	400	121	251	607	31	153	184
1917	..	1,222	778	280	434	102	268	714	81	148	191
1918	..	1,635	990	389	758	242	431	572	90	152	133
1919	..	1,556	1,106	456	803	217	493	745	87	202	158
1920	..	1,218	825	311	563	165	339	884	183	240	172
1921	..	1,474	1,010	339	792	226	439	650	59	136	151
1922	..	1,136	828	309	577	164	359	667	30	129	151
1923	..	1,092	813	553	630	150	403	742	64	264	166

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TABLE No. 4—contd.

Year	Cognizable				Crime		Non-Cognizable				
	Cases Reported	Cases investigated	Cases sent up for trial	Persons tried	Persons acquitted or discharged	Persons convicted	Total cases for disposal	Cases dismissed without trial	Cases ending in discharge or acquittal	Cases ending in conviction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1924 ..	1,973	656	217	532	154	269	796	39	446	200	
1925 ..	1,014	734	298	506	149	247	755	268	184	161	
1926 ..	1,085	785	299	545	142	338	782	61	446	135	
1927 ..	1,227	1,027	299	566	144	342	708	46	178	131	
1928 ..	1,289	1,031	324	526	133	393	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929 ..	1,297	1,087	403	604	180	424	815	61	518	143	
1936 ..	1,764	1,305	656	1,012	203	657	.....	.....	.....	.....
1937 ..	1,610	1,134	437	652	72	408	.....	.....	.....	.....
1940 ..	1,547	1,046	505	782	157	441	.....	.....	.....	.....
1941 ..	1,199	764	616	922	171	558	.....	.....	.....	.....
1942 ..	886	608	580	1,182	186	722	.....	.....	.....	.....
1943 ..	1,859	1,297	965	1,485	267	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....
1944 ..	1,080	820	562	845	161	483	.....	.....	.....	.....
1945 ..	1,322	880	542	815	177	476	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946 ..	1,349	930	475	692	139	342	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947 ..	1,780	1,280	563	1,032	166	464	

The existing organisation of Judicial department is described below.*

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The District and Sessions Judge is the head of the Judicial Department in the district. The judiciary is entirely separated from the executive. The Collector continues to be the District Magistrate and the Deputy Collectors and the Tahsildars are vested with magisterial powers. But those powers are limited to chapters VIII-B, X, XI, XII and XIV of the Criminal Procedure Code and none of them ever tries any criminal case. The District Magistrate does not have any administrative control over the other Magistrates who try criminal cases in the district. This separation of the judiciary from the executive has been brought about in the district in the year 1959.

The District and Sessions Judge is assisted by one Civil Judge of the Senior Division. He attends to special civil suits in the whole of the district in which the value of the subject-matter is above Rs. 10,000. He has special jurisdiction in regard to the whole of the district and ordinary original jurisdiction in Wardha tahsil only.

There are also two Civil Judges (Junior Division) and First Class Judicial Magistrates at Wardha and two Civil Judges and Judicial Magistrates, First Class, at Hinganghat and Arvi. They attend to civil and criminal suits.

The Special Judicial Magistrate, First Class, with headquarters at Nagpur attends to criminal cases, concerning motor vehicles throughout the district.

The details about the work disposed of in Civil and Criminal Courts in the district from 1963 to 1967 are given in the following statement.

WORK DISPOSED OF IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS OF WARDHA DISTRICT FROM 1963 TO 1967

Year	CIVIL				CRIMINAL			
	Original		Appellate		Original		Appellate	
	Regular	Misc.	Regular	Misc.	Regular	Misc.	Regular	Misc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1963	1,319	1,813	1,258	27	6,885	145	105	33
1964	1,314	1,906	181	10	7,616	197	114	47
1965	1,152	1,834	132	18	7,049	546	117	25
1966	1,112	1,410	103	20	5,229	321	90	16
1967	1,916	1,055	149	20	5,396	127	151	76

Note.—Cases decided by the District Magistrate and Executive Magistrate are not included in above.

*District Census Hand book, 1961.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER 13—OTHER DEPARTMENTS

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT.

THE BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL IS UNDER THE DUAL CONTROL OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND THE ZILLA PARISHAD, RESPECTIVELY. The sphere of activities has been divided into two sectors. The works regarding the major district roads and the roads of the lower order, buildings required by the Animal Husbandry department and other departments at the tahsil level, constructional activities under the block development schemes and works relating to tanks that irrigate less than 80·93 hectares (200 acres) of land are the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad while the works relating to National highways, State highways and the buildings required for the administrative departments in the State sector, such as Judicial department, Police department etc., are entrusted to the department in the State sector.

Buildings required for research and agricultural college by the Department of Agriculture are also the responsibility of the department in the State sector. There are two separate branches, viz., the Roads and Buildings and the Electrical under the Buildings and Communications department in Wardha district.

The Chief Engineer who is also the Joint Secretary to the Government is the head of the department at the State level. Under the Chief Engineer are the Superintending Engineers of Buildings and Communications circles and Electrical Engineer to the Government. Each circle, comprising five or more divisions, is controlled by a Superintending Engineer. The divisions are in charge of Executive Engineers and sub-divisions in charge of Assistant Engineers or Deputy Engineers. The sub-divisions are further divided into sections each in charge of an Overseer. There are four sub-divisions under the Buildings and Communications department in Wardha district.

The Superintending Engineer is responsible for administration and general professional control over public works in charge of the department. He has to inspect the state of various works within his circle and to satisfy himself that the system of management prevailing is efficient and economical. He is required to ascertain efficiency of subordinate officers and petty establishments and to report whether the staff employed in each

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Organisation.

division is actually necessary or adequate for the management of the works entrusted with the department. The Superintending Engineer is empowered to transfer and post Deputy Engineers and Overseers within his circle in the interest of administration. However, Executive Engineers of divisions are consulted before posting these officers to particular sub-divisional charges under their control. It is also the duty of the Superintending Engineer to recommend removals or transfers of Executive Engineers from his own circle.

The Executive Engineer is responsible for the execution and management of all the works under his jurisdiction in the State sector. He has also to work as the *ex-officio* professional adviser to all the departments of the Government within his jurisdiction.

In the district sector he is in over all charge of all the works of the Zilla Parishad and he is the head of the works department of the Zilla Parishad. In this behalf he is subordinate to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. But in technical matters his advice prevails. He also acts as the secretary of the works committee of the Zilla Parishad.

Wardha Buildings and Communications Division is a temporary division in the State sector in-charge of the Executive Engineer, Wardha, under the Nagpur Buildings and Communications Circle, Nagpur. There are four sub-divisions as under: (1) Wardha Buildings and Communications sub-division, Wardha; (2) Construction Sub-Division, Wardha; (3) Hinganghat Buildings and Communications Sub-Division, Hinganghat and (4) Arvi Buildings and Communications Sub-Division, Arvi. The main functions of the Division are —

(1) to maintain about 202 miles of State highway, (2) to carry improvement of these roads and construction of about 7 major bridges taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan as also construction of about 4 miles of National highway and maintenance of about 62 miles of National highway, and (3) to execute the construction of roads and C. D. works under the Wardha Plan.

Electrical Circle. Electrical circle, in-charge of Electrical Engineer to Government, Buildings and Communications Department, has jurisdiction over the State of Maharashtra. The functions of the Electrical circle are as follows:

(i) Execution and maintenance of electrical installation works in Government buildings.

(ii) Carrying out advisory, administrative and executive duties pertaining to the generation and use of electricity and administration of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Bombay Electricity Duty Act, 1963, and the Bombay Lifts Act, 1939.

The Electrical circle has been bifurcated into two wings viz., Executive wing and Inspection wing at the divisional level. For executive work of this circle, there are five Electrical Executive Divisions each in-charge of the Executive Engineer, with headquarters at Bombay, Thana, Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur. Each division has sub-divisions under it in-charge of Deputy Engineers.

As far as execution and maintenance of electrical installations are concerned, the Wardha district is under the jurisdiction of Deputy Engineer, Nagpur Electrical Sub-Division No.II, Nagpur, and the sub-division is under the control of the Executive Engineer, Nagpur Electrical Division, Nagpur.

Under the Inspection wing there are three Electrical Inspection Divisions each in charge of the Electrical Inspector with headquarters at Bombay, Pune and Nagpur. Each inspection division has three sub-divisions in charge of the Assistant Electrical Inspectors. The Wardha district falls under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Electrical Inspector, Wardha and under the Electrical Inspector, Nagpur, for the purpose of Inspection wing. For the work of inspections under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 this district falls under the jurisdiction of the Electrical Inspector, Nagpur.

CHAPTER 13.
Other Departments.
BUILDINGS AND
COMMUNICATIONS.
Electrical Circle.

The Assistant Electrical Inspector, Wardha carries out the inspection of the works of the electrical supply companies and Maharashtra State Electricity Board and also attends to the inspections of the M. P. and H. T. installations of the consumers as per the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956. The work of supervising the levy and assessment of the electricity duty under the provisions of the Bombay Electricity Duty Act, 1963, is also done by the Electrical Inspector, Nagpur for the Wardha district.

The Buildings and Communications department under the control of the Zilla Parishad is known as the works department. Like other departments the works department is directly under the administrative control of the Chief Executive Officer. The Executive Engineer is the head of the department and is solely responsible for execution of works pertaining to buildings, roads and irrigation works under the Parishad. The execution of these works is vested mainly in the Deputy Engineers in charge of the sub-divisions which is controlled by the Executive Engineer. The concerned Block Development Officer is responsible for the work of the Panchayat Samiti. So far as the technical matters are concerned the Block Development Officers are under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer and in respect of all other matters they are directly responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. The works department has undertaken many constructional activities in this district. The department has undertaken 22 roads for construction and repairing transferred from Buildings and Communications Department. They are Allipur-Kapsi, Thanegaon-Hetikundi, Pimpalkhuta-Rohna-Augji-Virul, Seloo-Zadsi, Girad-Kova, Hingana-Hingani, Jalalkheda-Karanja, Ashti-Morshi, Seloo-Hingani, Wadhona-Karanjam, Nachangaon-Shirpur, Samudrapur-Girad, Girad-Umred, Hinganghat-Nandori, Sevagram-Samudrapur, Jaurwada-Bangdapur, Waigaon-Kapsi, Sindhi-Kandali, Washi-Kora, Sarwadi-Seloo, Deoli-Andori and Sirasgaon-Wadner. The total length of these roads is about 190 miles, out of which the length of 40 miles was completed prior to transfer to this Zilla Parishad. The length of sixty miles of these roads has been completed by the Zilla Parishad and the work like collection of material and consolidation is in progress on the remaining length. Besides this, a length of 23 miles has been completed in respect of village roads undertaken by the Panchayat Samitis under the scheme T and C and R. W. P. A building construction project for the construction of the building for agricultural school at Selsura has been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs and is nearing completion. The construction work of P. H. C. buildings at Bhidi and Rohana is progressing. Besides this, the constructional activities of the Panchayat Samitis are supervised by this department.

The piped water supply schemes for individual villages are being prepared and implemented through this department. The preparation of the 12 schemes was undertaken out of which the plans and estimates for Pohana, Poti, Mahakal, Karanjana Gode, Nachangaon Karanja, Dahegaon Dhande, Ashti pipe water schemes have been prepared and for remaining villages schemes are under preparation. Out of the minor irrigation schemes undertaken by the department, the *bandharas* at Pardi with

CHAPTER 13. irrigation potential of 20 acres and Gowandi Dhonga with irrigation potential of 60 acres have been completed and the works of 4 lift irrigation schemes *i.e.*, Ladegaon, Dahegaon Dhande, Kharda and Rohini are progressing. These are having irrigation potential of 200 to 300 acres each. The five temporary lift irrigation schemes with 20 H. P. oil engines have also been undertaken with irrigation potential of 20 to 30 acres each and are nearing completion.

Other Departments.
BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.
Local Sector.

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION AND POWER The Irrigation and Power department in the Wardha district deals with major and medium irrigation works, hydro-electric projects, minor irrigation works, water supply and drainage works and flood control works. It also deals with irrigation works irrigating land below 250 acres.

Organisation. The department at the secretariat level is headed by the Secretary to the Government who is assisted by Chief Engineers in charge of major and medium irrigation projects and water supply and development schemes in the State and the Director of Minor Irrigation in charge of minor irrigation projects in the State. The Superintending Engineer who is responsible to the Chief Engineer and the Director of Minor Irrigation for the works in their respective spheres is placed in charge of a circle normally consisting of four to five divisions. The division is headed by the Executive Engineer. Each division normally comprises four to five sub-divisions. The sub-division is placed in-charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer and is further divided into four to five sections each in-charge of an Overseer. The section is generally formed for the maintenance of about 5,000 acres of irrigated land or where capital expenditure of rupees one or two lakhs is involved.

The Sub-Divisions at Arvi and Wardha are in-charge of either an Assistant Engineer or a Deputy Engineer. In the case of Irrigation and Power department in Wardha district, the Deputy Engineers in charge of the Minor Irrigation Construction Sub-Division, Arvi, and Minor Irrigation Survey Sub-Division, Wardha are responsible to the Executive Engineer, Amravati Irrigation Division, Amravati.

The Executive Engineer, Nagpur Sanitary Division, Nagpur, is entrusted with the execution of public health scheme *i.e.*, water supply and drainage and the Executive Engineer, Public Health Project Division, Nagpur, with preparation of water supply and drainage schemes.

Minor Irrigation works. The Bakli *bandhara* in Arvi tahsil, the Dongargaon tank project and the Borkhedi tank project in Wardha tahsil, the Waghodi *bandhara* in Hinganghat tahsil and the Ashti tank Project in the Arvi tahsil are the minor irrigation works under execution in the district.

Public Health Schemes. During the First and Second Five-Year Plans, no water supply or drainage schemes were sanctioned for the district. In the Third Five-Year Plan, the following schemes of this district were included with the estimated cost noted against each:—

(1) Pulgaon Water Supply Scheme	..	Rs. 15·86 Lakhs
(2) Hinganghat Water Supply Scheme	..	Rs. 15·09 Lakhs
(3) Wardha Water Supply Scheme	..	Rs. 35·33 Lakhs
(4) Arvi Water Supply Scheme	..	Rs. 7·59 Lakhs
(5) Arvi Drainage Scheme	..	Rs. 2·00 Lakhs.

The detailed plans and estimates for these schemes were submitted to Government for administrative approval. Administrative approval to Hinganghat water supply scheme was received in March 1966, and execution of the same has already commenced. The implementation work of the Pulgaon water supply scheme and Wardha water supply scheme will be started as soon as these are approved by Government.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan the Deoli water supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 5.75 lakhs and the Sindi water supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 5 lakhs have been proposed.

CHAPTER 13.
Other Departments.
IRRIGATION AND POWER.
Public Health Schemes.
AGRICULTURE.
Organisation.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The State Government and the Zilla Parishad jointly implement the schemes of Agriculture department pertaining to the district. The State sector schemes are implemented by the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Wardha and the schemes in local sector are implemented by the Agricultural Development Officer, Zilla Parishad, Wardha.

The department at the State level is headed by the Secretary, Agriculture and Co-operation department, Sachivalaya, Bombay, who is also the administrative head of the department. At the Directorate level the Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, is the technical and administrative head of the department with his headquarters at Pune. He is assisted by 5 Joint Directors of Agriculture at the State level who are each in-charge of establishment, soil conservation and engineering, Research and Education, horticulture, and extension respectively with their headquarters at Pune.

The Superintending Agricultural Officer, Nagpur Division, Nagpur, represents the Director of Agriculture at regional level with eight districts of Vidarbha under his jurisdiction. He is the technical and administrative head of the division. The Superintending Agricultural Officer also guides the Zilla Parishad, Wardha in implementing the local sector schemes. For this he is assisted by the Deputy Director of Agriculture and by Plant Protection Officer, Seed Development Officer, Assistant Horticultural Development Officer, Assistant Vegetable Development Officer, Assistant Oilseeds Extension Officer, Assistant Compost Development Officer, Hybrid Seed Production Officer, Assistant Statistician, Divisional Supervisor (fertilizer varietal trials) and Agricultural Engineer for implementing State sector schemes and for also giving technical advice to the Zilla Parishad for local sector schemes of Agriculture department. In addition, the State level specialists also guide the Zilla Parishad.

The Agricultural Development Officer of the Zilla Parishad is a class I officer at the district level and works under the administrative control of the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad. The Agricultural Development Officer is assisted by the Agricultural Officer, Zilla Parishad Campaign Officer, Zilla Parishad, and Hybrid Seed Production Officer who is on deputation to the Zilla Parishad from the State Government for supervision of hybrid seed production scheme. The Hybrid Seed Production Officer is under the administrative control of Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Wardha.

The following schemes are implemented by the department in the State sector:—

- (1) Establishment of Agricultural Research Station, Wardha under Wardha Plan.
- (2) Establishment of taluka seed farm buildings and land development.
- (3) Subsidy for town compost.

CHAPTER 13.**Other Departments.****AGRICULTURE.**

(4) Intensive production of vegetables and quick growing fruits for supply to cities.

(5) Construction of irrigation wells (subsidy).

(6) Installation of pumping sets (grant of subsidy).

(7) Digging of Irrigation wells by air compressor and blasting.

(8) Underground water survey scheme (Wardha Plan).

(9) Scheme for contour bunding and contour trenching.

(10) Reclamation of *pan basan* soils under Wardha Plan.

(11) Reclamation of non-coastal saline and alkaline soils.

(12) Establishment of trial-cum-demonstration farm.

(13) Continuance of sub-division for land development work in irrigation project, and

(14) Construction of seed processing plants.

The following schemes in the district sector are looked after by the Zilla Parishad:—

(1) Construction of buildings for Agricultural School, Selsura.

(2) Continuance of staff for hybrid seed production programme.

(3) Scheme for distribution of sann seed for green manuring of crops.

(4) Development of local manurial resources (Wardha Plan).

(5) Laying out compost demonstrations (Wardha Plan).

(6) Plant protection scheme.

(7) Intensive cultivation of food crops.

(8) General horticultural development scheme.

(9) Reclamation of waste land belonging to backward class cultivators (subsidy).

(10) Irrigation wells for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(11) Campaign unit for commissioning wells out of use (Wardha plan).

(12) Establishment of irrigation unit for Bor Project under Wardha Plan.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. The primary role of the Animal Husbandry department is to treat sick animals by providing necessary veterinary aid and prevent the incidence and spread of contagious diseases, castration of scrub bulls and stunted bulls etc.

District Animal Husbandry Officer. The animal husbandry activities in the State sector are controlled by a separate Directorate while in the district sector they form part of the Department of Agriculture. The District Animal Husbandry Officer controls the activities of the department and is responsible to the Agricultural Development Officer of the Zilla Parishad. The animal husbandry schemes under the 'Wardha Plan' are controlled by the Animal Husbandry cum Dairy Project Officer. However, in technical matters, the advice of the Director of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra State, Pune, prevails.

In Wardha district, there are 7 full-fledged veterinary dispensaries and 34 veterinary aid centres. Three veterinary dispensaries, one each at Wardha, Arvi, and Hinganghat and one veterinary aid centre at Deoli, are managed by respective municipal committees and the rest are managed by the Zilla Parishad.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Veterinary
Institutions.

The veterinary dispensary is usually managed by a Veterinary Officer and a Live-stock Supervisor is posted in-charge of the veterinary aid centre. Both the Veterinary Officer and the Live-stock Supervisor treat the sick animals, castrate the scrub bulls and carry out preventive vaccinations against the contagious diseases. Besides these activities, they are concerned with the implementation of the animal husbandry development schemes at tahsil and village levels such as posting of premium bulls under various schemes, maintenance of requisite record, supply of improved rams and poultry for improvement of local non-descript live-stock, etc. In some blocks, separate Animal Husbandry Extension Officers have been appointed to implement the above schemes depending upon availability of technical personnel while in case of some blocks the Veterinary Officer, in-charge of the veterinary dispensary acts as the Extension Officer, Animal Husbandry.

The work done by the Veterinary staff during the period from 1963-64 to 1966-67 was as under:

Treatment of
Animals, Castra-
tions and Preventive
measures.

Item of work	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Cases treated ..	65,608	54,182	32,375	59,416
2. Castrations ..	6,817	3,728	3,365	4,043
3. Vaccinations ..	1,66,466	1,33,713	1,46,179	1,38,383

The Live-stock development activities are implemented by the local sector as well as by the State sector.

Live-stock Develop-
ment Activities.

There is one Government Cattle Breeding farm at Hetikundi. Animals of *gaolao* breed are kept at the farm. Certain *goshalas* also participate in activities pertaining to cattle breeding.

Cattle Breeding
Farm.

Two key village centres have been established in the district at Arvi and Kharangana in the State sector. Each key village centre has 5 sub-centres under it. The scheme envisages treatment of animals, castration of scrub bulls, preventive vaccination, improvement of fodder, breeding by natural as well as by artificial insemination method and development of marketing facilities. In addition to these, five key village centres organised on the pattern of those existing in the old Madhya Pradesh are now run as veterinary aid centres by the Zilla Parishad.

Key Village
Schemes.

A district premium bull scheme is in operation at different places under which 185 bulls are located.

Premium Bull
Scheme.

Four supplementary cattle breeding centres have been established at Kinhi, Kangaon, Dahegaon (Gosai) and Rahati in the district. A total number of 15 bulls and 178 cows of *gaolao* breed have been located for breeding purposes.

Supplementary
Cattle Breeding
Centre.

Artificial insemination is a new technique for the improvement of live-stock. The artificial insemination work in the district is carried out in one centre located at the district headquarters and eight other sub-centres. The semen collected at the district artificial insemination centre is distributed to eight sub-centres for use in the field.

Artificial Insemina-
tion.

- CHAPTER 13.** In order to reduce the wastage of fodder, chaff cutters have been supplied to cultivators on 50 per cent subsidy basis under C.D. block schemes. Similarly improved variety such as the *Gajrat* grass sets are also supplied by some C. D. blocks in the district.
- Other Departments.**
ANIMAL HUSBAN-
DRY.
Fodder Develop-
ment.
Poultry Develop-
ment.
- One poultry demonstration centre at Hinganghat is managed by the Zilla Parishad. There is also the one day old chick scheme in the district in the State sector.

Loans of Rs. 1,000 with subsidy of Rs. 250 as also loans to the tune of Rs. 5,000 are given to interested and deserving poultry keepers. Three dairy cum poultry co-operative societies have also been established.

- Demonstration and**
Propaganda. The propaganda for the furtherance of various projects is usually carried out by the field staff in their day-to-day work. The methods used include celebrations such as *gosamwardhan* day, calf rallies and organisation of district cattle and poultry shows all over the district every year.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

- FOREST.** The following account taken from old Wardha District Gazetteer gives the description of forests in the district upto 1906.
- Government forests.** "The Government forests are almost entirely situated on the hills of Arvi Tahsil, while a small block of no importance exists near Girar in the south-east of Hinganghat. The Wardha tahsil contains only 4 square miles belonging to the Arvi range. The Arvi forests adjoin those of the Katol tahsil in Nagpur. The total area of the forests is 200 square miles or 8 per cent of that of the District, and it was all notified as reserved forest in 1879. The area covered by the forests is generally hilly, and along the crests of the hills the soil is very shallow and sterile, but in the intervening valleys and gorges rich land is found which will produce a valuable crop. The hillsides are clothed with a growth of low scrub and few forest trees of any value either for fruit or timber are to be met with. On the other hand large supplies of fuel may be drawn from this area while grass is plentiful and affords a welcome provision for the village cattle and for the professional graziers who make a livelihood by cattle-breeding and the trade in milk and *ghi*. The distribution of the forests is scattered and straggling, the outlines of the boundaries of many of them are irregular and they include some small isolated blocks. The principal timber tree is teak, which occurs commonly as coppice of small size and inferior growth, not usually exceeding 30 feet; it is occasionally nearly pure, but is generally mixed with other species of its own age and height. Large trees with good stems of this or of any of the important species are exceedingly few. The tree next in value which is widely distributed is *saj* or *yen* (*Terminalia tomentosa*); this commonly occurs mixed with inferior species and its growth is not good, the few large trees having crooked stems. *Tendu* (*Diospyros tomentosa*), *dhaura* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *lendia* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*) and *tinsa* (*Ougeina dalbergioides*) of the better species and of the others *moyen* (*Odina Wodier*), *mokha* (*Schrebera Swieteniodes*), and *saleh* (*Boswellia thurifera*) are met with all over the Arvi range. The former kinds are mainly found as coppice and of poor inferior growth, the result of former reckless fellings. Bamboos are found only in a few localities and in very small quantities. About 20 square miles consist of open-grass-land either on steep slopes or in detached areas. The small block in the south-east of Hinganghat tahsil contains very thin jungle and the only important product yielded by it is grass, from which an estimated annual income of Rs. 500 is obtained. It is included for management in one of the Nagpur ranges.

The forests form part of the Nagpur-Wardha Division, the headquarters of the Divisional Forest Officer being at Nagpur. The local staff for the Arvi range comprises a ranger, three foresters and 47 forest guards. Systematic fire-protection has been attempted only over an area of less than 30 square miles in the last two years. According to the sanctioned working plan the range has been divided into seven circles, of which six varying in extent from 7,000 to 9,000 acres, each are worked, while the seventh of nearly 70,000 acres, or more than half of the total area, forms a grazing block to supplement the area annually opened to grazing in the working circles. Each circle is divided into 30 compartments, one of which is worked annually so as to produce a rotation of 30 years. As a rule, each compartment is closed to grazing for ten years after it is worked. Some modifications have been made in the plan however in order to provide a larger area for grazing and this now extends to 90,000 acres. The area cut over each year in the six working circles averages 1600 acres, and at the time the working-plan was drawn up (1896) was more than sufficient to supply the local demand for timber and fuel.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

FOREST.

Government
Forests.

Besides the Government forests, 148 square miles of *malguzari* forest were included in the occupied area in 1904-05. Of this only 34 square miles were tree forest and the remaining 114 scrub jungle and grass. The combined area has decreased from 184 square miles since 1898-99 or by 36 square miles in seven years. The bulk of the *malguzari* forest is situated in the Arvi tahsil in the Kharangha, Kachur and Dhamkund groups and there is also a small quantity in the Keljhar group of Wardha and the Girar group of Hinganghat. Most of the forests adjoin the Government reserves. Those in Wardha and Hinganghat contain little valuable timber. In the forests of the Arvi tahsil teak, mahua and other timber trees are found, from which the village proprietors derive a considerable revenue. The numerous date-palm trees growing in the open country are also a valuable asset to the proprietors. The forests of eight villages are notified under section 124 A of the Land Revenue Act."

संयोजक जयन्त

The Chief Conservator of Forests with headquarters at Pune is the head of the Forest department in the State. For administrative purposes, the whole State is divided into seven circles with headquarters at Nasik, Poona, Nagpur, Amravati, Chandrapur, Thana and Aurangabad. The Conservator of Forests stationed at the headquarters is in-charge of a circle.

Organisation.

The Conservators have under them the Divisional Forest Officers and Sub-Divisional Forest Officers, to look after the administration of the divisions and independent sub-divisions, respectively. The Divisional Forest Officers belong to Senior Indian Forest Service or Maharashtra Forest Service, Class I and the Sub-Divisional Forest Officers to Junior Indian Forest Service or Maharashtra Forest Service, Class II. The divisions in some cases are divided into sub-divisions which are in charge of Sub-Divisional Forest Officers. The divisions or sub-divisions as the case may be are divided into ranges. Each range is managed by a Range Forest Officer under the control of the Divisional Forest Officer or the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer as the case may be. The Range Forest Officer is a non-gazetted subordinate officer (Class III) who is usually trained at one of the Forest Colleges of India, either at Dehradun or Coimbatore. Each range is sub-divided into round of

CHAPTER 13. which is managed by a Round Officer or a Forester who is usually trained at one of the forest schools in the State. Finally each round is sub-divided into beats each in charge of a Beat Guard.

Other Departments.
FOREST.

Organisation. The Wardha forest division covers Wardha district only. Falling under the Nagpur Circle it is in charge of the Divisional Forest Officer, Wardha. Under him there are three Range Forest Officers, nine Round Officers and seventy four Beat Guards. The forest ranges in the division have their headquarters at Arvi, Hingni and Karanja. As per 1961 Census the forest area of the district is 342.92 square miles. Most of the forests in the district lie in the northern half of the district in a more or less compact block, in the Arvi and Wardha tahsils; while only 22.89 square miles (59.28 sq. kms.) of forest is in Hingnaghat tahsil.

As far as Wardha district is concerned there is not much variation in the rainfall. The average annual rainfall for Wardha district is 1011.25 mm (40.45 inches).

Classification. The forests met with in the tract are of one main type, namely, the southern tropical dry deciduous forests of the Champion's classification of forest types of India. Within this main type considerable local variation occurs depending mainly on rock and soil, topography and past treatment. In Wardha Division the forests are mainly borne by the trap zone (so called as the rock is mainly Deccan trap basalt). The following types are recognised.

(a) *Good quality teak forests.*—These are found in parts of Arvi and Hingni Ranges. The percentage of teak in the over wood varies from 40 to 80. At places teak occurs almost pure. The associates of teak in these areas are *Dhaora* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *Salai* (*Boswellia Serrata*), *Tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) and *Ain* (*Terminalia Tomentosa*). The average quality of crop is IVa/IVb. The top height usually varies from 35' to 45'. The average density of crop is about 0.7. These forests are capable of producing sound teak trees of about 3' in girth at breast height. Bamboos are practically absent. The underwood and undergrowth is sparse. *Khair* (*Acacia Catechu*), *Bor* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *Palas* (*Butea Monosperma*), *Jilbili* (*Woodfordia Fruticosa*) are the main species occurring as under-wood and under-growth. *Tarota* (*Cassia tora*), *Ban Tulsi* (*Eranthemum pulchellum*) and *Diwali* (*Petalidium barlerioides*) are the main woods.

(b) *Poor quality Teak forests.*—These occur on the major part of the trap zone in Arvi, Karanja and Hingani ranges. In general the forests are of IVth quality, the average top height being 35'. These are capable of producing sound teak trees of 2' girth at breast height. Teak occurs in high percentage over most of the areas and at places it forms pure. The common associates are *Dhaora*, *Lendia* (*Lagers-troemia parviflora*) *Salai*, *Mawai* (*Lannea grandis*) *Ain*, etc. The average density of crop is 0.7. Underwood and undergrowth generally consists of *Ghot* (*Zizyphus Xylophyra*), *Bor*, *Palas*, *Medsingh* (*Dolichandrone falcata*), *Khair*, *Dudhi* (*Wrightia tinctoria*), *Indrajao* (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*), *Lokhandi* (*Ixora parviflora*), *Bharati* (*Gymnosporia montana*) etc. In this type of forest there are many understocked areas in which either grass or *bantulsi* is growing quite thick.

(c) *Mixed forests.*—This type is confined only to small areas with poorly drained clayey soils. The over wood consists of *Ain*, *Bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *Karam* (*Mitragyna parvifolia*), *Palas*, *Mohwa* (*Madhuca latifolia*), *Behera* (*Terminalia belerica*), etc.

Working plans for the management and development of forests are prepared solely by the Forest department. But in so far as the prescriptions of the working plan affect local supply and the right and privileges of inhabitants of the district, the approval of the Collector concerned has to be obtained before it is submitted to the Government, by the Chief Conservator of Forests, for sanction.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.
FOREST.
Classification.

The Divisional Forest Officer is directly responsible for the exploitation and regeneration of forests according to the sanctioned working plans and other orders. He conducts sales, enters into contracts, supplies material to department and the public, realises revenue and controls expenditure under instructions from the Conservator of Forests. He deals finally with forest offence cases, having power to compound them. Rewards are also paid by him in the detection of the forest offences. In short, he is responsible for forest administration and management in all matters relating to forest operations of a technical nature.

Duties of Officers.

Divisional Forest
Officer.

The duties of the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer in charge of the independent sub-division are exactly the same as those of a Divisional Forest Officer, while the Assistant Conservator or Sub-Divisional Forest Officer attached to a Division assists the Divisional Forest Officer in the implementation of the prescription of the working plans and other conservancy works. He also helps in the work of inspection and supervision of various kinds of silvicultural works requiring technical knowledge, besides attending to other duties entrusted to him by the Divisional Forest Officer. At present, there is one Sub-Divisional Forest Officer working under the Divisional Forest Officer, Wardha.

Sub-Divisional
Forest Officer.

The Range Forest Officer is in executive charge of the Range. He is responsible for carrying out orders of the Divisional Forest Officer, Assistant Conservator of Forests or the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, with the help of the Round Officers and the Forest Guards. He is responsible also for all works in his charge pertaining to marking, reservation, girdling and felling of trees, the transport of timber, fuel, etc., to the sale depots, sowing, planting, tending and other silvicultural operations, construction of roads, buildings and wells according to the sanctioned plans and estimates, protection of forests and investigation of forest offences, supervision on removal of forest produce by purchasers and by holders of rights and privileges and issue of forest transit passes and permits.

Range Forest
Officer.

The duties of the Forester are to protect the forests, to execute other works, to detect and investigate the forest offences, to issue permits and passes and to collect revenues from the permit holders and compensation in case of forest offences. He is also responsible for the preservation of standards (*i. e.*, the number and kind of trees prescribed for preservation and the manner of cutting, etc.) in coupes given out to contractors for cutting, inspection and protection of forests, and guidance and supervision of forest guards.

Forester.

The functions of the forest guard are to patrol and protect all forests in his beat, repair and maintain forest boundary marks, execute silvicultural works *viz.*, sowing, planting and creeper-cutting and detect forest offences.

Forest Guard.

Under the Indian Forest Act (XVI of 1927) forests are divided into two categories, *viz.*, reserved and protected forests. Before forests are classified they have to be subjected to regular settlement by a Forest Settlement Officer, who enquires into the existence of all public and private rights. In case of reserved forests, the existing rights are either settled, transferred or commuted. In case of protected forests, the rights

Reserved and
Protected
Forests.

CHAPTER 13.**Other Departments.****FOREST.****Reserved and
Protected Forests.****Working Plans.**

are clearly recorded and regulated. The reserved forests of Wardha district coming under the Wardha Forest Division admeasure 521·62 sq. km. (201·40 sq. miles) whereas protected forests in the district under the forest department admeasure 345·45 sq. km. (133·38 sq. miles).

A working plan is a document which lays down the details of scientific management of a forest for a prescribed number of years. Before the working plan is drawn up a survey is made of the growing stock, at times by actual enumerations and an analysis is made of the stems of standing trees to determine the rate of growth of principal species with special reference to the soil and the climatic conditions of each locality. On the basis of data thus collected, plans are drawn up for felling, regeneration, silvicultural treatment and protection of forests with provision for due exercise of the rights and privileges of the people including grazing of cattle. The preparation of the working plans for this division is done by the Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Nagpur and Amravati Circles, Nagpur who is under the Conservator of Forests, Working Plan Circle, Pune.

**Functions of the
Department.**

The main functions of the Forest Department are exploitation, regeneration and protection of forests according to sanctioned working plans and other orders and conduct of sales, entering into contracts and supply of material to Government departments and the public. In addition a number of schemes under the Fourth Five Year Plan are executed by this department in this Division. The salient aspects of the functions are described below.

**Regeneration and
maintenance.**

As the area is cut and tree growth removed it is regenerated with new crop. Great care and precaution are taken to prevent damages by man, animals, insects and other pests and against adverse climatic influences, and other animate agencies. Damage by man is caused by (1) lighting of fires, (2) encroachments, (3) faulty exploitation methods including illicit cuttings, and (4) misuse of forest rights and privileges. Though occasionally forest fires may originate from natural causes, in the vast majority of the cases they are due to human action either within or outside the forests. To prevent damage by fire, the whole hearted support and co-operation is secured through the authority and influence of the village headman. Precautionary measures like fire-tracing and early burning are also taken by the department in good time. Clearing of shrubby growth along roads and paths is also done to avert any fire spreading in the forest. Rigid patrolling and vigilant watch against unauthorised felling and removal of forest produce by the villagers is resorted to. Offenders in respect of unauthorised grazing and other damage from cattle are dealt with under the Forest Act and other laws.

**System of
Management.**

The forests are being worked under the prescription of working plans. The system depends on the condition of the crop and the object of management. The area under the management of the department in the district is worked under various silvicultural systems prescribed in the current working plan. Regeneration work is carried out in two ways, viz., (1) by natural means (coppice) and (2) by artificial means. Under the former system, trees are allowed to be cut at ground level or near it and regeneration takes place naturally by shoots from the stump whereas under artificial system, when trees are felled, regeneration is effected by artificial methods, such as sowing, transplanting of root and shoot cutting called stump in regularly spaced lines. Cleaning, thinning and other cultural operations are also undertaken by the department in the coupes.

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Other Departments.
FOREST.
Exploitation.

The Forest produce is divided into two main classes *i. e.*, major and minor. The chief major forest produce is timber and firewood, whereas fuel, bamboo, rusa, grass, leaves, minerals, etc., are classed as minor forest produce. The chief minor forest produce of Wardha are *Tendu* leaves and grass.

The major forest produce is derived out of the coupes due for working. These are given to the forest labourers' co-operative societies for working and remaining are sold by public auction.

The minor forest produce is sold by auction. It is also sold on permits.

In 1964-65 the total annual income of the Forest Division accruing from all sources was Rs. 11.18 lakhs, whereas the total expenditure came to Rs. 5.62 lakhs.

The total length of forest roads in this Division is 672 km. (420 miles). Forest Roads.

The recognised forest rights, privileges and concessions given to the Public Relations people in Wardha district are embodied in the working plan.

The agriculturists enjoy forest privileges and concessions in respect of grazing and forest produce. An agriculturist, possessing eight cattle-heads is allowed free grazing for four cattle-heads and for remaining at privileged rates. Agriculturists owning more than eight cattle-heads are allowed six units per plough of land under cultivation and the remainder at commercial rates. The privileged rates are low which come to about half the commercial rates. This concession is given to cattle owned by agriculturists. Only timber and fuel is allowed for *bonafide* consumption at non-competitive rates which come to about half the rates prevailing in the market. Besides, the use of water and minerals in the reserved forests for agricultural purposes is allowed free.

For the supply of dependable labour on the forest works, forest villages have been established in the reserved forests. They are sanctioned under the orders of the Conservator of Forests. A villager is given a plot of land admeasuring about 13 to 15 acres or one plough land at a nominal rent of Re. 1.00. He is also given the forest produce needed for his *bonafide* requirements free of cost. The Forest department looks after the welfare of the villagers and provides them with amenities of life such as water supply, education and medical help. The adult villagers in turn have to discharge certain obligations. They are to abide by the orders of the forest officer and to attend to forest operations on the payment of wages at the rates prescribed by the department. These villages are in fact labour colonies which are mainly responsible for the protection of forests and execution of the exploitation and conservancy works. Forest Villages.

The 'Van Mahotsava' initially started under the orders of the Government of India has now become a national festival. It is celebrated each year in the first fortnight of July. The object of the festival is to encourage the planting of trees by all in suitable places to make up for the deficit of areas of forest which is expected at 33 1/3 per cent of the total available area. The object is to ameliorate the climatic conditions and to conserve soil and moisture. Plants for the 'Van Mahotsava' are supplied free by the Forest Department. For this purpose nurseries have been raised at Wardha, Chandani, Ashti, Sarwadi and Chanki. Van Mahotsava.

Propaganda about the availability of seeds and seedlings is made through the Zilla Parishad and the Village Panchayats. Instructions are given on the planting of the trees and their after-care and the benefits the individual and the community may derive from the successful planting of trees. The observance of the festival from year to year has encouraged the people to plant trees and preserve the forest flora.

CHAPTER 13.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES.

Other Departments.

INDUSTRIES.

Organisation.

The work of the Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra State, in Wardha district is mainly confined to the development and progress of cottage, small scale and large scale industries. The department of Industries was reorganised and the Directorate of Industries was formed in August 1960. Control of cottage industries was transferred to the Directorate of Industries with effect from 1st December, 1960.

The head of organisation of the Directorate of Industries is the Industries Commissioner and his office is located at Bombay. Wardha district which falls in Vidarbha region of the State is under the control of Deputy Director of Industries (Class I State service) whose office is at Nagpur. In addition to Wardha district, he is also responsible for development and progress of cottage, small and large scale industries in the remaining districts of the Vidarbha region viz., Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Nagpur and Yeotmal. He is also the Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures and exercises direct control over the district level administration of Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Act, 1964.

The regional organisation follows the pattern of Revenue Division. Every district has an Industries Officer (Class II State service). The District Industries Officer is under the executive control of the Collector of the district who is also an *ex-officio* Deputy Industries Commissioner and is directly responsible to the Industries Commissioner. Except the work of administration of weights and measures enforcement, the Regional Deputy Director of Industries acts as the co-ordinating agency and functions as technical adviser to the Deputy Industries Commissioner.

Wardha district is divided into Wardha and Arvi Divisions for the purpose of enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act. Each Division is in-charge of Senior/Junior Industries Inspector and every Divisional Inspector is assisted by the necessary staff. Senior Industries Inspector is in-charge of Wardha Division, whereas Junior Industries Inspector is in-charge of Arvi Division. The regular duties of Industries Inspector are inspection, investigation, collection of revenue and enforcement of Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Act, 1964. In addition, the Industries Inspector is required to render guidance to new entrepreneurs for selection of suitable industries, and for various types of assistance rendered by Government and other agencies in respect of land, power, machinery, finance and technical guidance.

The main functions of the Directorate of Industries are as under:—

Functions. (a) In the sphere of promotion of large scale industries the functions of the Directorate of Industries are restricted to processing of applications for industrial licences and offering suitable recommendations to the Government of India under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, developing areas with facilities of power, water, transport, etc., for location of large scale industries, providing facilities for industries as also for industrial research by giving grants and encouraging export promotion. (b) In the sphere of development of small scale industries the Directorate of Industries plays a major role by assisting entrepreneurs in the following ways:—

- (i) Securing land, water and power.
- (ii) Organising co-operative industrial estates.
- (iii) Giving financial aid.

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INDUSTRIES.
Functions.

(iv) Providing assistance for import of machinery, spare parts and raw materials.

(v) Providing assistance for machinery under hire purchase basis.

(vi) Providing assistance for securing indigenous raw materials.

(vii) Marketing of products through Central Stores Purchase Organisation for buying requirements of State Government.

(viii) Quality marking of products of S.S.I.

(ix) Export promotion.

(x) Providing research facilities through industrial research laboratories and research grants.

(xi) Imparting training to craftsmen and

(xii) Organisation of resource-based small and cottage industrial co-operatives to stimulate industrialisation in industrially under developed areas.

(c) The development of cottage and village industries and handicrafts is the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad. However, the Directorate gives technical guidance to the institutions under the Zilla Parishad.

The office of the Industries Officer, Wardha has carried out the following work:—

(i) Nearly 227 units have been registered as small scale industries with the Directorate for receiving different types of assistance.

(ii) 40 schemes for starting of new units have been approved.

(iii) 32 units have been registered for subsidy on power consumption.

(iv) In addition to the above, assistance was rendered to various units for securing (a) exemption from electricity duty and (b) recommendations for water, power and land, for import and export, for machinery under hire purchase scheme, for indigenous raw materials, etc.

In addition to the activities stated above, the Directorate has a Rural Industrial Project in Wardha district and is in-charge of a different organisation under the control of the Directorate. The details of the Rural Industrial Project in Wardha district are given below:—

Introductory.—Among the main objects of the Third Plan in implementing programmes for village and small industries were the promotion of the growth of industries as ancillaries to large industries, organisation of artisans and craftsmen on co-operative lines and improvement of the productivity of the worker through positive forms of assistance. Specific reference was, therefore, made to the importance of evolving a programme of rural industrialisation which would take into account the various aspects of development in each area and ensure close co-operation of various institutions and agencies working in the area. Government of India have set up a Rural Industries Planning Committee for reviewing the progress of industries in rural areas, advising on problems of policy and planning relating to them and recommending programmes for intensive development of village and small industries in rural areas.

Objectives:—The primary objective of the project is to bring about a co-operative agro-industrial economy. This involves all round development of agriculture, irrigation, communications, industries, social services, etc. For this purpose, the initiative and effort of local communities has to be stimulated and mobilised to the fullest extent. Among the most important measures for diversification of rural economy is establishing

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Rural Industrial
Project.

industries based on agriculture and other resources and development of non-agricultural alongwith agricultural occupations. The most difficult problem in the rural areas is to create, maintain and expand non-agricultural employment. The success of efforts in other directions also depends on the progress achieved in building up industries suited to rural areas. The projects are, therefore, required to direct themselves to industries which can be developed in rural areas and activities ancillary to them.

Organisation:—In furtherance of the above objective, the Planning Commission set up the Rural Industries Planning Committee in 1961. This Committee lays down the overall policy and issues directions relating to the programme for rural industrialisation. The Government of India selected 45 areas in the whole country as Pilot Rural Industries Projects and of these 4 were allotted to the Maharashtra State. Of these, Wardha district as a whole, forms one project area excluding municipal towns of Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat and Pulgaon (with a population of more than 15,000).

The entire funds are provided by the Centre by way of loans and grants. The latter covers expenditure on establishment, contingencies, training, study tours, common facility centres and other extension services.

In policy matters, the projects have also to be guided by the directives received, from time to time, from the Development Commissioner, New Delhi. Schemes on various industries are also available from his office.

While the funds are provided by the Centre, the entire scheme is entrusted to the State Government for implementation within the general framework of the policies laid down by the Centre. The Industries Commissioner, Bombay, is in overall charge as head of the department and the projects are actually headed by the Joint Director of Industries (Rural Industries), Bombay.

At the State level, there is executive committee of which the Secretary to the Government, Industries and Labour Department is the Chairman and the Industries Commissioner and the Deputy Secretary, Finance Department (Rural Industries Project section) are the members. The Joint Director of Industries (Rural Industries Project) is the member-secretary. Programme is finally approved by this committee which decides all policy matters, reviews progress made and schemes scrutinised by project level executive committee. In recommended cases, loans above Rs. 10,000 and upto Rs. 25,000/ are sanctioned by the Industries Commissioner, above Rs. 25,000/- and upto Rs. 1 lakh by the State level executive committee, and above that by the State Government.

The Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Government of India, Bombay, when approached, prepares detailed schemes for particular units and also extends technical guidance, if sought. He also makes available mobile vans fitted with machinery and accompanied by technical personnel who can tour in the area and give practical demonstration in the manufacture of particular utility articles.

District Project Area:—At the project level, the State Government has appointed project advisory committee. The Minister in-charge of the district and the President of the Zilla Parishad are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively of this committee. Rural industrialisation is closely connected with an all round development of agriculture, irrigation, communications, power supply, credit facilities, social services, etc. and as such, it must form a part of a wider and well

co-ordinated plan of local development. In addition, it is necessary to associate popular representatives having intimate knowledge of their areas and who can properly put forward the urges and demands of the people in a realistic manner. Keeping in view all these essential and the democratic aspects of the whole scheme, the body of members of the project advisory committee consists of the Collector, Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, District Deputy Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Chairman of the Co-operative Bank, Manager of State Bank, Block Development Officers, Chairmen of all Panchayat Samitis, representatives of Khadi and Village Industries Board, Industrialists, etc. The Regional Deputy Director of Industries is also a member of this committee and the Assistant Director of Industries in-charge of the project is the member secretary. All programmes of the project are placed before this committee which discusses them and makes suitable recommendations.

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INDUSTRIES.
Rural Industrial Project.

For executing the decisions taken by the project advisory committee, there is a small body at the project level called the project level executive committee. The chairman of this committee is the Collector, the Regional Deputy Director of Industries is a member and the Assistant Director of Industries (R.I.) is the member secretary. All cases are put up before this committee for further action. This committee is authorised to sanction loans upto Rs.10,000

The project is in-charge of an Assistant Director of Industries who is assisted by two Industries Officers and two Senior Industries Inspectors besides a small office staff. The Project Officer does all spade work and prepares the programmes which are put up before the project advisory committee and subsequently before the other bodies. It is the responsibility of the Project Officer to execute all the decisions taken by the competent bodies and to ensure that all departmental formalities are properly gone through in all cases. The Project Officer has been delegated necessary administrative and financial powers including power to sanction loan upto Rs. 2,000.

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Rural Industries Project, Wardha.—This project was established in February 1963. The project has assisted entrepreneurs who have come up in some other lines also. So far the following industries have been assisted and are established or are being established.

(1) *Agro-industries*—

(a) Pesticide formulations	..	..	..	1
(b) Agricultural implements	..	..	..	3
(c) Oil engine repairs	..	..	..	1
(d) Dal mills	..	..	..	1
(e) Vegetable oil mills	..	..	..	11
(f) Non-edible oil	..	..	..	1
(g) Paints and varnish	..	..	..	1
(h) Mirchi masala powder	..	..	..	1
(i) Polythene packing material	..	..	..	1
(j) Soap	1
(k) Cattle feed	1
(l) Poultry feed	1
(m) Chilling plant	1
(n) Dairy and poultry	4

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(2) Mineral based—

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Rural Industrial
Project.

(a) Chalk sticks	1
(b) Stone crushing	1

2

(3) Animal resource based—

(a) Charred bones	1
(b) Leather shoes, chappals, etc.	1

2

(4) Forest based—

(a) Saw mills (including electric casing and capping and packing cases).	13
(b) Wooden furniture	2
(c) Drawing and geometrical equipment	1
(d) Wooden dolls	1
(e) Coal candy	2
(f) Bidi making	1

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(5) Demand based—

(a) Iron and steel fabrication and engineering workshops	12
(b) Manufacturing of dies	1
(c) Chokes and moon lights transformers	2
(d) Chokes and tube lights	1
(e) Ghamelas and Phawras	1
(f) Cycle parts	1
(g) Homoeopathic medicines	1
(h) Ayurvedic medicines	1
(i) Aerated water and ice products	1
(j) Aluminium utensils	2
(k) Cement products	4
(l) Printing press	5

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Financial assistance given to the different types of units is shown in the following statement:—

Year	No. of Units assisted			Amount
	S. S. I.	C. I.	Total	
				Rs.
1963-64	7	..	7	55,500
1964-65	7	6	13	1,64,425
1965-66	12	95	107	1,77,250
1966-67	22	26	48	2,00,000
1967-68	24	12	36	2,00,000
Total	72	139	211	7,97,175

The following statement shows the number of persons trained since 1964-65 to 1967-68:—

				CHAPTER 13. Other Departments. INDUSTRIES. Rural Industrial Project.	
Year				No. of persons trained	No. of ex- trainees settled in their trade
1964-65	..	..	..	14	9
1965-66	..	..	..	38	23
1966-67	..	..	..	28	18
1967-68	..	..	..	17	10
				97	60

The following statement gives information regarding study tours:—

Year				No. of persons sent for study tour	No. of ex- tourists who settled down in industry
1963-64	..	..	..	5	3
1966-67	..	..	..	36	33
				41	36

Common Facility Centres.—Rural artisans and entrepreneurs are generally handicapped for want of requisite machinery and equipment to perform certain operations efficiently, quickly and cheaply as they cannot afford to purchase such machinery. This has led to the establishment of common facility centres of which advantage can be taken by a group of local persons engaged in that particular line. The following Common Facility Centres have been provided by the Project.

Common Facility Centre, Anji.—This centre is run departmentally and assists the local carpenters who have organised themselves into a co-operative society and have been individually financed by the project.

Stone Crusher and Mobile Mixer.—The former was purchased on March 28, 1966 for Rs. 36,835 and the latter on May 5, 1966 for Rs. 7,102. These have been handed over to the District Labour Co-operative Federation consisting of 37 labour co-operatives.

Common Facility Centre, Pimpalkhuta.—One chilling plant, costing Rs. 51,805.34 is purchased and utilised by the Arvi Milk Producers' Co-operative Union.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

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Other Departments,
CO-OPERATION.

There is vast scope for the organisation and development of co-operative activities as co-operation has been accepted as the media for bringing about socio-economic changes in the country. Co-operation, therefore has become an important department of the Government. The activities of the Co-operative department extend to the fields of rural finance, agricultural marketing, industrial co-operatives, consumers' co-operatives and moneylending business in the district. All these activities are governed under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961.

Organisation. With the formation of the Zilla Parishads, Co-operation has come under the dual control of the Zilla Parishad and the State Government. The Co-operative department of the Zilla Parishad is responsible for the registration, organisation, supervision, inspection, etc., of all types of co-operatives in rural areas, having authorised share capital upto Rs. 50,000 or working capital upto Rs. 5 lakhs. It also controls and supervises all regulated markets. All other schemes are looked after by the department in the State sector.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the head of the Co-operative department at the State level. At the divisional level the department is headed by the Divisional Joint Registrar assisted by the Divisional Deputy Registrar and three Divisional Assistant Registrars. The Divisional Special Auditor is in charge of the audit section.

In the State sector, Wardha district is placed in charge of the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Wardha. He is assisted by three Assistant Registrars out of whom one Assistant Registrar is in-charge of land development bank and its activities. The jurisdiction of the two Assistant Registrars extends over an area specified by the District Deputy Registrar after taking into account the actual work-load. Under the Assistant Registrar are the Co-operative Officer and the Assistant Co-operative Officer. The Assistant Registrars have been delegated with powers under certain sections of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961. They also work as Assistant Registrars of Money-lenders for their respective jurisdictions.

Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, one of the three Assistant Registrars has been transferred to it. He works as the Co-operation and Industries Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He is directly responsible to the Chief Executive Officer. He is delegated with certain powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies so far as registration of new societies and amendments to the bye-laws of certain types of societies are concerned and also empowered to hear the appeal under Section 23 of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act regarding admission of membership coming under the purview of the Zilla Parishad. He also works as the secretary of the co-operation committee of the Zilla Parishad.

The Co-operative Officer and the Assistant Co-operative Officer are in-charge of the activities of the department under the State sector. They are appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Divisional Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, respectively. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies who is the Co-operative and Industries Officer of the Zilla Parishad is assisted by the Block Development Officers and Extension Officers.

The main responsibility of the supervising staff is confined to detailed supervision over the working of all agricultural credit and multipurpose societies in the district. They are expected to supervise every society in their charge. There are, at present, 14 Supervisors working in the district who are appointed by the Divisional Joint Registrar, Nagpur. They are placed under the administrative control of the Assistant Registrars. In pursuance of the policy of democratic decentralisation, supervising unions have been organised at 7 places at the headquarters of development blocks. Out of the two Supervisors placed at the supervising union level, one Supervisor works as the secretary of the union, as their services are placed at the disposal of these unions for inspection and supervision of affiliated societies.

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Other Departments.
CO-OPERATION.
Organisation.

Education and training in co-operation and propaganda for the spread of co-operative movement are carried out by the District Co-operative Board under the guidance of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union Limited, Bombay. The membership of the Board is of two classes viz., ordinary, consisting of all co-operative societies in the district and associate, consisting of individuals. A nominee of the financing agency (The Wardha District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Wardha), the District Deputy Registrar and the executive officer of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union are the *ex-officio* members of the Board. It has a membership of 414.

District Co-operative Board.

Section 81 of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, provides for statutory audit of every society at least once in a year by the Registrar or by the persons authorised by him. In the district, it is the responsibility of the District Special Auditor who works under the supervision and guidance of the Divisional Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Nagpur.

The salient features of the Bombay Money-lenders Act are licencing of money lenders, maintenance of accounts by money lenders in prescribed forms and restrictions on rates of interest.

Money-Lending.

The District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Wardha, works as the Registrar of Money lenders in the district while the Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, Wardha work as the Assistant Registrars of Money lenders in their respective jurisdictions. The District Deputy Registrar who works as the Registrar of Money lenders issues licences to money lenders and is responsible for the administration of the Bombay Money-lenders Act. The Co-operative Officers have to work in dual capacity both as Co-operative Officers and Inspectors of Money lenders.

Banking and credit facilities to co-operatives in Wardha district are provided mainly by the Wardha District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, and the Land Development Bank, Wardha. The funds received from the Reserve Bank of India are channelized through the apex institution to central financing agencies. The Wardha District Central Co-operative Bank makes credit facilities available to agriculturists through the primary societies affiliated to it. The Government have contributed Rs. 10 lakhs towards its share capital. The 10 branches of this bank are spread over all the three tahsils of the district. The Wardha Land Development Bank makes long-term credit available to the agriculturists for carrying out improvement in land of a permanent nature.

Co-operative Banks.

CHAPTER 13. The number of service co-operatives in the district in June 1965 stood at 404. Of these, 402 societies were granted subsidy at Rs. 500 each towards the appointment of trained secretaries. Indirect share capital contributions given to these primary credit societies were to the tune of Rs. 1,84,000. These societies have also constructed godowns with the aid of the financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 received from the Government. Almost all of these societies are engaged in the distribution of foodgrains, fertilisers and improved seeds.

Other Departments.
CO-OPERATION.
Service Co-operatives.
Fisheries Societies. There are in all four fisheries societies in the district. Almost all societies are newly registered. Of these only one society at Hingani has made progress. These societies get technical guidance from the Fisheries department. These societies collect the fish catch from members and sell the same in the markets.

Dairy and Cattle breeding Societies. 54 dairy societies and one cattle breeding society have been established in the district under the Wardha Plan. It was proposed to organise three unions and 82 dairy co-operative societies. So far 2 dairy unions, one at Arvi for collection of buffalo milk and the other at Wardha for collection of cow milk, have been organised and registered. In June 1968, there were 32 dairy societies in Wardha tahsil and 13 in Arvi tahsil. Out of these societies, 10 societies have been given an amount of Rs. 9,300 as managerial subsidy.

Housing Societies. There are in all 47 housing societies in the district, of which 13 are backward class housing societies, 15 low income group housing societies, 17 flood affected persons' housing societies and two are other housing societies.

Two housing societies have received assistance from Government towards the construction of houses to the tune of Rs. 1,56,492, and Rs. 1,33,771 by way of loans; and Rs. 22,721 by way of subsidy. So far 45 houses have been constructed and 201 are under construction.

Farming Societies. In Wardha district 4 collective farming societies and 19 joint farming co-operative societies have been organised. One federation of these farming societies has been organised at Ashti. The total land commanded by these societies is 680 hectares. The financial assistance given to these societies under various schemes was as under as on 30th June, 1968.

			Rs.
(i)	Share capital contribution	.. ..	41,700
(ii)	Loan for land development	.. ..	39,850
(iii)	Loan for construction of godowns-cum-cattle sheds		71,250
(iv)	Loan and subsidy for construction of wells	.. ..	51,250

The federation of farming societies was given management subsidy of Rs. 1,380 during 1967-68.

Consumers Stores. There were 72 consumers co-operative stores in the district. Of these stores, the Wardha Central Co-operative Consumers Wholesale and Retail Stores Limited, Wardha, has been organised under the centrally sponsored schemes of the Government of India. The membership of these stores was 8,234 and paid up share capital, Rs. 3,83,448 of which Government share capital was Rs. 1,12,500. The sales and purchases made by the Co-operative Consumers Societies during the year 1967-68 were to the tune of Rs. 49,80,712 and Rs. 51,43,133, respectively.

Under the Wardha Plan it was proposed to have 7 ginning units in 7 blocks with a capacity of 30 gins each. The target has been achieved by organising ginning and pressing societies. The ginning and pressing societies are located at Wardha, Deoli and Seloo in Wardha tahsil; Arvi, Ashti and Karanja in Arvi tahsil, and at Hinganghat, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.
CO-OPERATION.Processing
Societies.

It was also proposed to organise 3 *dal* mills in the district. So far one *dal* mill at Karanja has been registered. It has started its working recently. It was also proposed to have 3 pressing units at tahsil level. Of these only one unit at Arvi has been established and it has started its working. These societies have ginned and pressed 25,940.72 quintals of cotton during 1967-68.

Wardha district has been declared by the Government as a pilot district for the intensive development of labour contract societies. There are 66 primary labour contract co-operative societies of which 38 are in the rural areas and the remaining 28 and one electrical labour workers society at Pulgaon are in urban areas. All the 38 *mandi* centres in the district have been covered by the labour contract co-operative societies. The federation of labour contract societies has also been organised and registered at Wardha on 19th March 1966.

The financial assistance in the form of share capital, managerial subsidy, technical guidance subsidy, loan for tools and equipment, is sanctioned to these societies.

There are 14 forest felling series in the district of which 3 felling series are reserved by the Forest department. All the remaining felling series are covered by organising 12 forest labourers co-operative societies. The federation of forest labourers co-operative societies was registered in May, 1965, to which 11 forest labourers co-operative societies except one dormant society are affiliated.

There are 7 purchase and sale societies in the district located at Wardha, Deoli, Sindi, Hinganghat, Samudrapur, Arvi and Karanja. These societies distribute fertilisers, seed and cotton pool. They have been granted financial assistance under the schemes of share capital, godown, managerial subsidy and consumers' articles subsidy.

There are in all 64 godowns sanctioned in the district to marketing societies and *sewa* societies; the construction of 29 is completed so far. The work on the remaining is in progress.

There are five regulated market committees in the district, located at Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi, Sindhi and Pulgaon.

Development of
Agricultural
Marketing.

The financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 60,000 as loan has been sanctioned to the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Wardha for development of its market yard. An amount of Rs. 2,000 as subsidy has been sanctioned to the Market Committees located at Hinganghat, Wardha and Deoli for incurring initial expenses towards supervisory staff, propaganda and publicity, etc.

The development of the co-operative movement in the district is particularly marked in respect of agricultural credit co-operatives, dairy societies, marketing societies, cotton pool activity and labour contract societies. The direct participation of Government has encouraged the development of these societies while the Government's policy of entrusting distribution of foodgrains, sugar and other essential commodities to the co-operatives has also indirectly contributed to the achievement of the

Fillip to the move-
ment.

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Other Departments.
CO-OPERATION.

same goal. Further steps have been taken to link credit with marketing and processing. This district has been declared by the Government as a 'Pilot District' for the intensive development of labour contract societies. At the same time under Wardha Plan agro-industrial development is to be achieved through co-operatives. This has also given fillip to the co-operative movement in the district.

MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

STATE TRANSPORT.
Historical Back-
ground.

The nationalisation of road transport in Wardha district, which now forms a part of the Nagpur Division of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, was started as early as in 1946. Initially services were run by the Central Provinces Transport Services which was subsequently purchased by the State Government in 1955 and was renamed as the Provincial Transport Services, Nagpur. After the reorganisation of States in November 1956, the operations were looked after by a separate department under the erstwhile Government of Bombay called the 'Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department.' With effect from 1st July, 1961, the Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department was abolished and the Provincial Transport Services, Nagpur, alongwith the State Transport Services in the Marathwada region, were amalgamated with the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation and the reorganised Corporation was named as the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

Organisation.

For administrative convenience of operating the transport services, a division has been created at Nagpur. It comprises Nagpur, Wardha, Chandrapur, Yeotmal, Amravati and Bhandara districts. The Divisional Controller who is a Class I Officer is the head of the division. He is under the immediate control of the central office of which the General Manager is the administrative head. He is assisted by the following departments, viz., (1) administration, (2) traffic, (3) mechanical engineering, (4) accounts and audit, (5) statistics, (6) security, (7) stores, (8) civil engineering, (9) secretarial, (10) legal, (11) central workshops and (12) organisation and methods. As the head of the division, he is responsible for the State Transport operations in the Nagpur Division and is assisted by 12 Class II Officers.

As far as administration and traffic are concerned there are three officers under this head of activity. The Divisional Traffic Officer is in charge of all matters relating to traffic and operation. He is assisted by the Divisional Traffic Superintendent. The Labour Officer looks after all the matters relating to labour relations with the administration as also publicity. The Divisional Accounts Officer and the Divisional Statistician look after the work in connection with accounts and statistics. The technical side of the division is looked after by the Divisional Mechanical Engineer. Besides, there are as many Depot Managers as there are depots. The Depot Managers are wholly responsible for the working of the respective depots in the division.

Depots.

The operations in the Wardha district were first started in 1946 with ten routes viz., Wardha-Nagpur, Nagpur-Hinganghat, Wardha-Chandrapur, Hinganghat-Warora, Wardha-Sindi, Wardha-Deoli, Hinganghat-Samudrapur, Warora-Wani, Wardha-Waigaon, and Wardha-Hinganghat. The route length of these routes was 503·2 kilometres. The first depot in the district was started at Talegaon on January 1, 1958 with 12 vehicles. By the end of December 1965, sixteen vehicles were attached to Talegaon depot operating on four routes with a total route length of 138·5 kilo-

metres. Besides the routes emanating from Talegaon depot, there were 23 routes emanating from depots outside the district but serving the needs of Wardha district.

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STATE TRANSPORT.
Depots.

Nagpur division, of which Wardha district forms a part, was holding 390 vehicles plying on 249 routes with a total route length of 11,304 kilometres. The vehicles put on road have, on an average, a seating capacity of 44·10 excluding the seats of the driver and conductor. The average daily kilometre run by these vehicles during December 1965, was 67,031. They carried on an average 1,00,664 passengers per day.

The light and heavy repairs to the buses are carried out at the divisional workshop which is situated at Nagpur. After the operation of every 24,000 kilometres the vehicles are routed by the depots to the divisional workshop for preventive maintenance. Regular daily and weekly servicing and 8,000 kilometres docking for maintenance are carried out in the depot workshops. There is one depot workshop situated at Talegaon. **Maintenance.**

For the convenience of the travelling public in the district, permanent bus stations have been constructed at Hinganghat and Talegaon and temporary bus stations have been constructed at Wardha, Jamb and Ashti. In addition to these amenities, there are four refreshment rooms, four betel-nut stalls and a fruit stall and a book stall provided at different bus stations in the district. The Corporation also provides welfare facilities to its employees. A dispensary and a rest room is provided at Talegaon. There are no goods operations conducted by the Corporation in the district.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Prior to the Reorganisation of the States in 1956, an Assistant Fishery Development Officer posted at Nagpur was in charge of the eight districts of Vidarbha, and three districts of Chhindwada, Seoni and Betul now in Madhya Pradesh. The Assistant Fishery Development Officer then posted at Bhandara was in charge of fish seed collection scheme, with Statewide jurisdiction. With the Reorganisation of the States, the posts of Assistant Fishery Development Officers were redesignated as Superintendents of Fisheries. The Superintendent of Fisheries, Bhandara, was then immediately placed in charge of all the Fisheries activities in Bhandara district while Superintendent of Fisheries, Nagpur, looked after the work in the remaining seven districts of the Vidarbha region. Both the Superintendents were directly responsible to the Director of Fisheries, Bombay. **FISHERIES.**
Organisation.

In 1958, under the Second Five Year Plan scheme, one more post of Superintendent of Fisheries was created at Chandrapur with jurisdiction over Chandrapur and Yeotmal districts. Another post of a Assistant Director of Fisheries was created at Nagpur to function as regional officer for the Vidarbha region. Thus the Superintendent of Fisheries, Nagpur, has now jurisdiction over Nagpur, Wardha, Amravati, Akola and Buldhana districts.

The Assistant Director of Fisheries is the planning, supervising and co-ordinating officer for all the activities of the department in the three Fisheries divisions of the Vidarbha region. He represents the department at the meetings of the Divisional Development Council and its sub-committees.

The duties of the Superintendents of Fisheries are as follows :—

- (i) To carry out survey of new sheets of water to assess their suitability for pisciculture. **Duties.**

CHAPTER 13.**Other Departments****FISHERIES.****Duties.**

- (ii) To stock tanks and ponds with suitable varieties of fish every year.
- (iii) To construct nurseries and to nurture fry in them.
- (iv) To supervise the tanks.
- (v) To form and supervise fisheries co-operative societies and to devise ways and means to improve the socio-economic conditions of fishermen.
- (vi) To investigate applications from fishermen for loan and subsidy from the Government.
- (vii) To watch and effect loan recoveries and credit the money into the treasury.
- (viii) To associate and encourage fishermen to take advantage of different schemes of the department.
- (ix) To collect statistics of fish and other data pertaining to fisheries and fishermen of the district.
- (x) To give technical guidance to the deep tank fishing operations conducted by societies.
- (xi) To supervise the working of ice and cold storage plant.
- (xii) To supervise in general the work of development of fisheries in the respective areas under his jurisdiction.

To undertake these developmental activities in the Wardha district, an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries has been appointed. He is assisted by the necessary ministerial staff.

Fisheries Co-operatives.

Improvement of socio-economic condition of fishermen has been one of the main objectives of the Fisheries department. Attention is focussed on the formation of fisheries co-operatives. In the socio-economic field, the fishermen in the district have been organised to form four co-operative societies with a total membership of 280 and a share capital of about Rs. 18,000. Financial assistance is granted to these societies in the form of subsidy on purchase of fishery requisites, loan and subsidy for construction of rearing and nursery tanks as also desilting and renovating tanks. Similarly reduction in price of imported carp fry so as to increase the stocking intensity of the tanks for increasing production of fish is yet another measure adopted by the department.

Fishing rights.

Fishing rights in rivers are not leased out in the district. Government tanks belong to Revenue, Irrigation and Forest departments. Some tanks are owned by the local bodies like municipalities, gram panchayats, etc. Generally, the tank is auctioned in favour of the highest bidder, preference being given to the fisheries co-operative societies. Moreover, the tanks are not given on long term lease to the fish farmers.

CHAPTER 14—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT IS CONDUCTED BY VARIOUS STATUTORY BODIES SUCH AS THE MUNICIPALITIES, THE VILLAGE PANCHAYATS AND THE ZILLA PARISHAD enjoying local autonomy in different degrees. The progress of these institutions could be marked in three spheres. Firstly, in regard to their constitution, from fully or partly nominated bodies, they have now become entirely elective. Secondly, their franchise which had gone on widening with the enactment of the Bombay Local Authorities Adult-Franchise and Removal of Reservation of Seats Act (XVII of 1950), has reached the widest limit possible, *viz.*, universal adult-franchise. Every person who (a) is a citizen of India; (b) has attained the age of 21 years; and (c) has the requisite residence, business premises or taxation qualification is now entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Prior to 1950, reservation of seats was provided in the municipalities and in the District Local Board, for women, Muhammedans, Christians, Anglo Indians, Harijans and tribes and in the village panchayats, for women, Muhammedans, Harijans and tribes. The above enactment abolished the reservation of seats for Muhammedans, Christians and Anglo-Indians but continued it for ten years from the commencement of the Constitution of India (*i.e.* till 25th January 1960), so also for women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who more or less represent Harijans and tribes. Thirdly, wider and wider powers have gradually been conferred on the local bodies culminating in the passage of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, for the administration of the areas under their charge. This has resulted in the participation of the people in the local self-Government providing facilities to train them for shouldering higher responsibilities.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

INTRODUCTION.

After the reorganization of the states in 1956 and consequent transfer of the Vidarbha region of Madhya Pradesh State and the Marathwada region of former Hyderabad State, to the newly formed State of Maharashtra, the municipalities in the State came to be administered under different laws for instance, Bombay area of the State under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925; Vidarbha area of the State under Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities Act, 1932; and Marathwada region of the State under Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. Formerly the municipalities in the district of Wardha were administered under the Central MUNICIPALITIES.

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MUNICIPALITIES.

Provinces and Berar Municipalities (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1957, and the supervision over these bodies was conducted by the Divisional Commissioner, Nagpur Division. The Divisional Commissioners used to exercise control and authority over the municipalities in their respective jurisdictions.

In order to provide for a unified pattern for the constitution, administration and powers of municipalities and to make better provision therefor, the Government appointed a committee to advise it on aforesaid matters. After considering the report of the committee, the Government decided to unify, consolidate and amend the laws relating to municipalities in the State and enacted in the sixteenth year of the Republic of India an Act, known as "The Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965."

The characteristics of the new Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965 which has come into force from 15th June, 1966 are as shown below:—

According to the Act the municipal councils are classified on the basis of population into A, B and C classes whose population is above 50,000; between 20,000 and 50,000 and less than 20,000 respectively. The number of seats in each municipal council is fixed on the population basis, such as class 'A' upto 50 seats, class 'B' 20 and class 'C' 15. The reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in proportion to their total population. The administrative powers are given to the various standing and subjects committees during their term. The powers of appointment of staff are delegated to the president.

Under the Act, the Director of Municipal Administration exercises control and authority over all institutions of local self-Government in the State. The Act also empowers the Collectors to exercise control and authority over all local self-governing institutions in their respective jurisdictions. The powers of the Director of Municipal Administration and the Collector have been defined in Chapter XXIII of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1954.

There are at present six municipalities in the district one each at the 3 tahsil places and 3 more at Sindi, Deoli and Pulgaon. All these municipalities were working prior to 1951, the Wardha Municipality being the biggest of all of them. The year of establishment, the term of the elected body, the total number of elected councillors including co-opted councillors also and the number of seats reserved for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and for women are shown in table No. 1 for each municipality separately.

TABLE No. 1
MUNICIPALITIES IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

1	Name of municipal council	Class of municipal council	Year of Establish- ment	Area in square miles	Population of Municipal Council			No. of councillors		Seats reserved for				No. of co-opted councillors.
					Male	Female	Total	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Women		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Wardha	..	B	1874	25,979	23,134	49,113	1,746	....	29	1	4	2	2
	Arvi	..	B	1867	10,903	10,575	21,478	1,036	....	20	....	....	2	2
	Hinganghat	..	B	1867	18,943	17,947	36,890	1,471	....	25	....	....	2	2
	Pulgaon	..	B	1901	15,062	13,001	28,063	761	....	20	....	....	2	2
	Deoli	..	C	1867	3,992	3,853	7,845	393	....	15	....	....	2	1
	Sindi	..	C	1914	3,382	3,244	6,626	148	15	2	1
	Total ..			18.53	78,261	71,754	1,50,015	5,555	124	1	4	12	10

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Out of the 6 municipalities in the district four have been established well over a hundred years ago. These municipalities together cover a population of 1,50,015 souls according to the census of 1961. The total area under the administration of these municipalities in the district in 1961 was 6,304.1 Sq. km (2,434.1 Sq. miles).

The State Government have powers to declare by notification any local area of which the population is not less than 10,000 to be a municipal area; to alter the limits of a municipal area so as to include therein or to exclude therefrom such local area as may be specified in the notification; to amalgamate two or more municipal areas so as to form one municipal area; to split up any municipal area into two or more municipal areas; and to declare that the whole of any local area comprising a municipal area shall cease to be a municipal area.

However, no such notification is issued by the State Government without consulting the municipal council or councils and other local authorities.

The term of office of a municipality is for five years which may be extended by the State Government in exceptional circumstances to a term not exceeding in the aggregate six years. Under the Act, every municipality has to be presided over by a President elected from amongst the councillors. Each municipality is to have a Vice-President elected from amongst the councillors.

The governance of a municipal district vests in the municipality. The President as the head of the municipality has to—

(a) preside, unless prevented by reasonable cause, at all the meetings of the council and regulate the conduct of business at such meetings;

(b) watch over the financial and executive administration of the council;

(c) perform such executive functions or exercise such powers as are conferred upon him by or under the Act or any other law for the time being in force;

(d) exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the council in matters of executive administration and in matters concerning the accounts and records of the council; and

(e) furnish to the State Government or the Director of Municipal Administration or the Collector or any other officer authorised by the State Government from time to time, such reports, returns or records as may be prescribed by rules or as may be called for at any time by the State Government, the Director, the Collector or such officer.

The President may, in cases of emergency, direct the execution or stoppage of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of the council and immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expenses of executing such work or doing of such act be paid from the municipal fund: provided that—

(a) he does not act in contravention of any order of the council prohibiting the execution of any particular work or the doing of any particular act; and

(b) he reports forthwith the action taken and the reasons therefor to the standing committee and the council at their respective meetings.

The Vice-President has to—

(a) preside in the absence of the President at the meetings of the council;

(b) exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties as the President may from time to time depute to him; and

(c) exercise the powers and perform the duties of the President during the absence of the President;

Section 62 of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965, stipulates constitution of a standing committee and five subjects committees for every 'A' and 'B' class councils, viz., (i) Public Works Committee, (ii) Education Committee, (iii) Sanitation, Medical and Public Health Committee, (iv) Water supply and Drainage Committee and (v) Planning and Development Committee.

The new Act also stipulates the constitution of a standing committee for every 'C' class council which may also appoint such subjects committees as it may deem necessary.

The Act stipulates the obligatory duties and the discretionary functions of the council. They are detailed below.

The municipal councils are to undertake and make provision for water supply, construction and repairs of roads, lighting and cleaning of public streets, disposal of night soil, extinguishing of fires, regulation of dangerous trades etc., management of cattle pounds, disposal of dead bodies, removal of obstructions in public streets, prevention of diseases, giving relief at the time of scarcity, establishing and maintaining dispensaries and primary schools and registering births and deaths, etc.

Besides the aforementioned obligatory functions, there are certain discretionary functions which are performed by all the municipalities. These include provision of primary and secondary education, libraries, museums, lunatic asylum, gymnasiums, *dharmashalas*, open air theatres, rest houses, public parks, gardens, censors, destruction of stray dogs, grazing lands, dairies, accommodation for its servants, transport facilities, donations to private institutions, etc.

Subject to any general or special order which the State Government may make in this behalf, a council is empowered to impose taxes listed below:—

(a) A consolidated property tax on lands or buildings or both, situated within municipal area, based on their rateable value;

(b) An octroi;

(c) A tax on professions, trades, callings and employments;

(d) A tax on cinemas, theatres, circus and other performances and shows;

(e) A tax on advertisements other than advertisements published in newspapers.

Provided that the maximum and minimum rates at which the taxes are levied in different categories of business in municipal areas and other matters relating to imposition, assessment, collection and exemptions thereof are such as may be prescribed by rules.

The consolidated tax on property shall include (a) a general tax, (b) a general water tax, (c) a lighting tax, and (d) a general sanitary tax.

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Subject to any general or special order which the State Government may make in this behalf, a council may impose any of the following taxes, viz.,—

(i) a tax on all vehicles (excluding motor vehicles as defined in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939), boats or animals used for riding, draught or burden and kept for use within the municipal area, whether they are actually kept within or outside such area;

(ii) a toll on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid, entering the municipal area but not liable to taxation under clause (i);

(iii) a tax on dogs kept within the municipal area;

(iv) a special sanitary tax on private latrines, premises or compounds cleansed by municipal agency;

(v) a drainage tax;

(vi) a special water tax for water supplied by the council in individual cases, charges for such supply being fixed in such a mode or modes as shall be best suited to the varying circumstances of any class of cases or of any individual case;

(vii) a tax on pilgrims resorting periodically to a shrine within the limits of the council;

(viii) a special educational tax; and

(ix) any other tax, which under the Constitution of India, the State Legislature has power to impose in the State.

The rules regulating the levy of taxes referred to in the preceding paragraph have to be sanctioned by the State Government. The rates at which the taxes are levied by the municipalities do not always enable them to meet all their expenditure. Their incomes have to be supplemented by numerous Government grants both recurring and non-recurring. For instance, grants are made available by the Government to municipalities towards water-supply and drainage schemes, expenditure on controlling epidemics, payment of dearness allowance to staff, etc. These grants add substantially to the municipal income. Since the municipal councils have the responsibility of water supply and their financial position is not sound, Government gives 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan to 'C' class municipal councils and stands guarantee to loans raised from Life Insurance Corporation. In case of A and B class municipal councils, the municipal council has to give 10 per cent share of the water supply scheme in cash and the rest of 40 per cent is made good by Government grants. Government expects the municipal councils to provide at least 70 litres of drinking water per head per day.

In addition to the duties under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, the municipal councils have to execute the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

The council has to recover the education cess alongwith the consolidated property tax and pay the amount recovered to Government. It receives rebate on such collection.

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, now ceases to apply to municipal areas and the municipal councils have to execute all the functions in respect of cattle pounds, tethering of cattle, control over dogs and pigs etc.

With a view to discharge all the duties, the municipal Councils have to keep large establishment of scavengers, sweepers, office staff of public works department etc. The funds mainly come from consolidated property tax and octroi. For the recovery of these taxes, the municipal

council has to maintain a large collection staff and octroi staff. The expenditure on establishment is expected to be kept below 33 per cent of the total expenditure.

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After the implementation of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act the existing municipal councils continued to function as successor councils until the newly elected bodies came to power. Besides, the municipal areas were reconstituted into new wards in September 1966. Elections were held in June 1967, and the Presidents were elected on 2nd July, 1967. The term of new councils commenced from that date.

The control over the municipalities in the district is exercised by the Collector, Wardha district, the Director of Municipal Administration and the State Government. The Collector has powers of inspection in regard to any immovable property occupied by a municipality or any institution under its control or management or any work in progress under it or under its direction. He may also call for or inspect any extract from any councils' or its committees' proceedings and any book or document in the possession of or under the control of the council or any of its committees. The Director of Municipal Administration or the Collector may require a council to take into consideration any objection which appears to them to exist to the doing of anything which is about to be done or is being done by or on behalf of such council.

The Collector has powers to order a municipality to suspend or prohibit the execution of any of its order or resolution, if in his opinion, it is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or lead to a breach of peace or is unlawful. In case of emergency the Collector may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act, which may be executed or done by or on behalf of a council and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the health or safety of the public; and may direct that the reasonable expenses of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or to do it, shall forthwith be paid by the council.

Subject to appeal to the State Government, the Director of Municipal Administration is empowered to require a municipality to reduce the number of persons employed by it and also the remuneration assigned to any member of the staff. When the Director of Municipal Administration is informed on a complaint made or otherwise the default has been made in the performance of any duty imposed on a council by or under the Act or by or under any enactment for the time being in force, the Director, if satisfied after due inquiry, that the alleged default has been made may by order fix a period for the performance of that duty and communicate such order to the council. If the duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Director may appoint any person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to perform it, be forthwith paid by the council.

If in the opinion of the State Government a council—

(a) is not competent to perform duties imposed upon it by or under the Act or any other law for the time being in force, or

(b) persistently makes default in the performance of such duties or in complying with the lawful directions and orders issued by the Collector, the Director, the State Government or any other authority empowered under the law to issue such directions or orders to a council, or

(c) exceeds or abuses its powers, or

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(d) a situation has arisen in which the administration of the council cannot be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act, or

(e) the financial position and the credit of the council is threatened, the State Government may, by an order published in the Official Gazette, appoint a Government officer as the Administrator of the council for a period not exceeding three years.

The audit of all local fund accounts is provided for under the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930. The Director of Municipal Administration, on receipt of the report of the Chief Auditor may disallow any item of expenditure which appears to him to be contrary to law and surcharge the same on the person making or authorising the making of illegal payment. In addition to the audit provided for under the provisions of the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930, 'A' class or 'B' class council has to make arrangements for audit of its accounts by a municipal auditor at such intervals and in such manner as may be prescribed; and a 'C' class council may, or if so required by the State Government, make arrangements for the audit of its accounts at such intervals and in such manner and by such agency as may be prescribed.

So far as Wardha district is concerned, none of the municipal councils in the district is in 'A' class. Four municipal councils viz., Wardha, Arvi, Hinganghat and Pulgaon are in 'B' class and two municipal councils, viz., Deoli and Sindi are in 'C' class. There is no change in the areas of the municipal councils, and population is yet to be reckoned on the basis of 1961 Census. These municipal councils are all in cotton and rice growing areas and there are no industries in the jurisdiction of these councils. The population is mainly of agriculturists. The municipal councils are well in advance in implementing the various schemes of the Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Historical
Background.

The villages in ancient India had always been autonomous units like that of Greek City States. The characteristic feature of administration in ancient India was the prevalence of freedom and autonomy in governing the village institutions. However, the villages lost their autonomy as more powers came to be vested and concentrated in the sovereign kings.

During the British administration, some attempts were made to revive the local self-government institutions in India with a view to training the people in the administration of such institutions by giving them representations in such local bodies. As a result, municipalities, district school boards and *janpad sabhas* as also village panchayats came to be established subsequently. It was possible for British Government to regenerate confidence among the masses inhabiting the rural areas.

Vidarbha organised its *gram panchayats* and *nyaya panchayats* in 1946 while in the Marathwada region the village panchayat, started functioning in every village with a population of 5,000 and above in 1941. After the reorganisation of the erstwhile State of Bombay, the Village Panchayats Act was passed in 1953 for the whole State. This Act envisaged a village panchayat mandal for every district. Not only this but *gatnyaya panchayats* came to be organised for groups of five or more village panchayats.

In course of time, the experience gained indicated that the progress of rural development was not commensurate with the expectations of the Government. Various development activities introduced in the various plan periods could not achieve a commendable amount of success owing to non-participation of the villagers in the implementation of such

developmental schemes. The Central Government came to the conclusion that it was necessary for the Government to investigate the causes behind such a state of affairs. It, therefore, appointed a committee called the 'Balwantrai Mehta Committee'.

The Balwantrai Mehta Committee pointed out, mainly among other findings, that the Government could not succeed in appealing and attracting the leadership of the masses to participate in the Community Development and National Developmental schemes. Institutions of the type of the Local self-Government had not taken any keen interest to participate in such developmental schemes and had not shown any initiative for such work. The part played by the village panchayats in such work was also not very encouraging. There was very often interference from the Government in the affairs of the working of the local boards. The Committee came to the conclusion that the urgent necessity of the day, to remedy this state of affairs, was the decentralisation of power and responsibility at the lower level. The Committee, therefore, suggested that the responsibility for such regional and local development work should be assigned to such local institutions at the district level with the Government accepting the role of guiding, supervising and planning from a higher level, making available the required finance and so on.

The Balwantrai Mehta Committee recommended the formation of local committees on par with Block Development Committees to be named as Panchayat Samitis, and at the district level a district committee to be called as Zilla Parishad, instead of the Local Boards, etc., in order to secure integration in the various development activities. Thus, the Gram Panchayats, the Panchayat Samitis and the Zilla Parishad are the three responsible institutions in the decentralisation of administration, which are entrusted with the implementation of the development schemes.

With this view an Act, to provide for the establishment of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis to assign to them local government functions, and to entrust the execution of certain works and development schemes in the State Five-Year Plans and to provide for the decentralisation of powers and functions under certain enactments, was passed in 1961, known as the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961.

Under the provisions of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, which came into force from 1st May, 1962, all ex-Boards, i.e., District Local Board, District School Board, District Building Committee and District Development Board were abolished and their work was vested in the Zilla Parishad.

In what follows is described in brief, the subjects of activities of different departments taken over by the Zilla Parishad:—

Agriculture

Agriculture.

(a) Establishment, management, maintenance and the giving of grants to agricultural schools for matters other than (i) laying down of syllabus, (ii) prescription of text-books and (iii) conducting annual examinations.

(b) Crop competitions.

(c) Crop protection.

(d) Crop campaign (including *kharif* and *rabi* crop campaigns and intensive paddy cultivation).

(e) Compost and green manures.

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- (f) Distribution of fertilisers, agricultural implements and agricultural quota of iron, steel and cement.
- (g) Demonstration of improved agricultural practices.
- (h) Model demonstration of subsidiary seed farms.
- (i) Importation and distribution of improved seeds.
- (j) Establishment and maintenance of godowns.
- (k) Advancement and improvement of agriculture.
- (l) Eradication of noxious plants.
- (m) Acclimatisation of exotics.

Animal Husbandry

- Animal Husbandry.** (a) Veterinary aid (excluding district veterinary hospital but including veterinary dispensaries, veterinary aid centres and village veterinary chests).
- (b) Improvement of breed of cattle, horse, and other live-stock (including artificial insemination sub-centres, key village centres, premium bull centres, silo pits, formation of tahsil and district live-stock improvement association and the like, and distribution of improved breed of sheep).
- (c) Distribution of improved poultry.
- (d) Organisation of cattle shows.

Forests

- Forests.** (a) Village forests and grazing lands (including measures for development of village woodlands for purposes of pasture and fuel).

Social Welfare

- Social Welfare.** (a) Educational development of backward classes, including measures relating to grant of scholarships, freeships and examination fees to backward class students.
- (b) Economic development of backward classes including (1) financial assistance to individual cultivators in the form of loans and subsidies for the purpose of purchasing agricultural requisites,
- (2) financial assistance to individual artisans in the form of loan and subsidies for cottage industries and professions,
- (3) supply of spinning wheels to *vimukta jatis*,
- (4) development of communications in backward areas,
- (5) maintenance of co-operative stores and grant of subsidies to multipurpose co-operative societies for maintenance of staff (so far as co-operative societies having not more than five lakhs rupees working capital each and having jurisdiction over less than a district, are concerned),
- (6) establishment of handicraft centres, and
- (7) development of cattle breeding and poultry farms.
- (c) Removal of untouchability.
- (d) Programmes for welfare of backward classes.

Education

- Education.** (a) Establishment, management, maintenance and inspection of primary and basic schools including grants-in-aid to schools but excluding—
- (i) laying down of syllabus,
 - (ii) prescription of text-books,

- (iii) conducting scholarship examinations,
- (iv) conducting Primary School Certificate Examinations and Standard IV examinations and
- (v) such other powers as are vested in the State Government under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947.
- (b) Establishment, management, maintenance and inspection of secondary schools, excluding—
 - (i) prescription of curriculum,
 - (ii) prescription of text books,
 - (iii) permission for conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools,
 - (iv) rates of fees,
 - (v) laying down general conditions for recognition,
 - (vi) conducting primary and high school scholarship examinations,
 - (vii) such other powers as may be specifically entrusted to the Director of Education or reserved for the State Government, under the grant-in-aid code. In the case of private secondary schools, only grants are recommended and disbursed on the receipt of sanction from the Director of Education.
- (c) Grant of loans and scholarships to students in respect of primary and secondary education.
- (d) Construction and maintenance of primary and secondary school buildings of the Zilla Parishad.
- (e) Other educational objects.
- (f) Provision of equipment and playgrounds for schools.

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Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Subjects of Activities.

Education.

Medical

- (a) Taluka dispensaries, including their upgrading. *Medical.*
- (b) Hospitals, excluding civil and cottage as also big Government hospitals.
- (c) Rural medical relief centres and public medical relief.
- (d) Grant of financial assistance to institutions giving anti-rabic treatment to indigent persons.
- (e) Grants-in-aid to private charitable hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes and such other institutions.

Ayurvedic

- (a) *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* dispensaries (including giving grants to such *Ayurvedic* dispensaries).
- (b) Replenishing stock of *ayurvedic* medicine chest in villages.

Public Health

- (a) Primary health centres. *Public Health.*
- (b) Mandi health units.
- (c) Vaccination.
- (d) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.
- (e) Maintenance of medicine boxes in villages.
- (f) Facilities for health education.
- (g) Rural sanitation.
- (h) Taking of necessary measures in the interest of public health.
- (i) Reclamation of unhealthy localities.

*Buildings and Communications***CHAPTER 14.**

Local Self-Government.
ZILLA PARISHAD.
 Subjects of Activities.
Buildings and Communications.

- (a) Construction, maintenance and repairs of (i) village roads, (ii) other district roads, (iii) major district roads and (iv) bridges on above mentioned roads.
- (b) Rural parks and gardens.
- (c) Construction of administrative and other buildings in connection with Zilla Parishad's requirements.
- (d) Means of communications other than roads.
- (e) Public ferries.
- (f) Maintenance of trees in the vicinity of roads.
- (g) Light railways and tramways.
- (h) Telephone lines.

Public Water Supply

Public Water Supply.

- (a) Rural water supply.
- (b) Protected water supply for fairs in rural areas.
- (c) Works for preservation of water for drinking, bathing and cooking from pollution.

Irrigation

Irrigation. Minor irrigation works (only those works which irrigate 250 acres or less).

Industries

Industries.

- (a) Local Industries
 - (b) Local Arts
- } The grant of loans is limited up to rupees ten thousand in each case in respect of small scale or cottage industries.
- (c) Training institutes and schools, excluding research institutes and institutes meant for an area larger than a district.
 - (d) Training-cum-production centres and production centres.
 - (e) Sales depots and emporia.
 - (f) Giving of grants-in-aid and loans to individual craftsman.
 - (g) Giving of stipends to trainees.
 - (h) Promotion and development of cottage and village industries.
 - (i) Organising marketing facilities for cottage and village industries.
 - (j) Giving of grants-in-aid and loans to industrial co-operatives.
 - (k) Handlooms.
 - (l) Executive work relating to enforcement of Weights and Measures Act.

Co-operation

Co-operation. (a) Registration of co-operative societies (only in respect of those societies whose authorised capital does not exceed rupees fifty thousand each and whose jurisdiction is less than a district).

- (b) Approval to bye-laws of the types of societies mentioned above.
- (c) Appeals arising out of non-admission of members to the types of societies mentioned above.
- (d) Administrative supervision over co-operative societies (only to the extent of examination of the general working of societies, their management and financial position, with a view to improve the business standard adopted by the societies and their office bearers and also extending their activities.)
- (e) Promotion and extension in respect of all types of co-operative societies.
- (f) Sponsoring of applications of co-operative societies for financial assistance from the State Government.

(g) Sponsoring of applications of co-operative societies (such as may be specified by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies) to concerned federal societies in respect of participation in share capital.

(h) Taking shares in co-operative societies in those cases in which the State Government can take shares subject to conditions laid down by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(i) Supervision and control over Agricultural Produce Markets (only the district level work of supervision and control).

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Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Subjects of Activities.

Co-operation.

Publicity.

Publicity

- (a) Mobile publicity vans.
- (b) Organising district exhibitions.
- (c) Publicity through recreational activities.
- (d) Rural broadcasting.

Community Development

- (a) Community Development Programme.
- (b) Local Development Works Programme.

Community Development.

Social Education

- (a) Community recreation centres.
- (b) Adult literacy centres.
- (c) Sports, games, playgrounds, equipment and welfare organisations.
- (d) *Kisan melas*.
- (e) Conducting visits.
- (f) Dissemination of information.
- (g) Short camps.
- (h) Women's organisation and welfare.
- (i) Children's organisation and welfare.
- (j) Mobile cinema vans.
- (k) Libraries and reading-rooms.
- (l) Fairs, shows and exhibitions.

Social Education.

Miscellaneous

- (a) Village uplift.
- (b) Building model villages (including grants and loans for the purpose).
- (c) Economic welfare of villages.
- (d) Local works or measures likely to promote health, safety, comfort or convenience of the public.
- (e) Markets.
- (f) *Dharmashalas*, rest houses, travellers' bungalows, *sarais* and the like.
- (g) *Chawadis*.
- (h) Other public institutions.
- (i) Local unemployment, other than industrial unemployment.
- (j) Improvement and extension of village sites (including grants and loans for the purpose).
- (k) Laying new village sites (including grants and loans for the purpose).
- (l) Well-being of employees of Zilla Parishad.
- (m) Provision of houses for employees of Zilla Parishad.
- (n) Planting and preservation of trees on public grounds and gardens.
- (o) Rewards for destruction of wild animals.
- (p) Public receptions and ceremonies and entertainments.
- (q) Arrangement for local pilgrimages.
- (r) Burial and cremation grounds.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER 14.**Local Self-Government.****ZILLA PARISHAD.****Subjects of Activities.****Miscellaneous. President.**

(s) *Sammelans* of panchas, sarpanchas of village panchayats and other non-officials.

(t) Local vagrancy relief for the poor.

(u) Maintenance of poor-houses.

The powers and functions of the non-official office bearers of the Zilla Parishad are detailed below:—

The President shall—

(a) convene, preside at and conduct meetings of the Zilla Parishad;

(b) have access to the records of the Zilla Parishad;

(c) discharge all duties imposed, and exercise all the powers conferred on him by or under the Act;

(d) watch over the financial and executive administration and submit to the Parishad all questions connected therewith which shall require its orders; and

(e) exercise administrative supervision and control over the Chief Executive Officer for securing implementation of resolutions or decisions of the Zilla Parishad or of the Standing Committee or of any Subjects Committee, or of any Panchayat Samiti.

The President in cases of emergency directs the execution or suspension or stoppage of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of the Zilla Parishad or any authority thereof, and immediate execution or doing of which, in his opinion, is necessary for the service or safety of the public, and also directs that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the District Fund.

Provided that, he shall report forthwith the action taken under this section, and the full reasons thereof to the Zilla Parishad, the Standing Committee and the appropriate Subjects Committees at their meetings and the Zilla Parishad, or the Committee may amend or annul the direction made by the President.

The President of the Zilla Parishad receives an honorarium of Rs. 500 per month with rent free residential accommodation.

Vice-President.

The Vice-President shall—

(a) preside at the meetings of the Zilla Parishad in the absence of the President;

(b) exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the President as the President from time to time may, subject to the rules made by the State Government in this behalf, delegate to him by an order in writing; and

(c) exercise the powers and perform the duties of the President during the absence of the President, or while pending the election of President.

The Vice-President who is the Chairman of two Subjects Committees gets consolidated honorarium of Rs. 300 per month alongwith rent-free residential accommodation.

Chairman of Standing Committee or Subjects Committee.

Subject to the provisions of the Act, and the rules made thereunder by the State Government, the Chairman of the Standing Committee or a Subjects Committee shall—

(i) convene, preside at and conduct meetings of the Committee, and

(ii) have access to the records of the Committee.

The Chairman of any such Committee may, in relation to subjects allotted to the Committee,—

(i) call for any information, return, statement, account or report from any officer employed by or holding office under the Zilla Parishad or any servant thereof, and

(ii) enter and inspect any immovable property occupied by the Zilla Parishad or any institution under the control and management of the Zilla Parishad or any work or development scheme in progress undertaken by the Zilla Parishad or under its direction.

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Chairman of Standing Committee or Subjects Committee.

Provided that the Chairman of the Standing Committee may, in relation to any subject allotted to any Subjects Committee, also exercise the powers under this clause.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee may grant leave of absence for any period exceeding two months, but not exceeding four months, to any officer of Class I service (other than the Chief Executive Officer) or Class II service holding office under the Zilla Parishad.

Save as otherwise provided by or under this Act, the powers to be exercised and the duties to be discharged by, and which of the subjects enumerated in the district list are to be allotted to, the Standing Committee, and each of the Subjects Committees shall be such as may be prescribed by regulations, but all subjects in relation to social welfare enumerated in the district list are allotted to the Standing Committee.

The Vice-President is the Chairman of two Subjects Committees. The councillors have to elect from amongst elected councillors two persons to be chairmen of the remaining Subjects Committees. They also get an honorarium of Rs. 300 each per month alongwith rent-free residential accommodation.

A Chief Executive Officer, a Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Block Development Officers and the heads of the various departments of the Zilla Parishad are the executive officers of the Zilla Parishad. They are all gazetted officers and are transferrable by the State Government. The Chief Executive Officer belongs to the cadre of Indian Administrative Service and his rank is equal to that of a Collector. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer is an officer of the rank of the Deputy Collector. The Block Development Officers are Class II officers while the heads of the departments are either Class I or Class II officers.

The Chief Executive Officer—

Chief Executive Officer.

(i) shall lay down the duties of all the officers and servants of or holding office under the Zilla Parishad in accordance with the rules made by the State Government;

(ii) shall be entitled to call for any information, return, statement, account or report from any officer or servant of, or holding office under the Zilla Parishad;

(iii) shall supervise and control the execution of all the activities of the Zilla Parishad;

(iv) shall have papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the Zilla Parishad and of its committees (excluding Panchayat Samitis);

(v) shall draw and disburse money out of the District Fund;

CHAPTER 14.**Local Self-Government.****ZILLA PARISHAD.****Chief Executive Officer.**

(vi) shall exercise supervision and control over the acts of officers and servants holding office under the Zilla Parishad in matters of executive administration and those relating to accounts and records of the Zilla Parishad;

(vii) shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Zilla Parishad or any of its committees (including any Panchayat Samiti);

(viii) shall assess and give his opinion confidentially every year on the work of the officers of Class I service and Class II service holding office under the Zilla Parishad, forward them to such authorities as may be prescribed by the State Government and lay down the procedure for writing such reports about the work of officers and servants of Class III service and Class IV service under the Zilla Parishad.

Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

The Deputy Chief Executive Officer shall be the Secretary, *ex-officio*, of the Zilla Parishad, as well as the Standing Committee.

Block Development Officer.

The Block Development Officer—

(i) shall have the custody of all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the Panchayat Samiti;

(ii) shall be the Secretary, *ex-officio*, of the Panchayat Samiti;

(iii) shall, subject to the general order of the Chief Executive Officer, grant leave of absence to an officer or servant of Class III service or of Class IV service of the Zilla Parishad working under the Panchayat Samiti;

(iv) shall call for any information, return, statement, account, report, or explanation from any of the officers or servants working under the Panchayat Samiti;

(v) shall draw and disburse money out of the grant or rents payable to the Panchayat Samiti under sections 185 and 188;

(vi) shall, in relation to the works and development schemes to be undertaken from the block grants, exercise such powers of sanctioning acquisition of property, sale or transfer thereof, as may be specified by the State Government.

Heads of the Departments.

(i) Every head of the department of the Zilla Parishad may in respect of works and development schemes pertaining to his department, accord technical sanction thereto.

(ii) He shall assess and give his opinion confidentially every year on the work of officers of Class II service working in his department and forward them to the Chief Executive Officer.

(iii) The head of department specified in this behalf, shall be the Secretary, *ex-officio*, of such Subjects Committee as the Zilla Parishad may direct.

Administrative Organisation.

The Wardha Zilla Parishad started functioning from May 1st, 1962 with the coming into force of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 (No. V of 1962). The Parishad consists of 51 members—40 elected, 2 co-opted ladies, 4 *ex-officio* members and 5 associate members. Each of the subjects committee has only five elected members. Besides this, 2 co-opted members are also in each sub-committee except Co-operation Committee which has, besides five elected members, five associate councillors also. Out of the 7 Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis 3 are elected to the Zilla Parishad while 4 are *ex-officio* members of the Zilla Parishad by virtue of their being chairmen of the respective Panchayat Samitis.

The Zilla Parishad has been divided into six Subjects Committees alongwith the Standing Committee. The Subjects Committees alongwith the departments of the Zilla Parishad they control are as under.

Subjects Committees	Department Controlled	ZILLA PARISHAD.
Standing Committee	General Administration Department.	Administrative Organisation.
Finance Committee	Finance Department.	
Education Committee	Education Department.	
Co-operation Committee	Co-operation and Industries Department.	
Agriculture Committee	Agriculture Department.	
Works Committee	Works Department.	
Health Committee	Health Department.	

The Chief Executive Officer is the administrative head of the Zilla Parishad.

In what follows is given a short description of the working of the departments of the Zilla Parishad.

General Administration Department.

The General Administration department of the Zilla Parishad came into being with effect from May 1, 1962 alongwith six other departments of Zilla Parishad. The General Administration department is headed by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer. He is also the Secretary of Zilla Parishad and the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad. Prior to May 1, 1962 the General Administration department was not in existence but two branches of the Collector's office *viz.*, the development branch and the village panchayat branch were dealing with the development works. The development branch was headed by the District Project Officer. The important role of the General Administration department of the Zilla Parishad is to control the whole non-gazetted establishment of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis, to arrange for the meetings of the Zilla Parishad and Subjects Committees, to plan for the Development works to be undertaken by the Zilla Parishad and to keep administrative control on all the departments and the Panchayat Samitis. All revenue and village panchayat matters of the Zilla Parishad are dealt with by this department.

The department deals with groups of subjects of a non-technical nature and the work is controlled and supervised by the Standing Committee. The work of the department is done through its different sections such as establishment, parishad, planning and development, panchayat, revenue and office organisation and method, registry and record.

The Social Welfare department forms a section of the General Administration department which is headed by the Social Welfare Officer (Class II Gazetted).

Social Welfare Department.

The activities carried out by the Social Welfare department in Wardha district are classified into Backward Class Welfare and Social Welfare Programmes:

Backward Class Welfare Programmes.—Backward class welfare programmes aim at the amelioration of the conditions of the backward classes so that they reach the standards of other sections of the society as quickly as possible. Several schemes of educational, financial and miscellaneous nature have been sanctioned for their welfare. Under educational schemes, various concessions towards payment of scholarships, tuition fees and examination fees are granted to all categories of

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Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

backward classes. The department encourages voluntary agencies to maintain hostels for boys belonging to backward classes by giving substantial grant-in-aid, the advantage of which is taken by all categories of students belonging to backward classes.

Administrative
Organisation.
Social Welfare
Department.

Social Welfare Programmes.—Though the activities under the social welfare do not come under the Zilla Parishad still the Social Welfare Officer, of the Zilla Parishad has to do the work relating to the social welfare activities in the district. They include certified schools, social and physical institutions and dance, drama and music schools.

Kalapathak.—Under the Directorate of Social Welfare of former Government of Madhya Pradesh the *kalapathak* forming a cultural squad was attached to each district. The same squad consisting of seven artists is being continued in the Vidarbha region after the reorganisation of States in November, 1956. Each *kalapathak* is equipped with musical instruments, stage equipment and green room accessories. A *kalapathak* is a song and drama party that instructs while it entertains. Dramas *bhajans*, *powadas*, dialogues are some of the special features of its repertoire. In short, they stage performances to bring into light all social handicaps and the ways to overcome them.

Under *audio-visual* scheme, films and documentaries are exhibited in the villages.

Finance Department.

The Finance department of the Zilla Parishad is entrusted with four-fold duties *viz.*, accounts, audit, internal audit and verification of stores. It has also to act as financial adviser to the several departments of the Zilla Parishad. The Chief Accounts and Finance Officer, who is the Secretary of the Finance Committee is the head of the department. There is an Accounts Officer to assist him.

Preparation of the budget is also a function of the department which is dealt with by an independent branch created for the purpose. The department co-ordinates the budget of the several departments before they are placed for approval. The Subjects Committee scrutinise the budget proposals and make recommendations. The President of the Zilla Parishad is also the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

The accounts and audit branches are under the initial supervision of two experienced Head Assistants, one drawn from the Treasury and the other from the *ex-Janapad Sabha*.

The department has also a stores branch which is controlled by an Accounts Officer.

As mentioned earlier, Finance department is in custody of cash. Pursuant to this, funds required for the activities of the Panchayat Samitis are allotted by the department through the Wardha District Central Co-operative Bank, Wardha, which has 8 branches in the district. The budgets of the Panchayat Samitis are included in the budgets of the Zilla Parishad. Otherwise, the Panchayat Samitis work as independent units in respect of works executed in their respective jurisdiction.

During 1967-68 the income of Wardha Zilla Parishad was estimated at Rs. 1,94,78,660 and expenditure at Rs. 2,03,48,445, after taking into account the surplus of Rs. 19,16,030 of the previous year, 1966-67.

Agriculture
Department.

The Agriculture department is in the charge of the Agricultural Development Officer, who is directly responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted by one District Agricultural Officer, one Campaign Officer and two Agricultural Officers and members of the subordinate services.

The Agricultural Development Officer, has been specially assigned the work relating to animal husbandry. He is the head of the animal husbandry section of the department. In this work he is assisted by the District Animal Husbandry Officer of the Zilla Parishad who is in actual charge of the section.

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The Agricultural Officers have to undertake "Grow More Food" campaign and *kharif-rabi* campaigns and have to look after the work of their subordinate staff. They have also to undertake the intensive cultivation programme. The Agricultural Development Officer is responsible for the development of agricultural activities with a view to increase agricultural production in the district.

Administrative Organisation.

Agriculture Department.

The Agricultural School, Selsoora is being run by the Zilla Parishad under the supervision of Agricultural Development Officer, who is assisted by Superintendent, a class II Gazetted Officer, and by one Agricultural Officer and other subordinate staff. 330 trainees so far have undergone training at the school, out of whom 227 are employed as Agricultural Assistants. It has now a strength of 98 students.

The Animal Husbandry department at the district level was headed by the District Animal Husbandry Officer, and many of the powers of the Regional Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry had been delegated to him. With the formation of the Zilla Parishad the Animal Husbandry department is merged with the Agricultural department and it now forms a section of Agricultural department. The District Animal Husbandry Officer is responsible for the technical guidance pertaining to all animal husbandry matters and Wardha Plan schemes under the Animal Husbandry sector and as a head of the section is directly responsible to the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Wardha. The administrative unit under Wardha Plan has not yet been transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

Animal Husbandry Department.

The Works department like other departments is directly under the administrative control of the Chief Executive Officer. The Executive Engineer is the head of the department and is solely responsible for execution of works pertaining to buildings, roads and irrigation works under the Parishad. The execution of these works is vested mainly in the Deputy Engineers in charge of the sub-Divisions under the Executive Engineer. In Wardha district there are seven Panchayat Samitis and the work in these Panchayat Samitis is under the administrative control of the Block Development Officers concerned. So far as the technical matters are concerned the Block Development Officers are under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer and in respect of all other matters they are directly responsible to the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad Wardha. The Works department has undertaken many constructional activities in this district. It has undertaken 24 roads for construction and repairing, transferred from Buildings and Communications department, *viz.*, Allipur-Kapsi, Thanegaon-Heti Kundi, Pimpalkhuta-Rohana, Angji-Virul, Seloo-Zadis, Girad-Kora, Hingana-Hingni, Jalalkhed-Karanja, Ashti-Morshi, Seloo-Hingani, Wadhona-Karanjam, Nachangaon-Sirpur, Samudrapur-Girad, Girad-Umred, Hinganghat-Nandori, Sevagram-Samudrapur, Jaurwada-Bangdapur, Waigaon-Kapshi, Sindhi-Kandhali, Was-Kora, Sarwadi-Seloo, Deoli-Andori, and Sirasgaon-Wadner. The total length of these roads is about 190 miles, out of which the length of 40 miles was completed prior to transfer to this Zilla Parishad. The length of 60 miles of these roads has been completed by the Zilla Parishad and the work like collection of materials and consolidation is in progress on the remaining length.

Works Department.

CHAPTER 14.**Local Self-Government.**

Besides this, a length of 23 miles has been completed in respect of village roads undertaken by the Panchayat Samitis under the scheme T. and C-12 and R. W. P.

ZILLA PARISHAD.**Administrative Organisation.****Works Department.**

A building construction project for the construction of the buildings for Agricultural School at Selsoora has been undertaken with the estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs and is nearing completion. The construction work of P.H.C. buildings at Bhidi and Rohana is progressing. Besides this, the constructional activities of the Panchayat Samitis are supervised by this department.

The piped water supply schemes for individual villages are being prepared and implemented through this department. The preparation of the 12 schemes was undertaken out of which the plans and estimates for Pohana, Poti, Mahakal, Kharanjana Gode, Nachangaon Karanja, Dahegaon Dhande, Ashti, have been prepared and for remaining villages schemes are under preparation.

Out of the minor irrigation schemes undertaken by the department, the *bandharas* at Pardi with irrigation potential of 20 acres and Gawand Dhanga with irrigation potential of 60 acres have been completed and the works of 4 lift irrigation schemes *i.e.*, Ladegaon, Dahegaon Dhande, Kharad and Rohini are progressing. These schemes are having irrigation potential of 200 to 300 acres each. 5 temporary lift irrigation schemes with 20 H.P. oil engines which have also been undertaken with irrigation of 20 to 30 acres each are nearing completion.

Education Department

Before the inception of Zilla Parishads, education was under the jurisdiction of the State Government with Director of Education as the Head of the department at the State level. Central Government schemes and State Government policies regarding education were executed at the district level upto the lower secondary school stage (*i.e.*, upto class VIII) by the District Inspector of Schools who used to be a Gazetted Officer of Class II grade. He had 13 Assistant Educational Inspectors under him, whose main function was to inspect primary schools and also to hold class IVth common examination. Secondary education of the district was controlled by the Divisional Superintendent of Education with his headquarters at Nagpur. Primary education was the main charge of the *Janapada Sabhas* and municipal committees then existing. Secondary schools were mostly under private managements. The Divisional Superintendent of Education was vested with powers to inspect all educational institutions except colleges. The duties of the Inspectorate were to control primary and secondary education in the district, to recognise such institutions and to pay grant-in-aid, etc. This was in brief the picture of the administrative set up of the inspectorate in the district prior to the advent of the Zilla Parishads.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishads, the district has now one Education Officer who is a Gazetted Officer of Class I grade. He is assisted in his work by the Deputy Education Officer. All the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors who were working in the district before the inception of Zilla Parishads now work under the Education Officer who is the head of the Education Department of the district. He works under the direct control of the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad.

The number of schools in the district during 1966-67 was as follows:

Type of Schools	Management				Total
	Government.	Zilla Parishad.	Municipal Committee	Private	
Higher Secondary Schools	2	2	3	7	
High Schools	8	71	79		
I.E.M. Schools	1	10	11		
Senior Basic Schools .. 1	50	51			
Junior Basic Schools	93	5	98		
Primary Schools .. 2	601	62	10	675	
(including I.E. Schools)					
Total .. 3	747	72	99	921	

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Administrative Organisation.

Education Department.

Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, all responsibilities regarding public health and medical aid in the rural areas have been transferred to the Zilla Parishads. As such the Public Health staff and Medical staff (except the Civil Hospital) formerly working under Public Health and Medical department and *ex-Janapad Sabha* have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad, Wardha from May, 1962.

Public Health Department.

The health matters in the district are looked after by two agencies *i.e.*, the Zilla Parishad and State Government. The primary health centres, maternity and child health centres alongwith the other institutions in the district health organisation are looked after entirely by the Zilla Parishad, while the leprosy survey, education and treatment units and family planning centres are looked after by the Zilla Parishad on agency basis. The department in the State sector controls the Government Civil Hospital, Wardha, Malaria Eradication Unit, Wardha and Leprosy Control Unit, Arvi.

The municipal allopathic dispensaries run by the different municipal committees are under the technical supervision of Civil Surgeon, Wardha. The Health department of the Zilla Parishad is looked after by the District Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad as the head of the department. All the staff pertaining to the scheme controlled by the Zilla Parishad works under him. The services of all Assistant Medical Officers have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. The District Health Officer works as the Secretary to the Health Committee.

The Zilla Parishad has under its control 19 allopathic dispensaries out of which eight were formerly under the different *Janapad Sabhas*. The Ayurvedic dispensary and the vaccination establishment which were controlled by the *Janapad Sabhas*, have also been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. Nine family planning centres in rural areas are attached to primary health centres. Organization of vasectomy camps, orientation camps are some of the duties of the Zilla Parishad. The National Small-pox Eradication Scheme is also transferred to the Zilla Parishad. The implementation of the State schemes with Central assistance has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad. The necessary equipment has also been provided to the Zilla Parishad.

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The Director of Public Health, Maharashtra State, exercises technical control over all the health activities of the Wardha Zilla Parishad through the Deputy Director of Public Health Services, Nagpur.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

The following institutions work under the Health department:—

Administrative Organisation.**Public Health Department.**

	<i>Health</i>			No.
1	Primary health centres	..	..	8
2	Mandi health units	..	..	11
3	Maternity homes ..	..	..	13
4	Family Planning Department	..	..	1
5	Rural family planning centres..	..	..	9
6	S.E.T. units	13
7	Vaccination centres	12

Medical

1	Allopathic dispensaries	19
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Ayurvedic

1	Ayurvedic dispensaries	22
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Industries and Co-operation Department.

The revised set-up of the Co-operative department of the State Government came into existence from March, 1961 under which the District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, was made the district head and under him Assistant Registrars were placed with territorial jurisdiction. The Co-operative department was executing two types of functions viz., regulatory and promotional and extension activities. According to the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, the Zilla Parishad has been entrusted with the promotional and extensional activities with certain reservations for municipal areas. The regulatory functions have, however, been retained with department in the State sector. The department is headed by the officer who is designated as the Co-operation and Industries Officer. He is assisted by a Co-operative Officer, and one Assistant Co-operative Officer, alongwith 2 Extension Officers, one for Co-operation and one for Industries attached to each Panchayat Samiti.

The statutory powers under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, regarding registration of co-operative societies and amendment of bye-laws and hearing appeals for non-admission of membership by co-operative societies are delegated to this officer under the Zilla Parishad.

Wardha Plan.

In Wardha, the development programmes, which form the part of the Third Plan, were strengthened and additional schemes were sanctioned as "Supplementary Wardha Plan" for the last 2 years of the Third Plan. This process of strengthening the existing programme and providing additional base for the entire development activities in the district, contemplated deliberation with the representatives of the people at various levels and high level technical officers. The present programme in Wardha district is the product of this attempt.

Wardha Plan recommended the development of net work of communication which not only connected present centres of marketing and other socio-economic over-heads but also aimed at connecting such new centres

that were likely to emerge as a result of current planned development, while it will be the ultimate aim of the development programme in this country to make available to all the villages in the country minimum social and economic over-heads such as dispensaries, veterinary aid centres, roads, high schools etc. At present, it is not possible to do so due to the sizeable expenditure which this would necessitate. Consequently, a *via media* has been struck and it is felt that these facilities should be made available to the villagers at least within the radius of 5 to 7 miles from their dwellings. Since the movement of villagers is always more in the direction of the local markets, the local points of activity and service centres, it was decided to make these established or potential Mandi Centres as nodal points for development and to connect the villages with these Mandi Centres. Thus in the Wardha Plan have been created intermediate points between the block and the village. There are 38 Mandi Centres in the district. There are 5 to 6 Mandi Centres in each block on an average and each Mandi Centre has about 15 to 20 Gram panchayats within its periphery. This unit, therefore, becomes more manageable and it is considered possible to prepare area plans for these regions and to effectively supervise the execution of the schemes. It has been decided that in future whenever any item of social or economic over-heads has to be located it will be located at one of these Mandi Centres unless there is a special reason in locating it elsewhere. This will help in strengthening these activity centres and in providing for their efficient functioning.

The Zilla Parishad has made efforts for actively implementing the mandi approach in planning and implementation. With this object in view, (on the advice of Dr. D. R. Gadgil) a mandi committee has been constituted for each mandi area. This Committee consists of the elected councillors of the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samitis from the mandi area, plus a sarapanch of a village panchayat who is not a member of either the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti and a chairman of the co-operative society. The functions of these bodies for the present are indicated below:—

1. To assist in publicising the schemes that are to be implemented at the village level and to popularise these schemes.
2. To assist the block authorities in preparation of production plan for the mandi region and to ascertain the demands for various commodities such as seeds, fertilizers, etc., for the mandi area.
3. To supervise the execution of schemes in the mandi area and report to the concerned authorities the cases of failure if any, on the part of the executive agencies well in time to enable the supervising authorities to take effective and corrective steps.
4. To assist in getting participation of the people in the villages where the schemes are being implemented.
5. To try and solve minor bottlenecks at their level and to bring to the notice of the concerned authorities the bottlenecks which require solution at higher level.
6. To keep an over all watch on the progress of the development schemes which are being implemented in the villages covered by the mandi areas.

On the basis of certain initial exercises in preparation of plan that were undertaken in Wadhona Mandi centre, it was decided in 1965 that immediate preparation of the plan for the ensuing production season should be taken in hand and proper programme should be built up on the basis of the nature of experience gained during the preceding season. With the help of the regional planning Institute it is now envisaged to take up

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CHAPTER 14.**Local Self-Government.****ZILLA PARISHAD.****Administrative Organisation.****Wardha Plan.**

planning exercises initially in the three mandi centres viz., Wadhona, Seloo and Hinganghat. The criteria of selection of these three mandi centres has been their variations in respect of natural resource position and other physico geographical conditions etc. It is considered that these three mandi centres would fairly represent a cross section of the entire area of the district.

The process of planning in these three mandi areas is in progress where-in attempt has been made to take into account resource potential of the area, level of past performance, usual bottlenecks in the process of implementation, limitations in regard to supply position of scarce articles, such as cement, fertilizers, G.C. sheets etc., pockets evincing local interest in particular programmes, involvement of non-officials and the members of the mandi committees in particular etc. The field staff has made an attempt to identify the areas and fix up cultivators in these three mandi areas for undertaking different development programmes. Preliminary data highlighting certain basic aspects at the lowest level has been compiled in Hinganghat Mandi Centre. Similar process is under way in the remaining 2 mandi centres viz., Seloo and Wadhona. These exercises are undertaken in respect of these 3 mandi areas, but it may be possible to evolve a methodology in the technique of planning for the "Mandi area". It is expected that a few such result oriented planning exercises will help in formulating a more meaningful plan for a given mandi area.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS.

Under section 57 of the Act, a Panchayat Samiti has been provided for every block. Every Panchayat Samiti will be composed of the following members:—

(a) All councillors who are elected on the Zilla Parishad from the electoral divisions in the block.

(b) The co-opted councillor of the Zilla Parishad residing in the block.

(c) The Chairmen of such co-operative societies conducting the business of purchase and sale of agricultural products in the block as nominated by Government (to be associate members).

(d) The Chairman of a co-operative society conducting business relating to agriculture (not being a society falling under 'C' above) in the block, co-opted by the Panchayat Samiti (to be an associate member).

(e) In case of non-availability of a woman member or a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, one member who is a regular resident in the block, to be co-opted by the Panchayat Samiti, and

(f) Sarpanchas elected by members of village panchayats.

The term of office of the Chairman and members of the Panchayat Samitis is co-terminous.

Chairman.

The Chairman of a Panchayat Samiti is paid an honorarium of Rs. 300 per month with the facilities of free residential accommodation. The Deputy Chairman of a Panchayat Samiti is paid an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month.

Subject to the provisions of the Act and the rules or regulations made thereunder.—

(1) the Chairman of a Panchayat Samiti shall—

(a) convene, preside at and conduct meetings of the Panchayat Samiti;

(b) have access to the records of the Panchayat Samiti;

(c) exercise supervision and control over the acts of officers and servants of or under the Zilla Parishad and working in the block in matters of execution of administration and the accounts and records of the Panchayat Samiti; and

(d) in relation to works and development schemes to be undertaken from block grants, exercise such powers of sanctioning acquisition of property or sale or transfer thereof as may be specified by the State Government.

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2. The Chairman of a Panchayat Samiti may—

(a) call for any information, return, statement, account or report from any officer or servant working under the Panchayat Samiti; and

(b) enter on and inspect any immovable property in the block occupied by the Zilla Parishad or any institution in the block under the control and management of the Zilla Parishad, or the Panchayat Samiti or any work or development scheme in progress in the block undertaken by Panchayat Samiti or under its direction.

1. The Deputy Chairman of a Panchayat Samiti—

Deputy Chairman.

(a) presides at the meetings of the Panchayat Samiti in the absence of the Chairman.

(b) exercises such of the powers and performs such of the duties of the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti as the Chairman from time to time may, subject to the rules made by the State Government in that behalf, delegate to him and order in writing; and

(c) exercises the powers and performs the duties of the Chairman during the absence of the Chairman or in the period pending the election of the Chairman.

2. The Deputy Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti may enter on and inspect any immovable property in the block occupied by the Zilla Parishad or any institution in the block under the control and management of the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti or any work or development schemes in progress in the block undertaken by the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti or under its direction and shall send a report of such inspection to the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti.

In Wardha district the Panchayat Samitis have been formed at Samudrapur, Hinganghat, Wardha, Deoli, Seloo, Karanja and Arvi.

The last but not the least important ring in the chain of local self-government is provided for by the Panchayats which form its base.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

During the early times every village was a self sufficient unit and was administered by gram panchayats. During the British regime, the gram panchayats lost their importance due to centralization of power. In the beginning of 19th century growing need was felt for at least granting restricted local government so as to keep away the popular discontent. Accordingly an Act was passed in 1915, which was implemented in 1920 by the establishment of a few village panchayats in the district. The supervision was entrusted to the District Council, then in existence.

Historical Background.

The Village Panchayats Act of 1946, brought in force from 1946, envisaged the establishment of village panchayats for villages, the population of which was above 1,000, above 500 and below 500 in three stages. Within one year, the phased programme was completed except for a few villages in the last stage.

Village Panchayats Act of 1946.

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VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Village Panchayats Act of 1946.

According to the Act of 1946 the panchayats with membership of between 5 and 15 were established on the basis of male adult franchise. They were to elect a sarpanch and an up-sarpanch from amongst themselves. The revenue patil of the village was an *ex-officio* member of the panchayat.

The Act divided the duties of the village panchayats into obligatory and optional. The obligatory duties of the village panchayats included sanitary and health measures, construction and repairs of roads, maintenance of birth and death registers, providing water-supply, and undertaking such other works meant for public convenience, while the optional duties involved construction and maintenance of *dharmashalas*, development of agriculture, co-operation, veterinary services, etc. The gram panchayats were to undertake the optional functions provided their funds permitted.

The income of the village panchayats was derived from various sources such as cess, house-tax, sanitary-tax and other taxes as also grants from *Janapad Sabhas* and the Government.

Judicial functions were also performed by a few gram panchayats. They were authorised to impose fine up to Rs. 20 and conduct civil suits of the value of not more than Rs. 100. The appeals against the decisions were heard by the District and Sessions Judge. The panchayats were authorised to appoint the secretaries and other necessary staff.

Village Panchayats Act of 1958.

After the reorganisation of States, the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, was made applicable to the district.

According to the Act of 1958 which came into force in the district from June 1 1959, women were given representation in the panchayats and the membership of revenue *Patil* who were *ex-officio* members of the panchayats was abrogated. The division of the duties of village panchayats as obligatory and optional was annulled and the panchayats were made responsible for the all round development of villages. The Act has given wide powers to village panchayats.

The special features of the new Act are—

- (a) reservation of two seats for women in every village panchayat,
- (b) constitution of *gram sabhas* of all adult residents of the village,
- (c) establishment of District Village Panchayat Mandal for every district (now defunct since the formation of the Zilla Parishad),
- (d) appointment of the secretary of a village panchayat as a Government servant, to be paid by Government,
- (e) the training of a village panchayat secretary to be undertaken at its own cost,
- (f) entrusting the work of collection of land revenue and maintenance of land records to village panchayats,
- (g) payment to village panchayats of grants-in-aid of not less than 25 per cent of the land revenue collected in villages, and
- (h) constitution of group *nyaya panchayat* for five or more villages with fairly wide judicial powers, both civil and criminal.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad the District Panchayat Mandal has been abolished and the Village Panchayat Officer now works with the Zilla Parishad. The control of the village panchayats now vests in the Zilla Parishad through Panchayat Samitis.

The coverage programme under village panchayats as envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan is now completed in the district. There are 454 village panchayats covering the entire rural area of the district with 1,353 villages.

Village panchayats in the district get land revenue grants at a uniform rate of 30 per cent of the land revenue collected during the preceding year. The total amount disbursed on account of land revenue grants in 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 4,18,014.60.

Village panchayats have recently gained importance not only as administrative units but also as basic institutions for rural planning and all round development of rural areas. Village panchayats have been made the sole non-official agency for executing development works in the Community Development Blocks with the democratic decentralization envisaged by the establishment of the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samitis.

The Maharashtra State has an independent "Town Planning and Valuation department" under the administrative control of the Urban Development, Public Health and Housing department. The department, as its name indicates, principally deals with the important subjects of town planning and valuation of real property. Some of the important duties and functions of this department as stipulated by Government are as under.—

(a) To prepare regional plans, development plans and town planning schemes under the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, which has come into force in the State with effect from 11th January, 1967.

(b) To render assistance to the municipal authorities in the preparation of development plans and town planning schemes in the shape of advice, as well as loan of the services of technical assistants for the preparation of development plans, draft town planning schemes, etc.

(c) To perform the duties of Town Planning Officers, Arbitrators, when so appointed by Government under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, to carry out surveys, prepare the existing land-use-plans and development of building permission cases, to render advice to the Tribunals of Appeal and to draw up final town planning schemes, to work as members of the Regional Planning Boards constituted by Government and to prepare regional plans.

(d) To advise Government on all matters regarding town and country planning including Legislation.

(e) To advise and prepare town development, improvement, extension and slum clearance schemes under the Municipal Acts.

(f) To prepare development schemes or layouts of (i) lands belonging to Government, (ii) lands of co-operative housing societies and (iii) lands of private bodies with the sanction of Government.

(g) To prepare village layouts for extension of old village *gaathan* and new village *gaathan* sites.

(h) To advise Government on housing, slum clearance, regional planning and prevention of ribbon development including legislation.

(i) To prepare type designs for the housing of the middle and poorer classes including Harijans.

(j) To scrutinise miscellaneous building permission cases and layouts received from the Collectors and to recommend suitable building regulation for adoption in the areas concerned.

(k) To advise the Nagpur Improvement Trust, Nagpur, in the preparation of the improvement schemes under the Nagpur Improvement Trust Act, 1936, to scrutinise the schemes when submitted for sanction, and advise Government regarding sanction to the schemes.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Organisation.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.

Duties and Functions. Town Planning.

CHAPTER 14.**Local Self-Government.****TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.****Duties and Functions.****Valuation.**

The Director of Town Planning is the chief expert adviser to Government on this subject and his duties under this heading include—

(a) valuation of agricultural and non-agricultural lands and properties in towns and villages belonging to Government and intended for the purpose of sale or lease,

(b) valuation of Government properties for the purpose of rating under the Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, and functioning as the Authorised Valuation Officer for finalization of the lists of assessment of all the properties in municipal towns submitted by the Chief Officers under the provisions of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965,

(c) valuation for miscellaneous purposes such as cantonment leases, probate or stamp duty, etc.,

(d) valuation for the purposes of fixing standard rates of non-agricultural assessment and prescribing zones of values in all villages and rising localities in the vicinity of important and growing towns,

(e) valuation for the purposes of fixing standard table of ground rents and land values in respect of lands in cantonments,

(f) scrutiny of awards of compensation under the land acquisition officers in important towns where land acquisition work is of a very important and responsible nature,

(h) giving expert evidence when called upon to do so in the District Courts and High Court when appeals are lodged against the awards of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act, and

(i) undertaking valuation work on behalf of Railways and other departments of Central Government and private bodies with the sanction of Government on payment of fees, etc.

Miscellaneous. (a) To advise the various heads of departments of Government in selection of sites required for public purposes.

(b) To see that all town planning schemes or layouts sanctioned by Government are properly executed within a reasonable period or periods fixed in the schemes.

(c) To advise Government as regards interpretation, amendment of or addition to the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, or rules thereunder.

Regional Planning.

The statutory powers regarding planning were embodied under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, which was in force till its replacement by the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. The Act of 1954 generally incorporated the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, and in addition made obligatory on every local authority (barring Village Panchayats) to prepare a development plan for the entire area within its jurisdiction.

The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, applied to lands included within the municipal limits only, and therefore, there was no provision for exercising proper and effective control over the municipal areas which were growing in an irregular and haphazard manner. The evil results of such un-controlled growth and development have already become apparent in the vast areas outside Greater Bombay and Pune and other important urban centres. It was considered that the only way to tackle adequately these evil effects arising out of rapid industrialization and urbanization would be by resorting to regional planning for areas around the metropolitan centres like Bombay, Pune and Nagpur and by developing counter magnets for the disposal and re-allocation of both industries and population within the region.

There was no statutory power under the Act of 1954 for the preparation of regional plans which has therefore, been repealed and replaced by the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. This Act came into force in the State from 11th January, 1967. It provided for establishment of regions and constitution of Regional Planning Boards for the preparation of regional plans, designation of sites for new towns, establishment of development authorities to create new towns, preparation of development plans for the municipal areas and town planning schemes for execution of the sanctioned development plans. Government has established the Metropolitan regions at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur and constituted Regional Planning Boards for these three regions.

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Regional
Planning.

The object of the Regional Plan for an urban region is to formulate a policy for guidance and control of development within the region in such a manner that—

- (i) land be used for the best purposes for which it is most suitable *e.g.* residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, etc., having regard to both public and private interests;
- (ii) adequate means of communication be provided for traffic throughout the region;
- (iii) building development be concentrated in areas where adequate public utility services can be supplied economically;
- (iv) ample area be reserved as open space;
- (v) amenities of the country side be protected including preservation of land scapes; and
- (vi) preservation of historical monuments, etc.

Briefly, the object of the Regional Plan is to regulate development so as to maintain a proper balance between buildings and open space and secure healthy and economic urban growth.

The department as stated above was started in the year 1914, with the Consulting Surveyor to Government, Poona, (now designated as Director of Town Planning, Maharashtra State, Poona) as its head who was later assisted by one Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated as Deputy Director of Town Planning) and one Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor (now designated as Assistant Director of Town Planning) and two Senior Assistants (now designated as Town Planner) with their requisite staff. As the activities of this department increased, these Assistants had to be posted at prominent places in the State to attend to the work of town planning, valuation, etc., very essentially required in and around the towns and cities. There has been tremendous increase in the activities of this department in recent years with the consequential increase in the number of branch offices in the State. The head office of this department is at Poona and other offices at present exist at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Thana, Sholapur, Akola, Ratnagiri, Satara, Ahmadnagar, Chandrapur, Nanded and Bhiwandi. The department also spares officers to work in the awards section of Revenue and Forests department to scrutinise the land acquisition awards in the Bombay Collectorate to deal mainly with valuation work in Bombay, in Maharashtra Housing Board to function as Assessor and in the Rural Housing Cell of the Rural Development department to prepare layouts of villages included in the schemes of that department. Officers of the department are also called upon to give expert evidence in the Courts in land acquisition references and appointed to function as Arbitrators to finalise draft town planning schemes prepared by the Planning Authorities and as part-time or full-time Land Acquisition Officers at important places like Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Satara and Ahmadnagar.

Organisation.

CHAPTER 14.**Local Self-Government.****TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.****Organisation.**

Consequent upon the reorganization of States, that took place in November 1, 1956, a new branch office of this department with Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government as its head came into existence at Nagpur for the four districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha and Bhandara. The making and execution of town planning schemes and the development of the areas was being regulated by the Central Provinces and Berar Town Planning Act, 1948, till 1st May, 1965, since when the Bombay Town Planning (Amendment and Extension) Act, 1965, came into force in the Vidarbha region. The Bombay Town Planning Act, was recently repealed and replaced by the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, from 11th January, 1967, which is applicable to the whole of the Maharashtra State.

According to the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, it is obligatory upon every Planning Authority as defined in the Act, to carry out survey, prepare an existing land use map and prepare and publish a development plan for the entire area within its jurisdiction. Since the municipal councils have no technical staff, the Town Planners from this department are appointed by them to function as Town Planning Officers under section 24 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. There are in all six municipal councils in Wardha district viz., Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi, Deoli, Sindi, and Pulgaon. The development plans of Wardha and Hinganghat area have been prepared and submitted to Government for further procedure as laid down in the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. The Development Plan of Arvi is prepared and published. Development Plan of Deoli is under preparation and Development Plans for Sindi and Pulgaon will be taken up for preparation in the near future.

The Wardha Zilla Parishad prepared a District Development Plan of Wardha in consultation with the Finance Department (Planning) of Maharashtra State and the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. This department helped in this work in respect of the urban side of the project by making quick surveys of the municipal towns in Wardha district and making requisite proposals for these towns in their frame work.

The Nagpur branch office of this department also prepared various layouts for (i) Village Housing Projects, (ii) Flood Affected Villages in Wardha district, (iii) Backward Class Co-operative Housing Society, (iv) Industrial Estate at Wardha and (v) Agricultural Produce Market Yard at Wardha etc. Other references from the Collector of Wardha regarding layouts of Government and private lands, grant of *nazul* sites, N.A. permissions, etc. were also dealt with by that Branch office.

CHAPTER 15— EDUCATION AND CULTURE

THOUGH NO PRECISE AND EXACT RECORDS ABOUT THE CENTRES OF LEARNING IN ANCIENT, MEDIAEVAL AND EARLY MODERN TIMES ARE AVAILABLE, there was in existence some sort of a system of imparting education or *vidya* to the local populace and that might have been education by heritage. So far as the available information is concerned the educational system in early times existing among both Hindus and Muhammedans, was in each case, closely connected with their religious institutions.

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

To give and receive instruction is enjoined by sacred books of Hindu system. Brahmins, and their ancient sages produced a literature which is deep and subtle and often of great beauty. Schools of learning were formed in centres containing a considerable highcaste population, and *pandits* gave instruction in Sanskrit, grammar, logic, philosophy and law. The students were called the *chelas* or children of their *gurus* or teachers, lived with them in a semi-filial relationship in their *ashrams* and owed them obedience and respect. The *chelas* were lodged and fed by their *gurus* and the latter were maintained by gifts and grants from the rulers of the country or from private benefactors. Teaching was mainly by word of mouth, and the memory of the pupils was trained to enable them to repeat by heart long passages of the sacred texts. The student respectfully held the hand of his teacher, and fixed his mind on the teacher, and said, "venerable sir, recite" and the *Savitri* (the well known *gayatri* verse of the *Rig-veda*) was recited and learnt as the introduction to the learning of the *Vedas*. Thus from day to day new lessons were recited and learnt, the student dividing his day's work between minding his lessons and minding the household work of his teacher. The *chelas* were expected to devote and sacrifice their *tan-man-dhan* i.e., health, soul and wealth for the sake of their *guru*. There are many instances found of this kind in the old Sanskrit literature. Besides, there was a difficult and hard test for the outgoing students and especially for the princes to mark their perfect *vidyarjan*.

This advanced instruction was strictly confined to youths of higher castes. For the lower castes village schools were scattered over the country side, in which rudimentary education was given to the children

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of the trading classes, the petty land-holders, and the well-to-do cultivators. Seated under a tree or in the *veranda* of a hut, the children learned to trace letters of the alphabet with their fingers in the sand, or recite in monotonous tones their spellings or a multiplication table.

The system of education in ancient times followed a set pattern. The education of a pupil started with *Vidyarambha* at the age of five. *Vidyarambha* meant learning the alphabets and offering worship to the appropriate deities. Next followed the ceremony of *Upanayana* marking the turning point in the pupil's life. A student did not pay any fees to his teacher before he finished his education. Admission to study depended solely upon the pupil's fitness for it. The ancient educational system evolved its own appropriate methods of study. The student used to learn a fourth of it from his *Acharya*, a fourth by his own intelligence by himself, a fourth from his fellow pupils, and the remaining fourth in course of time by experience. It appears from the *Manu-Smriti* that the subjects of study in those days comprised besides the entire Vedic literature, *Dharmashastras* or *Smritis*; *Itihasa* or *Purana*; Economics and allied subjects, *Anvikshiki* (Dialectics), and *Dandaniti* or Politics. The last two with the Vedic study (*Trayi*) and economics i.e., (*Varta*) are referred to as the four important subjects of study in the *Kautilya Arthashastra*. The education of the prince followed on other lines as he had to receive military training relating to the operation of the different weapons of war in addition to the four important subjects mentioned by Kautilya.

Muhammedan System.

In the former times, the higher education of Muhammedans was in the hands of men of learning who devoted themselves to the instruction of the youth. Schools were attached to mosques and shrines, and supported by State grants in cash or land, or by private liberality. Individual instructors of merit were also aided by the State and land holders and nobles vied with each other in supporting scholars of repute. The course of study in a Muhammedan place of learning included grammar, rhetoric, logic, theology, metaphysics, literature, jurisprudence and science. The classes of learned instructors were replaced by *madrasas* or colleges of a more modern type founded by the liberality of pious persons.

Elementary classes were included in the schools attached to the mosques, but ordinary education was as a rule, imparted at home. Householders of means engaged the services of a teacher to instruct their children in reading, writing and arithmetic. Persian was the medium of instruction and letter writing and penmanship were highly prized accomplishments. The children learned to write on oblong boards, in appearance like a large edition of the hornbook, which could be washed clean at the close of the lesson. Less affluent neighbours were invited or allowed to send their children to the class, which sometimes attained the proportions of a small school. The schools were known as domestic *maktabs*, and the teachers were called '*maulvi sahib*' or '*munshi sahib*'. The profession was followed by both Muhammedans and Hindus. The old Indian Pedagogue is the hero of many a folk-tale, in which he is sometimes depicted as a tyrant whom it was the pride and the delight of the bolder spirits among his pupils to out wit, and at other times as the good-natured but lettered fool who fell into every trap that was laid for him. The pupils were bound to respect and do menial service for their '*maulvi*', and custom permitted him to make free use of the cane or to punish delinquents in any other way his ingenuity might devise.

With the establishment of British rule in India, a need for Western education was increasingly felt in the country and this district was no exception to it. The old Wardha Gazetteer published in 1906 has the following to say about the progress of education in the district.

CHAPTER 15.**Education and Culture.****HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.
Western education.**

"The following statistics of schools and scholars show the progress of education:—1870-71, (58 schools, 2,994 scholars); 1880-81, (71 schools, 3,685 scholars); 1890-91, (96 schools, 5,296 scholars); 1900-01, (108 schools, 5,878 scholars); 1902-03, (112 schools, 6,013 scholars); 1903-04, (103 schools, 6,704 scholars); 1904-05, (105 schools, 7,394 scholars). The District has two high schools at Wardha and Hinganghat. They were raised to this status only in 1905, having previously been English middle schools. In this year they contained 24 scholars in their high school and 313 in their middle school departments. There are two English middle schools at Arvi and Ashti with 104 and 88 scholars enrolled respectively and 8 vernacular middle schools of which three have training classes for the teacher's certificate examination. The number of primary schools is 88 with 5,018 scholars. Three schools containing 147 scholars are supported by the Free Church Mission and seven schools are maintained by private persons without assistance from the Government. The District has only 4 girls' schools at Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi and Sindi with 159 scholars; 45 girls were also learning in boys' schools in 1904-05. Out of the total of 7,394 scholars in this year, 1,588 were in receipt of secondary and 5,806 of primary education. The percentage of children under instruction to those of school-going age in this year was 24 for boys and one per cent for girls. At the Census of 1901 the District stood 7th in respect of the literacy of its population, 76 per thousand of males being able to read and write. Only 292 females were returned as literate. Among Muhammedans the proportion of male literates was 150 per mille. The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 34,000 in 1891-92 to Rs. 45,000 in 1902-03 and Rs. 61,000 in 1904-05. In the latter year Rs. 11,000 were contributed from Provincial funds, Rs. 45,000 from local funds, and Rs. 5,000 from other sources. The District is under the Inspector of Schools for the Nagpur Circle and has two Deputy Inspectors. It contains four printing presses using Marathi and English type. These are all situated in Wardha. No newspapers are issued."*

The details about number of educational institutions and scholars in Wardha district are available for the period from 1891-92 to 1936-37. They are given in the following table.

* *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, 1906, pp. 221-22.*

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TABLE

INSTITUTIONS AND NUMBER OF

Year	Secondary Education				Primary Education		Expenditure	
	Schools and Colleges	Scholars		Schools	Scholars		Provincial Funds	
		Average daily attendance			Average daily attendance			
		Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
							Rs.	
1891-92	..	12	1,258	12	99	4,239	76	9,535
1892-93	..	12	1,282	12	99	4,205	70	8,304
1893-94	..	12	1,303	12	100	4,321	107	8,509
1894-95	..	12	1,282	12	100	4,319	105	8,071
1895-96	..	12	1,281	12	100	4,329	116	8,658
1896-97	..	12	1,292	12	100	4,344	111	8,698
1897-98	..	12	1,294	12	100	4,419	135	8,630
1898-99	..	12	1,304	12	100	4,354	109	8,631
1899-1900	..	12	1,315	19	100	4,471	109	8,963
1900-01	..	12	1,284	..	101	4,031	97	10,350
1901-02	..	12	431	..	100	5,151	108	8,694
1902-03	..	12	433	..	100	5,580	135	6,356
1903-04	..	12	919	..	90	3,208	76	5,784
1904-05	..	12	1,085	..	98	3,873	133	10,012
1905-06	..	14	1,252	..	100	3,848	150	10,501
1906-07	..	14	1,131	..	100	3,765	110	9,499
1907-08	..	15	1,357	..	100	3,917	112	12,876
1908-09	..	13	1,399	..	103	4,423	129	20,080
1909-10	..	13	1,660	..	111	4,891	205	18,879
1910-11	..	13	1,490	..	111	4,751	204	14,880
1911-12	..	4	493	..	129	6,286	346	7,849
1912-13	..	12	1,379	..	135	6,987	391	15,526
1913-14	..	13	1,451	..	162	8,739	481	7,667
1914-15	..	13	162	7,667
1915-16	..	16	152	10,727
1916-17	..	19	1,988	..	150	6,871	399	10,706

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CHAPTER 15.

SCHOLARS IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

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on Education			Total	Expenditure on		Percentage of male scholars	Percentage of female scholars
Local funds	Fees	Other sources		Primary Education	Secondary Education	Male population of school going age	Female population of school going age
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent	Per cent
19,145	4,635	891	34,206	16,982	17,224	18·03	0·30
19,686	4,478	937	33,405	16,080	17,325	17·99	0·28
21,529	4,607	479	35,124	16,870	18,254	18·44	0·40
21,124	4,454	772	35,021	16,984	18,037	18·37	0·39
20,914	4,516	1,290	35,378	17,079	18,299	18·39	0·43
21,764	4,647	685	35,794	17,211	18,583	18·48	0·42
21,457	4,562	1,041	35,690	17,259	18,431	18·74	0·50
23,049	4,127	513	36,320	17,305	19,015	18·56	0·41
22,951	4,194	1,266	37,374	17,880	19,494	18·97	0·40
23,431	3,510	3,389	37,680	23,123	14,557	17·40	0·33
22,620	4,972	1,028	37,314	19,020	18,294	19·20	0·38
32,235	5,012	1,096	44,699	20,587	24,112	20·68	0·47
32,595	4,753	607	43,739	23,587	20,152	14·19	0·26
42,956	2,856	632	56,456	39,583	11,873	17·05	0·46
45,465	4,570	1,904	62,440	39,497	22,943	17·54	0·52
48,686	4,278	746	63,209	38,537	24,672	25·00	0·08
57,888	4,166	915	75,843	50,716	25,127	26·03	0·66
59,743	5,133	1,028	85,984	17,645	68,339	20·3	0·45
63,703	5,894	1,609	90,085	54,315	27,145	27·9	2·2
56,740	7,198	944	79,765	50,723	28,237	30·9	2·7
64,416	1,588	1,663	75,516	69,013	6,503	53·3	0·4
89,251	7,873	3,504	1,06,154	77,532	28,622	3·2	1·9
75,260	9,772	4,460	97,159	61,760	35,399	73·7	6·1
75,260	9,772	4,460	97,159	16,760	35,379	36·8	3·0
82,443	11,674	2,701	10,754	69,871	44,674	35·8	2·4
90,297	14,452	5,062	1,20,517	65,747	54,770	36·02	1·8

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TABLE

Year	Secondary Education				Primary Education			Expenditure
	Schools and Colleges	Scholars		Schools	Scholars		Provincial Funds	
		Average daily attendance			Average daily attendance			
		Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
							Rs.	
1917-18	..	16	1,912	74	153	6,817	356	39,333
1918-19	..	20	2,171	72	155	5,689	352	59,660
1919-20	..	20	2,166	77	153	6,318	377	77,929
1920-21	..	24	2,100	86	153	6,438	358	1,59,009
1921-22	..	25	1,762	79	157	5,945	355	1,27,315
1922-23	..	25	2,098	79	158	6,113	379	1,44,092
1923-24	..	26	2,375	107	162	6,620	365	1,33,313
1924-25	..	24	2,396	109	164	7,090	455	1,33,184
1925-26	..	24	2,534	164	231	7,301	515	1,44,961
1926-27	..	23	2,758	112	175	7,557	473	1,39,794
1927-28	..	26	3,097	113	173	7,363	554	1,41,501
1928-29	..	27	3,633	129	182	8,404	697	1,43,325
1935-36	..	36	4,345	162	174	8,531	1,136	1,28,211
1936-37	..	28	3,409	294	191	8,721	1,033	1,29,464

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on Education				Expenditure on		Percentage of male scholars	Percentage of female scholars
Local funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Male population of school going age	Female population of school going age
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent	Per cent.
94,619	25,395	11,370	1,61,717	93,334	63,383	71·81	6·5
1,06,860	23,164	8,781	1,98,465	1,11,916	86,549	66·84	6·2
1,35,967	21,122	9,651	2,44,679	1,39,608	1,05,071	64·81	6·6
81,957	23,105	12,199	2,76,325	1,03,682	1,72,643	49·09	2·5
66,013	13,375	13,564	2,20,267	97,139	1,23,128	32·5	3·03
84,110	15,958	15,091	2,59,255	1,46,048	1,13,207	66·3	3·9
1,14,731	18,498	15,041	2,81,583	1,63,374	1,18,209	35·4	2·2
1,16,629	22,249	4,262	2,76,324	1,65,407	1,10,917	71·7	41·0
1,01,820	24,226	5,785	2,76,792	1,63,659	1,13,133	26·1	2·5
79,677	27,407	3,908	2,50,786	1,38,100	1,12,686	38·0	2·5
81,288	31,710	5,324	2,59,823	1,41,337	1,18,486	39·0	2·8
1,03,203	39,874	5,717	2,92,119	1,63,267	1,28,852	41·1	2·8
98,613	60,039	3,128	2,80,224	1,30,127	1,59,667	41·9	4·1
11,441	49,649	12,824	2,99,153	13,93,387	1,58,766	38·9	4·3

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.

India after independence was confronted with the problem of eradication of illiteracy and expansion of educational facilities to cover the coming generations. The principle of universal free education to the children below the age of 14 years was accepted and provision was made in the Third Plan for providing free education to children of this age group. The educational standards in Wardha district are in keeping with the general educational pattern in the country. Facilities for primary and secondary education have increased very rapidly. The literacy rate increased from 6.77 per cent in 1931 to 30.45 per cent in 1961. The percentage of literacy in the district since 1901 is as follows:—

Year	Total	Males	Females
1901 ..	3.89	7.57	0.15
1911 ..	4.71	9.11	0.23
1921 ..	5.75	10.64	0.73
1931 ..	6.77	12.32	1.09
1941 ..	12.37	19.91	4.66
1951 ..	21.18	33.45	8.62
1961 ..	30.45	43.44	16.98

The literacy percentage has increased by about eight times during the last sixty years. Real improvement is, however, noticed only during the decades 1941-51 and 1951-61. The improvement in female literacy from 8.62 per cent in 1951 to 16.98 per cent in 1961 can be said to be a noteworthy achievement. The scheme of compulsory education introduced during the post-independence period as well as the rapid expansion of educational facilities during the two Plan periods have helped to raise literacy standards. Also the general awakening after the achievement of Independence and conscious efforts by the State Government and *Janapad Sabhas* to extend educational facilities, appear to have considerably helped the cause of literacy. Among the 8 districts of Vidarbha, Wardha district stands third in having the highest percentage of literacy.

The following table indicates tahsilwise literacy percentage in the district according to 1961 Census :—

TABLE No. 2

LITERACY IN WARDHA DISTRICT IN 1961.

State/District/Tahsil	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAHARASHTRA ..	29.82	42.04	16.76	21.46	33.51	9.34	51.07	61.62	37.90
WARDHA DISTRICT ..	30.45	43.44	16.98	24.80	37.24	12.11	48.66	62.81	33.23
Arvi ..	27.01	38.88	14.74	24.59	36.23	12.55	44.79	58.39	30.77
Wardha ..	34.24	47.59	20.22	26.50	39.40	13.36	50.79	64.33	35.62
Hinganghat ..	27.61	41.10	13.87	22.51	35.20	9.71	45.63	61.48	28.90

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LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.

The central circular portion nearabout Wardha town has the highest literacy rates. The next highest rates are centred round about the above-mentioned regions. Literacy rates are lower beyond these regions both towards the north and the south of the district. The lowest rates are found in the northern hilly portions of Arvi tahsil and the southern portions of Hinganghat tahsil.

Within the district, Wardha tahsil has the highest literacy rates for total, rural and urban areas. Percentage of literacy is higher among males than females. However, the literacy among females is also rising rapidly and during the last decade it nearly doubled, rising from 8·8 per cent in 1951 to 16·9 per cent in 1961. In Hinganghat tahsil the literacy percentages are the lowest in respect of persons, males and females in rural areas as well as for females in urban areas. Arvi tahsil, however, has the lowest rates for total and for males. It is so for persons and males in urban areas.

The urban areas generally, have greater literacy percentage as compared to rural areas due to general advancement and availability of educational facilities. The percentage of literacy in urban areas as per 1961 Census was 48·6 per cent while the same in respect of the rural areas was 24·8 only. The extension of educational facilities in the remote areas has changed the pattern of literacy in the rural areas by increase in the literacy percentage during the last decade.

The following statement shows the extent of literacy prevailing in the district according to 1961 Census:—

	Total	Males	Females
WARDHA: Urban area			
(1) Literate (without educational level) ...	25,560	15,267	10,293
(2) Primary junior basic ..	40,223	27,792	12,431
(3) Matriculation or higher secondary ..	5,966	5,004	962
(4) Technical diploma not equal to degree.	39	39	..
(5) Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.	90	69	21
(6) University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.	893	787	106
(7) Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree—			
(a) Engineering ..	26	26	....
(b) Medicine ..	31	27	4
(c) Agriculture ..	16	15	1
(d) Veterinary and Dairying ..	4	4	..
(e) Technology ..	5	5	..
(f) Teaching ..	70	47	23
(g) Others ..	77	76	1
WARDHA: Rural area			
(1) Literates (without educational level)	70,168	50,668	19,500
(2) Primary or junior basic ..	48,030	38,704	9,326
(3) Matriculation and above ..	1,916	1,723	193

CHAPTER 15.**Education and
Culture.****ORGANISATION.**

Since the inception of the Zilla Parishad in 1962, the primary and secondary education in the district came under the dual control of the Education department of the Government at the State level and the Zilla Parishad. At the head of the educational set-up in the district is the Parishad Education Officer who discharges his duties under the guidance of the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted in his work by two Deputy Education Officers, one dealing with the primary education and the other assisting the Parishad Education Officer in the inspection of secondary schools. As the district head for education, the Parishad Education Officer has powers to supervise, control and guide the work of his subordinates, inspect primary and secondary schools in the district and release grants to them. The work of inspection of the primary schools in the district is done by the Assistant Deputy Education Officers. Being the secretary of the education committee of the Zilla Parishad, the Parishad Education Officer guides the committee on educational matters.

In the State sector, the department is headed by the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Pune. He is assisted by the Deputy Directors of Education stationed at regional headquarters. Wardha district falls under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Director of Education, Nagpur Region, Nagpur. The Deputy Director of Education has powers to grant recognition to primary and secondary schools in the district. Besides, he also gives recognition to village and public libraries in the district and sanctions grants-in-aid to them every year. In this work he is assisted by the District librarian.

After the formation of the Zilla Parishad the post of District Inspector of Schools was upgraded in the Maharashtra Education Service Class I with two Deputy Educational Inspectors Class II as assistants to the Education Inspector and two Junior Superintendents' posts of gazetted rank. The Education Officer works under the direct control of the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Wardha. There are at present 13 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors working in seven different Panchayat Samitis together with seven Extension Officers, social educators and seven *Mukhya Sevikas*.

As the Education Officer is the head of the district, grants to primary and secondary schools are sanctioned and released through his orders. But the grants to the schools run by local bodies are sanctioned by the Deputy Director of Education, Nagpur. Other educational concessions and scholarships to economically backward communities are released by the Education Officers.

All girls' schools, primary or secondary, come within the purview of the Zilla Parishad. The primary schools are inspected by Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors while the inspection work of secondary schools is carried by the Inspectress of Girls' schools. Inspection reports in both the cases are submitted to the Education Department in the State sector.

The administrative control of primary training colleges, S. T. C. institutions and special institutions is vested in the Deputy Director of Education, Nagpur Region. All public examinations held in the district as per the directions of the State Government are organised and conducted by the Deputy Director, Nagpur Region.

There are separate inspectors, having jurisdiction over the whole State, for physical education, drawing and craft work and commercial schools. They are responsible for organization and inspection in their respective spheres. These inspectors work directly under the control of the Director of Education.

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Primary Education.

Primary education is mainly the concern of the local authorities like the municipalities and the Zilla Parishad. There has been a rapid growth in the number of primary schools in the district during the last ten years. The number of primary schools was 345 in 1951. It increased to 509 in 1956 and to 712 in 1961. On 31st March 1962, their number was 728. Nearly 91 per cent of the primary schools (including Government schools) are managed by the Zilla Parishad, and out of the remaining, only 11 or nearly 2 per cent are managed by private institutions. The rest are managed by the municipalities.

Following is the account of the steady progress made in the field of primary education for the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1963-64.

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
1950-51	345	742	21,847
1955-56	509	1,104	36,905
1960-61	712	1,903	59,379
1963-64	762	2,348	72,238

It could thus be seen that the number of primary schools nearly doubled during the last decade whereas the number of teachers and number of students increased by three times during the same period. The policy of converting primary schools into basic schools is also making steady progress. The number of basic schools in the district was 33 in 1951. It increased to 48 in 1956 and to 72 in 1961. Their number stood at 163 on 31st March 1962. As shown earlier during the year 1963-64 these schools had on their roll 72,238 students of whom 42,434 were boys and 29,804 were girls. These schools had a staff of 2,348 teachers. Generally trained teachers are employed in primary schools. Thus out of 2,348 teachers 1,947 i.e. 83 per cent were trained teachers.

The expenditure on primary education is incurred by the State Government by extending grants-in-aid to Zilla Parishad and building loans and grants to primary teachers' training colleges. Similarly, wards of parents whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 get free education. The cost borne by the schools on this account is reimbursed by the State Government.

The scheme of free and compulsory primary education has been introduced in three towns, viz., Arvi, Wardha and Devli during the Second Plan. A provision of Rs. 42.28 lakhs was made for primary education in the Third Plan for the district. 699 additional teachers were appointed in primary schools.

Secondary education is now under the general regulation of the Government which exercises control by prescribing conditions for receipt of grant-in-aid by the concerned educational institutions. At the end of high school course an examination is conducted by the Board. The examination provides optional courses for pupils with varied interests and aptitudes.

Secondary Education.

There are two kinds of middle schools, (1) Indian English middle school with classes from V to VIII standards and (2) Indian middle school having classes from I to VII standards. During the year 1967 there

CHAPTER 15.**Education and Culture.****GENERAL EDUCATION.**

were 97 secondary schools which were under the control of different managements including the Zilla Parishad, Wardha. In 1964-65 there were 89 secondary schools and 8 higher institutions *i.e.*, colleges in the district.

Secondary Education. The progress of secondary education in the district is outstanding. The number of secondary schools increased from 18 in 1951 to 54 in 1961 and to 89 in 1964-65. The total number of students attending the schools in the year 1964-65 was 33,660, out of whom 23,813 were boys and 9,847 girls. The schools provided large number of trained teachers for imparting education. The total expenditure on secondary education in the district during the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 32,16,517.

Higher Education. The increase in the number of colleges for imparting higher education in the district is also noteworthy. As compared to 1950-51 when there was only one college in the district, the number of colleges increased to 8 in the year 1964-65. They provide education in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Teaching. Most of the colleges have been located in the Wardha tahsil, and are managed by private institutions. They receive grants towards maintenance, dearness allowance and build-ings from Government.

Training of teachers in primary and secondary schools is controlled at district level by the Education Officer. But these training institutions are outside the control of Wardha Zilla Parishad. The percentage of the trained primary teachers was 96 during the year 1967. In 1963-64 there were 11 such institutions of which 5 were for primary teachers and 6 for secondary teachers.

Economically Backward Class concession scheme.

Various educational facilities are made available to the people in the district. Students up to the age of 14 years get free education in all schools. Similarly wards of parents whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 are given education free of cost. Students from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes similarly get free education and scholarships are given to them at the rate of Rs. 3 in I and II standards and Rs. 6 in III and IV standards annually. Under the scheme of aid to backward class and mixed hostels. Rs. 1,12,442 were spent on 12 backward class hostels and 3 cosmopolitan hostels in the district during the year 1962-63. 521 students were admitted in these hostels.

A provision is also made to impart training in special fields such as Polytechnic, Engineering, Agriculture, etc. There is one Industrial Training Institute at Pulgaon, one Agricultural School at Selsura and two Nursing and Midwifery Schools towards this end. Besides there is also one Homoeopathic College at Wardha.

Special Education.**Technical and Industrial Training.**

All technical and industrial institutions and industrial training institutes and courses leading up to the diploma standard (non-University) are controlled by the Department of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay. Government have set up two different councils for this purpose, *viz.*, (i) the State Council of Technical Education to advise and make recommendations in respect of technical and industrial institutes and courses leading up to diploma standard and (ii) the State Council for Training in Vocational Trades to carry out the policy of the National Council with regard to the award of National Trade Certificates in engineering, building and leather trade and any other similar trade as may be brought within its scope by the Central or the State Government.

The Board of Technical Examinations conducts the annual examinations in the courses approved by the State Council of Technical Education and awards certificates or diplomas as the case may be to the successful candidates.

There is only one institution imparting technical education to the students who have passed the matriculation or equivalent examination or who have offered technical group in the high school standard are admitted in the institution. The total number of students attending the institution in 1966-67 was 280. Training in the various technical courses such as fitter, machinist, turner, welder, electrician, carpenter etc. is given in this institution.

CHAPTER 15.**Education and Culture.****GENERAL EDUCATION.****Technical and Industrial Training.**

There is also one Rural Institute located at Wardha which is administered by a private body. The institution imparts training to those who have passed their matriculation or other equivalent examination and offers diploma in civil engineering to the successful candidates after 3 years of training. In the year 1966-67, 60 students were on the roll of this institution.

In the Post-Independence period various district-wide efforts were undertaken to remove illiteracy prevalent among the adults. The scheme of adult literacy started in 1948. Since the implementation of the scheme 50 to 60 classes are undertaken every year for the same. There are 63 libraries in the district for the newly literated adults, the total membership of the libraries being 3,700. **Adult Literacy.**

In the district there are public libraries. A library at Arvi viz., Lokmanya Vachanalaya is one of the old famous libraries prevalent in Vidarbha region. In 1955 a district library was opened in the district and has facilitated a large populace. As a result of the implementation of Government scheme of establishing libraries in rural areas, 30 such libraries have been established in the rural areas. Under the Village Library Scheme more than 65 village libraries have started functioning in different villages in the district. **Libraries.**

A decision has also been taken to form an organisation of *Kalapathaks* and *Sanskritik Pathaks* which help to provide knowledge alongwith entertainment to the people. Such *Kalapathaks* and *Sanskritik Pathaks* have already been formed. These *Kalapathaks* entertain people with the help of songs, dances, dramas, *bhajans*, etc. **Entertainment.**

The Directorate of Publicity, Bombay, has a District Publicity Office situated at Wardha in charge of a District Publicity Officer. The District Publicity Officer works under the supervision of the Regional Publicity Officer, Nagpur. He is a liaison between Government offices and the press of the district. He gives wide publicity to the developmental activities and various schemes undertaken by the State Government. **DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY.**
District Publicity Officer.

The media of documentary films, newspapers, booklets, periodicals and other visual aids are used for the purpose of educating the people. The District Publicity Officer issues news items and articles to the local newspapers of the district. He keeps close contacts with the officials as well as the social workers, press and the main currents in the public life in the district.

The District Publicity Officer arranges sale and distribution of the publications issued by the Directorate of Publicity as also by the Government of India. He also distributes wall posters, folders, booklets, leaflets etc., brought out by the Directorate of Publicity. He maintains libraries of documentary films produced or released by the Directorate. These films are loaned to the Block Development Officers, colleges, high schools and social institutions having cine projectors for exhibition.

Besides this, the Director of Publicity also runs an Information Centre under the supervision of the District Publicity Officer. The centre fully equipped with various information, charts, maps, models, etc., serves

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PUBLICITY.****District Publicity
Officer.**

as a useful medium for explaining to the people of the district the progress of various schemes and projects under the Five Year Plans. The centre also provides a free reading room where newspapers, magazines, maps and charts giving information about the district, booklets on Government activities in the district and books of general interest and other reports are kept for ready reference, whose advantage is mainly taken by teachers, students and pressmen. The District Publicity Officer organises cultural programmes, film shows and *kavi sammelans*, etc., in the Information Centre. The cine-equipment alongwith mobile publicity van have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

The District Publicity Officer visits Information Community Centres under the control of Zilla Parishad and gives technical guidance on various aspects of Information Centre.

**Rural Broad-
casting.**

At present about 306 villages in Wardha district have been provided with radio sets under the Contributory Community Listening Scheme of Rural Broadcasting. Under this scheme, a village desirous of having a radio set is required to pay Rs. 175 (Rs. 150 in case of Mains set) as initial installation contribution and Rs. 60 annually as maintenance contribution. The radio sets are installed in public places such as the village panchayat office, the village *chawadi* and the village library.

The installation and routine maintenance of the radio sets is carried out by the Rural Broadcasting District Unit under the Zilla Parishad, Wardha. A supervisor is in charge of the rural broadcasting unit in this district, who is provided with requisite testing equipment etc., to attend to routine and minor repairing. A vehicle is also stationed at the Rural Broadcasting District Headquarters, for the transport of radio sets, allied accessories and staff to and from villages in the district.



CHAPTER 16— MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

THE GROWTH OF MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES IS A RECENT PHENOMENON. In the country the *ayurvedic* system of medicine considered as an integral part of the Indian culture and civilisation was predominant through centuries. The details found regarding this system of medicine in religious Sanskrit treatises clearly bring out the thorough knowledge the people had regarding this system of medicine. It was based on the thorough knowledge of medicinal properties of rare herbs and plants.

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Medical and Public Health Services.

EARLY TIMES.

The *vaidyas*' knowledge originated from their forefathers and the practical experience they gathered during the course of their practice. The use of minerals in the form of *ras* or *bhasma* which was not possible without the sound knowledge of chemistry was not unknown to them. Their diagnosis was based on the reading of pulses (*nadi pariksha*).

The *vaidus* also had good knowledge of medicinal properties of herbs and plants. However, their system of diagnosis was based more on symptoms of the disease rather than on the physical check up of the concerned patient. They moved from place to place and in the absence of specialised veterinary practitioners occasionally treated live-stock also.

However, with the advent of the Muslims on the Indian sub-continent and their rule during the mediaeval period, the system of medicine existing in Arabia and other neighbouring countries known as the *unani* system of medicine also made inroads into the country. It was mostly practised by *hakims* and *maulavis*. With the establishment of the Nizams at Hyderabad in the first quarter of the 18th century they found patronage in that state and the other neighbouring districts.

In spite of the prevalence of these systems of medicine, the disease was attributed to an outside evil influence rather than considering the same as a physical disorder. This position changed with the spread of western education and emergence of health consciousness roused due to the strides made in the field of scientific research.

In the absence of specialised knowledge of gynaecology and obstetrics, the practical experience of *suinis* and of elderly ladies in a family proved of immense help. They also used to treat minor ailments with small stock of medicine that they always maintained.

In what follows is described the position of the district in respect of medical relief as given in the old Wardha District Gazetteer published in 1906. MODERN TRENDS.

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MODERN TRENDS.

" The District has altogether 10 dispensaries, 3 at Wardha including Police and Mission hospitals, 2 at Hinganghat including one maintained by the mills, 2 at Pulgaon including one maintained by the mills, and one each at Sindi, Deoli and Arvi. The Wardha main dispensary contains accommodation for 15 in-patients, that of Arvi for 12 and that of Hinganghat for 10. The hospital of the Scotch Free Church at Wardha contains 44 beds and the members of the Mission also give medical advice and relief once a week at Sindi and Paunar. In 1904, 448 in-door patients and 1,02,443 out-door patients were treated at the public dispensaries. The daily average number of in-door and out-door patients during the years 1901-04 was 29 and 324, respectively. The average income of the public dispensaries during the decade ending 1901 was Rs. 7,400 and in 1904, Rs. 15,400. The income is derived from Provincial and local funds and from public subscriptions. Each dispensary has a midwife attached to it. A Leper Asylum is maintained at Wardha by the Scotch Free Church Mission. It contained 20 lepers in 1904, this number being considerably smaller than during the three preceding years. The annual expenditure on the asylum is about Rs. 2,000, which sum is almost wholly provided from the funds of the Mission. Admission is entirely voluntary and the inmates are prohibited from begging in the neighbourhood. The District has two veterinary dispensaries, one at Wardha and one recently opened at Arvi. These are maintained by the District Council. Vaccination is compulsory only in the municipal towns of Wardha, Deoli, Arvi and Hinganghat, but it is carried on over the whole District in the open season. The staff consists of a native Superintendent and 10 vaccinators and the cost of the operations in 1904 was Rs. 1,500. The number of successful primary vaccinations has risen from 12,000 or 29 per mille of the population in 1890-91 to 13,000 or 33 per mille in 1900-01, and 18,000 or 46 per mille in 1903-04. This is the highest figure attained. The number of revaccinations is still small, and the adult population cannot therefore be said to be protected from small-pox, the ravages of which disease have, however, considerably decreased in recent year."*

VITAL STATISTICS.

In 1901 the population of the district was 3,86,012. It rose to 5,38,903 in 1951 and further to 6,34,277 in 1961, showing an increase of 39·61 per cent in 1951 over that of 1901 and 64·32 per cent in 1961 over that of 1901. This growth of population is in keeping with the general trends in population growth in the country.

The following statement gives births, deaths and percentage of deaths in 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1923, 1941 and 1942.

Year	Births		Deaths		Percentage of deaths under 5 years of age to total
	Total	Per Mille of population.	Total	Per Mille of population.	
1891	17,471	43·58	16,869	42·08	50·98
1901	12,632	32·80	11,300	29·34	48·82
1911	22,903	49·81	15,014	32·65	58·45
1921	19,998	43·12	19,786	43·67	....
1929	20,380	43·95	16,216	34·97	19·75
1941	25,558	49·50	17,042	33·01	51·20
1942	22,963	44·47	16,605	32·16	48·48

* *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, 1906, pp. 222-223.*

In 1957, high birth rate to the extent of 45·3 was noticed in the district of Wardha. The following statement gives the information about the births in the district during the year 1957:—

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Mid-year Estimated population in 1957			No. of Births registered			Ratio of Births per 100 of estimated population		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
277,533	273,764	551,297	11,988	11,456	23,444	21·7	20·8	42·5

In keeping with the pattern found in the country, births usually exceeded deaths in the district. During 1963, there were 26,799 births in the district as against 12,106 deaths. The birth rate calculated on the basis of mid year population from 1963-64 worked out to 40·8 per 1000 for the district as against the death rate of 18·4 per 1000.

The following statement shows the number of births and deaths in Wardha district from 1961 to 1965.

Year	Number of births	Number of deaths
1961	26,751	13,797
1962	24,631	12,288
1963	26,799	12,106
1964	26,000	11,168
1965	28,791	9,423

In 1957, 37 male and 42 female still births were registered in the district Still Births. giving a percentage ratio to live births of 0·3.

The following statement¹ shows the incidence of infant² mortality in the Infant Mortality. district.

	Males	Females	Total
Within 2 hours	..	..	..
Above 24 hours to end of first week	749	574	1,323
Above one week to end of first month	330	315	645
Above one month and below three months	..	..	..
Above three months and below six months	449	398	847
Above six months and below 12 months	394	377	771
Total	1,922	1,664	3,586

¹ Infant is taken to be a child upto one year of age.

² Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

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VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths due to
different diseases.

Table Number 1 gives the number of deaths due to different diseases for some years from 1891 to 1946.

TABLE No. 1

DEATHS DUE TO DIFFERENT DISEASES IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Years	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever
1891	123	14	....	8,802
1892	490	13	....	6,059
1893	153	75	....	6,597
1894	102	179	....	11,812
1895	594	581	....	9,605
1896	2,280	1,054	....	9,550
1897	1,174	104	....	13,460
1898	....	25	125	5,792
1899	....	14	110	1,910
1900	4,911	219	2	7,137
1901	....	585	....	3,808
1902	....	40	9	3,988
1903	....	34	471	3,605
1904	166	84	1,537	2,478
1905	23	723	397	3,935
1906	2,638	508	166	4,646
1907	341	20	479	4,080
1908	339	192	26	4,016
1909	175	206	685	3,193
1910	964	307	2,418	5,305
1911	32	125	498	3,775
1912	1,641	382	450	7,206
1913	7	332	....	3,904
1914	769	302	....	5,312
1915	7	842	5,357
1916	4,425	4	1,816	6,946
1917	2,108	5,030
1918	11	195	35,514
1919	350	240	26	5,785

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Deaths due to
different diseases.

Years	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever
1920	58	98	254	4,501
1921	114	36	1	8,279
1922	2	27	1	5,542
1923	22	4	240	4,540
1924	313	1	153	5,879
1925	1	101	20	5,852
1926	372	509	472	6,441
1927	1,025	39	55	4,786
1928	302	1	28	5,260
1929	107	....	21	7,222
1935	253	88	....	6,740
1937	....	27	....	6,315
1938	1,762	26	....	8,124
1939	3	6	....	6,554
1940	702	314	....	6,582
1941	18	178	....	6,301
1942	689	28	....	6,016
1943	15	14	....	5,496
1944	78	124	....	5,807
1945	2,064	293	....	8,114
1946	2	76	....	5,878

Plague in 1912 and 1916 caused the deaths to exceed the births and in 1918 the population decreased by 26,500 owing to influenza.

From the table it can be deduced that cholera must have been prevalent in the district in epidemic form in 1896, 1900, 1906, 1912, 1916, 1927, 1938 and 1945 during which years the incidence of deaths due to cholera was very high exceeding the 1,000 mark. Similarly small-pox seems to have appeared in an epidemic form in 1896, though deaths due to small-pox have been recorded almost every year. Plague as an epidemic spread in the district in 1904, 1910, 1916 and 1917. No deaths due to plague have been recorded during recent years. Fevers of different types always take the heaviest toll in the district with more than 5,000 yearly deaths. However, the number of deaths due to fevers has also declined during the recent years.

The Annual Public Health Report for 1957 includes the district of Wardha among the districts where high incidence of small-pox was recorded. In the rural areas of Wardha were recorded 559 deaths due to small-pox.

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The following statement gives the number of deaths from different causes in the district in 1957.

Medical and Public Health Services.	Particulars		Total No. of Deaths.
VITAL STATISTICS. Deaths due to different diseases.	Cholera	.. ..	138
	Small-pox	.. ..	559
	Fevers	.. ..	5,492
	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	.. ..	1,414
	Respiratory diseases	.. ..	1,319
	Suicide	.. ..	61
	Wounds or accidents	.. ..	74
	Wild beasts	.. ..	2
	Snake bite	.. ..	28
	Rabies	.. ..	3
	All other causes	.. ..	4,887
	Total deaths from all causes	.. ..	13,977

During the period from 1961 to 1964 no major deaths were reported due to plague and cholera excepting a few from cholera in 1962 and 1964. The following statement gives the number of deaths due to important causes from 1961 to 1965.

Cause	Number of Deaths				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Cholera	.. ..	20	....	80	14
Small-pox	.. ..	21	62	13	17
Plague	.. ..	....	....	....	....
Fevers	.. .. 3,946	3,422	3,433	3,234	2,999
Respiratory diseases	.. .. 2,597	2,097	1,722	1,451	1,010
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	.. .. 1,776	1,499	1,253	1,192	698
All other causes	.. .. 6,378	5,229	5,636	5,198	4,685
Total Deaths	.. 13,797	12,288	12,106	11,168	9,423

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES. At the time of the publication of the old Wardha District Gazetteer in 1906, there were in the district 10 dispensaries with three at Wardha including Police and Mission hospitals, two at Hinganghat including one maintained by millers, two at Pulgaon including one maintained by the millers and one each at Sindi, Deoli and Arvi.

Table Numbers 2 and 3 give the statistics regarding daily average of patients treated indoor as well as outdoor at every dispensary in the district alongwith the income of these dispensaries from various sources for some years from 1891 to 1946-47.

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TABLE No. 2

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TABLE

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STATISTICS REGARDING PATIENTS TREATED AND INCOME OF

Dispensaries		Wardha Main		Arvi		Sindi	
Number of beds available		15		12		....
Year		Daily average		Daily average		Daily average	
		Indoor patients	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	..	4	84	2	47	....	51
1892	..	4	88	2	51	....	51
1893	..	5	90	2	57	....	47
1894	..	6	90	2	62	....	49
1895	..	5	97	3	69	1	46
1896	..	7	98	3	66	....	47
1897	..	9	121	3	70	....	43
1898	..	6	103	3	66	....	48
1899	..	3	65	4	59	....	40
1900	..	13	92	7	91	....	64
1901	..	4	83	3	86	....	43
1902	..	2	90	3	93	....	39
1903	..	4·20	89·01	3·44	92·97	....	42·52
1904	..	4·80	92·69	4·10	94·12	....	38·94
1905	..	5·91	96·15	4·00	91·95	....	43·75
1906	..	4·62	83·08	3·71	107·23	....	43·31
1907	..	5·97	99·42	3·63	109·30	....	42·60
1908	..	6·39	111·80	3·59	110·80	....	44·10
1909	..	6·69	108·78	3·37	103·93	....	48·52
1910	..	10·41	104·59	2·83	75·85	....	41·30
1911	..	10·50	102·43	1·82	72·88	....	39·00
1912	..	10·54	81·43	2·45	90·13	....	37·14
1913	..	10·63	81·61	2·69	66·17	1·5	40·41
1914	..	10·39	98·34	3·22	71·20	0·61	40·95
1915	..	10·01	88·68	2·55	84·69	0·79	45·85
1916	..	16·32	111·83	2·62	81·54	0·65	57·87
1917	..	13·10	98·38	3·33	80·01	0·56	52·48
1918	..	13·13	106·50	4·25	108·90	0·69	52·30
1919	..	13·90	112·13	3·88	98·08	0·56	57·53
1920	..	12·59	105·56	3·94	101·25	0·44	51·77
1921	..	17·18	93·32	5·70	104·96	1·03	53·90
1922	..	20·79	152·89	4·40	105·69	0·85	54·34
1923	..	20·86	132·43	2·13	61·02	0·87	58·73
1924	..	23·41	136·85	2·24	65·88	0·66	49·85
1925	..	23·88	150·05	2·90	80·92	0·74	47·88

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TABLE

STATISTICS REGARDING PATIENTS TREATED AND INCOME OF

Dispensaries	Wardha Main		Arvi		Sindi		Deoli		Hinganghat	
	Daily average		Daily average		Daily average		Daily average		Daily average	
Year	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1936	.. 42.25	261.47	4.55	165.63	0.20	10.402	1.00	112.0	9.64	313.59
1937	.. 32.55	265.48	4.33	212.81	0.33	109.27	1.50	146	9.32	340.51
1938	.. 35.58	89.88	5.68	222.94	0.60	93.62	2.36	150.37	6.82	352.75
1939	.. 43.30	333.71	6.73	271.01	0.71	95.53	2.66	143.73	7.93	322.95
1940	.. 42.59	310.38	12.63	311.02	0.89	92.66	1.30	136.22	7.16	274.03
1941	.. 38.02	292.71	12.14	272.36	0.76	82.58	1.88	131.65	9.26	376.20
1942	.. 38	254	15	257	1	82	1	109	11	382
1943	.. 47	272	13	251	1	57	1	126	9	338
1944	.. 47	322	11	244	....	97	1	122	6	364
1945	.. 54	255	10	216	1	97	2	99	6	334
1946	.. 53	100	9	200	95	2	122.7	260
1946-47	.. 54	260	1	169	91	1	158	10	229

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No. 3

DISPENSARIES, WARDHA DISTRICT, FROM 1936 TO 1946-47.

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Pulgaon		Ashti		Karanja		Income of Dispensaries				
Daily average		Daily average		Daily average		(in Rs.)				
Indoor patients	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients	Indoor patients	Outdoor patients	From Government	Local funds	Subscriptions	Other sources	Total
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.51	128.54	1.39	121.69	1.03	61.06	19,385	15,678	9,133	6,764	50,960
1.38	144.08	1.38	109.62	1.03	70.51	18,370	16,613	5,043	1,975	42,001
1.50	147.11	0.78	138.48	1.17	80.53	22,752	13,625	4,374	483	41,234
1.72	170.16	1.46	121.50	0.51	64.68	19,597	10,480	5,916	1,499	37,492
2.13	175.79	1.05	106.42	0.04	22.77	16,591	14,518	7,241	6,354	44,704
4.23	176.55	1.33	91.33	0.81	74.25	15,113	19,671	7,144	292	42,220
4	214	1	60	2	60	16,731	30,510	6,361	380	53,982
6	279	2	66	1	60	15,387	17,647	5,795	955	39,784
11	239	3	114	1	66	21,335	26,731	14,916	977	63,959
5	196	100	65	33,782	22,740	17,177	841	74,540
4	186	2	93	1	62
4	187	1	81	28

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During 1951-52, there were only 4 hospitals and dispensaries (besides the private hospitals and dispensaries) in the district. In 1966, there were under the medical facilities available through public and public aided bodies 8 hospitals, 35 dispensaries, 19 maternity homes, 11 health centres, 8 primary health centres with 62 doctors, 15 *vaidyas* and 124 nurses with 189 beds for males, 371 for females and 40 for children. The following statement gives the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during 1965 in these hospitals and dispensaries.

Tahsil	Number of patients treated					
	Indoor			Outdoor		
	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children
Arvi ..	23	113	19	48,575	30,929	51,827
Wardha ..	2,817	3,259	2,340	126,011	95,050	112,229
Hinganghat ..	325	823	642	95,051	44,514	66,946
District Total ..	3,165	4,195	3,001	269,637	170,493	231,002

Table Number 4 gives statistics of patients treated in Wardha district in 1965.

TABLE No. 4

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS (INDOOR-OUTDOOR) TREATED IN WARDHA DISTRICT.

Diseases	Outdoor patient department		Indoor patient department		Deaths.	
	Total	No. Treated	Total	No. Treated		
	1961	1965	1961	1965	1961	1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera ..	....	31	....	1	....	8
Dysentery (Amoebic and Bacillary).	7,089	32,121	129	55	3	2
Diarrhoea ..	9,295	21,325	105	152	5	9
Diphtheria ..	71	130	7	10	3	....
Enteric ..	294	1,893	91	36	1	....
Venereal diseases ..	28	342	....	51	....	2
Malaria ..	4,923	85	56	4	1	....
Pneumonia ..	763	6,916	237	33	30	5
Small-pox ..	67	93	14	1	....	1
Tuberculosis of lung. .	796	827	282	31	6	2
Other forms of tuberculosis.	269	434	166	31	23

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Diseases	Outdoor patient department		Indoor patient department		Deaths.	
	Total	No. Treated	Total	No. Treated	1961	1965
	1961	1965	1961	1965	1961	1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Phrexia of uncertain origin and other diseases due to infection	17,876	41,186	403	1,616	13	36
Diseases due to meta-zoon parasites	5,313	21,021	41	101	3	....
Tumours / Tumours malignant	145	588	....	39	....	....
Diseases of the circulatory system.	708	1,449	85	16	4	....
Diseases of the nervous system.	6,267	12,056	204	1,720	1	28
Diseases of blood and spleen.	3,994	4,673	103	162	1	5
Diseases due to deficiency or to disorders of nutrition or metabolism.	1,784	15,802	274	120	24	6
Diseases of the generative system excluding tumours.	3,344	1,382	431	90	18	....
Diseases of the uriner organs excluding tumoury.	1,403	1,163	64	36	4	1
Injuries, general and local.	22,266	20,798	606	419	106	10
Poisoning ..	466	3,363	48	17	5	3
Diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and Tuberculosis.	31,656	37,535	262	762	12	3
Diseases of the digestive system excluding Diarrhoea Dysentery and Tumours.	24,820	56,497	453	1,163	....	10
Diseases not classified above.	2,36,352	3,01,102	4,121	4,695	104	188
Surgical operations ..	..	..	6,269	5,563	....	....
Grand Total ..	3,79,989	5,82,812	44,451	16,924	367	339

Note.—(1) The Data pertains to only Allopathic Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc. Patients treated in Ayurvedic Dispensaries are not included in the above table.

Source : (2) District Civil Surgeon, Zilla Parishad and Municipalities in the Wardha District.

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Besides these hospitals and dispensaries, there were 22 ayurvedic dispensaries in the district in 1965-66. The following statement shows the number of outdoor patients treated at these dispensaries.

Dispensaries	Outdoor Patients for the years			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
Shekapur (Bai) ..	2,367	5,771	4,250	7,835
Sirasgaon ..	5,317	6,429	5,938	2,781
Mandgaon ..	8,682	7,057	7,602	3,394
Sehoor ..	5,292	3,750	3,225	8,868
Masod ..	7,526	8,603	10,684	10,685
Wagholi ..	9,001	7,972	7,358	8,046
Rohana ..	22,606	20,263	21,194	20,636
Jaurwada ..	4,547	5,975	3,631	4,217
Kora ..	2,931	3,289	2,800	3,240
Saoli (Wagh) ..	1,050	1,965	6,872	4,535
Kandholi ..	2,457	3,548	5,257	7,722
Bharaswada ..	9,713	4,026	6,953	9,763
Vijaygopal ..	2,780	3,604	3,784	7,150
Waifed ..	2,967	3,048	3,313	3,380
Dharti ..	100	1,370	173	3,999
Deowadi ..	....	1,760	2,301	900
Hingini ..	5,218	8,919	7,312	7,258
Taroda ..	9,327	10,513	9,228	5,420
Wadala ..	8,758	6,186	7,070	5,210
Muradgaon ..	5,659	5,413	5,885	6,053
Nimboli ..	1,780	891	1,965	2,045
Hamadapur ..	Newly opened.			

The allopathic dispensaries are located at Kharangana, Ashti, Bhishnour, Nandora, Girad, Pohana, Kangaon and Andhori. The primary health centres are located at Seloo, Anji, Deoli, Talegaon T., Rohana, Karanja, Samudrapur and Wadner. In 1967, there were under the control of the Zilla Parishad 19 allopathic dispensaries and 22 ayurvedic dispensaries besides 8 primary health centres, 11 *mandi* health units, 13 maternity homes, 9 rural family planning centres, 13 survey, eradication and treatment units for leprosy and 12 vaccination centres.

Table Number 5 gives the number of persons engaged in medical and public health profession in the district according to the Census of 1961.

CHAPTER 16.

Medical and Public Health Services.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

TABLE No. 5.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROFESSION IN WARDHA DISTRICT, 1961¹

1	Number of Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists			Number of Nurses, Pharmacists and other medical health technicians			Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
District Total	353	277	76	610	215	395	963	492	471
Rural	177	115	62	336	78	258	513	193	320
Urban	176	162	14	274	137	137	450	299	151

Source.—Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Wardha District, 1965-66.

The details given so far indicate that the diseases like cholera and small-pox prevail in the district. Diseases like Tuberculosis and Leprosy also prevail in the district besides malaria, diarrhoea and dysentery, pneumonia and other diseases of the digestive system. As per the survey of slum areas of Wardha town and Sewagram, the incidence of leprosy in the district is 2 to 2.5 per cent and hence the district is considered as an endemic area.

To prevent the out-break of cholera, cholera inoculations are given. In addition measures are adopted to improve drinking water supply and sanitation. In 1965, 158,322 persons were given anti-cholera inoculations as against 313,370 in 1964 and 358,162 in 1963.

With a view to bringing under control, prevalence and frequency of small-pox in the district, the small-pox vaccination has been strictly adhered to by the district health authorities. Table Number 6 gives the tahsilwise statistics regarding vaccinations in Wardha district during 1963, 1964 and 1965.

TABLE No. 6.

VACCINATION STATISTICS, WARDHA DISTRICT¹ (TAHSILWISE), 1963-1965.

Tahsil	Number of Primary Vaccinations.								
	Below one year			Above one year			Number of revaccinations		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Arvi	8,757	2,072	4,991	1,366	2,107	6,678	1,17,444	13,465	15,535
Wardha	18,070	7,557	6,434	29,581	8,736	4,179	1,82,041	46,215	22,553
Hinganghat	7,479	760	4,101	13,032	618	4,399	88,371	862	15,350
District Total	34,306	10,389	15,526	43,979	11,461	15,256	3,87,856	60,542	53,438

¹ Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

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Medical and Public
Health Services.
DISEASES COMMON
TO THE DISTRICT.

Similarly steps have been taken to bring under control the incidence of leprosy in the district. There are 14 leprosy survey, eradication and treatment units in the district. The following statement gives the number of cases registered and treated at 13 units in Wardha and Hinganghat tahsils from 1959 to 1964.

Preventive Measures.

Year	Cases Registered	Cases Treated
1959	412	403
1960	723	402
1961	1,924	1,181
1962	4,003	2,415
1963	5,072	3,674
1964	5,264	3,009

The unit at Arvi, established in 1964, covers the population of Arvi tahsil. Besides, the governmental efforts to minimise the incidence of leprosy, the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation and Dattapur Leprosy Colony are doing considerable work in that direction.

To prevent the spread of tuberculosis in epidemic form, the B. C. G. unit has been established with Nagpur as headquarters for Nagpur Division under the Supervising Medical Officer, B. C. G. Vaccination who is responsible to the Assistant Director of Public Health, B. C. G. Vaccination and T. B. Control Programme, Pune.

The following statement gives the details of the B. C. G. vaccination work done in the district since the commencement of the scheme up to 1957 and for the year 1964.

	1957 ¹	1964. ²
Total treated	1,51,384	781
Total positive	86,591	322
Total negative	56,501	283
Total absents	8,292	176
Total vaccinated	54,088	261
Total non-vaccinated	2,413	22

However, in spite of the measures taken to reduce the incidence of the disease, it still prevails in the rural areas of the district though on a reduced scale comparatively.

A tuberculosis clinic has been started at the K. E. M. General Hospital at Wardha. It treated indoor and outdoor patients numbering 32,032, 2,232, 1,456, and 2,576 in 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964, respectively.

During 1957, 5,526 deaths were reported due to malaria in Wardha district. The higher incidence of deaths from malaria were reported from the urban areas of Hinganghat which numbered 214.

Under the national malaria control programme in the year 1957-58 a population of 25,448 was covered with two rounds, out of the total population of the district of 538,903 excluding the population of large municipal towns. During the same year D. D. T. spraying operations were performed in 31,677 houses. In the district, in Sewagram area, 946 children were examined under the annual spleen surveys, 1957-58. The spleen rate for the district worked at 1.3.

¹ Annual Public Health Report, Bombay State, 1957.

² Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

As is the case with other underdeveloped countries, India is also faced today with the problem of population influx as the same eats away the cream of the economic development achieved through various Plans. The Government have vigorously introduced the programme of family planning in the country. The State of Maharashtra has always remained in the forefront in that respect. The Family Planning Bureau was created in the Directorate of Public Health in the month of November 1957. A rural family planning centre was opened at Samudrapur in the Hinganghat tahsil of the district during 1957-58. Besides Samudrapur, the rural family planning centres were established at Seloo, Talegaon and Karanja in the following year. A centre was also established at Arvi in 1958. The following statement gives the details regarding sterilisations performed in the district during 1961:—

Total Sterilisation	..	..	140
Male	..	..	130
Female	..	..	10
Number of Camps	..	..	4
Number of operations performed	..	..	63

In the year 1964, there was a considerable expansion in the programme of family planning. Family planning welfare centres were opened at various places in the district. Each family planning welfare centre is manned by one Extension Educator and one Family Planning Field Worker or a female auxillary nurse midwife. Each family planning centre has three sub-centres at each of which one female welfare worker, auxillary nurse, midwife and one part-time attendant are posted.

The following were the family planning centres and sub-centres in the district in 1964.

<i>Centres</i>	<i>Sub-Centres</i>
Talegaon (T)	.. Selsura Karanja (Bhoge) Yesamba
Anji	.. Mahakal Waifad Zadgaon
Seloo	.. Hingani Yelakeli Kopra
Rohana	.. Rohana Jalgaon Pimpalkhuta
Karanja	.. Sarwadi Ashti Jaurwada
Wadner	.. Mandgaon Dondgaon Nandori
Deoli	.. Bhidi Giroli Nachangaon

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FAMILY PLANNING.

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Medical and Public
Health Services.

The following statement gives information about sterilisation programme in the district:—

Sterilisation Programme, Wardha District, 1961-1965.

FAMILY PLANNING.

Year			Target	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total
1961	..	..	500	347	....	347
1962	..	..	750	451	....	451
1963	..	..	900	712	....	712
1964	..	..	1,300	978	35	1,013
1965	..	..	1,500	98	9	107*

* Up to June 1965.

Alongwith the sterilisation programme the Government also undertook the propagation of the scheme of the intra uterine contraceptive device known as Dr. Lippes Loop. The device is cheap and as per medico experts is easy to fit, reversible and devoid of any complications. The following statement gives the information about Lippes Loop inserted in different camps in the district.

<i>Name of the Camp</i>				<i>Loops Inserted</i>
Seloo (23-7-1965)	..	..	..	31
Deoli (29-7-1965)	..	..	..	14
Arvi (30-7-1965)	..	..	..	23
Maternity Home, Wardha	..	..	..	23
K. E. M. General Hospital, Wardha	..	..	..	11
Total				102

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION. Prior to the formation of the Zilla Parishad, the public health activities in the district were scattered under the control of various authorities such as the Civil Surgeon, Wardha, the *janpad sabhas* and the municipalities. Now the public health activities in the district are under the control of the State Government, the Zilla Parishad and the municipalities.

All matters excluding the K. E. M. General Hospital Wardha, Police Hospital, Wardha and municipal hospitals at Hinganghat and Pulgaon and municipal dispensaries at Deoli, Sindhi and Arvi and malaria and filaria control schemes are looked after by the Public Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad. Though he is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, in technical matters, the advice of the Deputy Director of Public Health Services, Nagpur and the Director of Public Health, Pune, prevails.

In the State sector the department is headed by the Director of Public Health, Pune who is assisted by the Deputy Director of Public Health, Nagpur. The Civil Surgeon stationed at the district is responsible to the Director of Public Health, Pune, through the Deputy Director of Public Health, Nagpur. In what follows is given in brief the account of the hospitals in the district that he controls.

K. E. M. General Hospital, Wardha.—This is a Civil Hospital at Wardha with the sanctioned bed strength of 165 and daily average of indoor and outdoor patients of about 14·43 (1964) and 359·27 (1964), respectively. It has two sections viz., General Section and T. B. section besides Family Planning Centre, Anti Rabic Centre and B. C. G. Centre.

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Medical and Public Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

The information regarding the work done at this hospital during the years from 1959 to 1964 is as under.

K. E. M. General Hospital, Wardha.

		Year					
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Indoor treated.	Patients	3,217	3,912	4,309	5,197	5,223	6,268
Outdoor treated.	Patients	51,397	56,436	56,039	17,436	65,209	57,614
Operations:							
Major	.. }	....	2,620	....	2,334	6,385	5,585
Minor	.. }						

The T. B. Clinic was started in 1961. The sanctioned observation bed strength of the clinic is 40. *T.B. Ward, Wardha.*

The T. B. Clinic functions as a centre of diagnosis for T. B. cases and for organising domiciliary service.

A team consisting of a Medical Officer, X-ray and laboratory technicians with a Health Visitor and the necessary ministerial staff looks after the ward.

The Police Hospital, Wardha is in existence for a number of years.

Police Hospital, Wardha.

Information regarding patients treated and operations performed during the years from 1960 to 1964 is as under:

		Year				
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Indoor Patients	..	146	184	132	86	108
Outdoor Patients	..	2,356	4,834	6,665	5,945	6,788
Operations						
Major	.. }	.. }	57	22	104	67
Minor	.. }	.. }				83

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Health Services.

Information regarding patients treated at dispensaries and hospitals in the districts during the years from 1959 to 1964 is as under:

PUBLIC HEALTH
ADMINISTRATION.

Name of the Hospital and dispensary	Year					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1. K. E. M. General Hospital, Wardha.	56,614	60,348	..	70,195	70,432	62,882
2. Police Hospital, Wardha.	3,430	....	5,018	6,665	6,031	6,896
3. Municipal Hospital, Hinganghat.	34,678	....	50,151	42,851	43,524	41,761

Besides the health matters stated above, the Zilla Parishad looks after the work regarding leprosy survey, education and treatment units and the family planning centres on agency basis.

Medical Department

There are four hospitals and three dispensaries (Municipal dispensaries) under the control of the Civil Surgeon, Wardha. They are as under:—

Hospitals:

1. K. E. M. General Hospital, Wardha.
2. Police Hospital, Wardha.
3. Municipal Hospital, Hinganghat.
4. Municipal Hospital, Pulgaon.

Dispensaries:

1. Municipal Dispensary, Deoli.
2. Municipal Dispensary, Sindi.
3. Municipal Dispensary, Arvi.

The District Health Officer who leads the department in the district also works as the Secretary to the Health Committee of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted by the Assistant Medical Officers, Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators.

The Zilla Parishad had in 1966-67, 8 primary health centres, 11 *mandi* health units, 13 maternity homes, one family planning main centre with 9 rural centres; 13 leprosy survey, education and treatment units; 12 vaccination centres, 19 allopathic dispensaries and 22 ayurvedic dispensaries under its control.

CHAPTER 17—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

ALL THE OFFICES DEALING WITH LABOUR MATTERS FALL WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT of the Government of Maharashtra. The Commissioner of Labour is the head of all such offices. At present, he has under him, six Deputy Commissioners of Labour (four at Bombay and one each at Nagpur and Poona), twenty-seven Assistant Commissioners of Labour (eighteen at Bombay, four at Nagpur, two at Poona and one each at Aurangabad, Nasik and Kolhapur), thirty-eight Government Labour Officers (eighteen at Bombay, five at Nagpur, three at Poona, two at Aurangabad and one each at Thana, Kalyan, Nasik, Jalgaon, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Ahmadnagar, Sangli, Nanded and Amravati), Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay with subordinate Inspectorates at different important centres of the State, and Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay with subordinate Inspectorates.

The Commissioner of Labour performs the statutory functions entrusted to him under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Working Journalists (Conditions of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955; the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; and the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, which are Central Acts; and the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946; and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, which are State Acts.

Besides, the Commissioner of Labour supervises and co-ordinates the working of the above mentioned offices under his control. In addition, the office of the Commissioner of Labour performs the following functions:—

- (1) Compilation and Publication of the Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nanded and Poona.
- (2) Conducting of socio-economic enquiries into the conditions of labour.
- (3) Compiling and disseminating information on labour matters generally and statistics regarding industrial disputes, agricultural wages, absenteeism, cotton mill production, trade unions, etc., particularly.

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Organisation.

CHAPTER 17.**Other Social
Services.****LABOUR.****Organisation.**

(4) Publication of two monthlies; viz.,

(i) The Labour Gazette; and

(ii) The Industrial Court Reporter.

(5) Supervision over the working of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, where it is administered by local authorities.

Functions.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government is the appropriate authority to deal with industrial disputes concerning any industry carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government or the Indian Railways or concerning any such controlled industry as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government or in respect of banking companies having branches in more than one State including the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation or insurance companies having branches in more than one State or a mine, an oil-field or a major port.

One of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Bombay, has been appointed as Registrar under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and has jurisdiction over the entire State. He has one Assistant Registrar under him. The Registrar's work is of a *quasi-judicial* nature and falls under the following heads, viz., (a) recognition of undertakings and occupations; (b) registration of unions; (c) maintenance of approved lists of unions; (d) registration of agreements, settlements, submissions and awards, and (e) maintenance of a list of joint committees constituted under Section 48 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur, is the regional head of all the offices under the Commissioner of Labour in Nagpur and Aurangabad divisions and has been entrusted with the necessary powers for running the administration of the labour offices in these divisions. He performs statutory functions entrusted to him under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, and the Central Provinces and Berar Shops and Establishments Act, 1947. He is the certifying authority for standing orders under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947. He acts as the Registrar of unions recognised under the said Act and also assists the Commissioner of Labour in matters of labour disputes. He is the chief executive authority under the Central Provinces and Berar Shops and Establishments Act and he is also Conciliator under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, and under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. He is assisted by two Assistant Commissioners of Labour stationed at Nagpur and having jurisdiction over the entire Vidarbha region. Both these Assistant Commissioners are appointed as authorities under Section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, and one of them is also appointed as the Assistant Registrar of recognised unions under the said Act. The Assistant Commissioners are also Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act and Shops and Establishments Act.

There are two Government Labour Officers and one Government Labour Officer-cum-Minimum Wages Inspector (gazetted) in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur. They perform the statutory duties entrusted to them under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947. They are appointed as Conciliators under the said Act and are also Inspectors under the Shops and Establishments Act and Minimum Wages Act. The Minimum Wages Inspector is in charge of enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act in all scheduled industries in Nagpur and Wardha districts. The

Government Labour Officers are also appointed as Inspectors under the Working Journalists Act. They deal with individual complaints from all industries which fall within the purview of the State Government.

CHAPTER 17.**Other Social Services.****LABOUR.****Functions.**

There is no Government Labour Officer at Wardha. However, the Government Labour Officer, Nagpur, looks after the labour welfare work in the district. However, one office of the Junior Inspector, Shops and Establishments has been established at Wardha and it functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur. The Shop Inspector, Wardha is required to implement the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 and also looks after the complaints of the employees under the above Act. The Government Labour Officer in-charge of Wardha district supervises the work of the Inspector and implements the Labour laws in the district.

The Conciliation work and other labour disputes from the Wardha district are attended to by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur who has been notified as Conciliator and/or Conciliation Officer under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and/or the Industrial Disputes Act, respectively.

Conciliation Machinery.

The provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 have been made applicable to the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions of the State with effect from 1st May, 1965. One of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Nagpur has been notified as Additional Registrar with one Assistant Registrar under him for Vidarbha region. The Registrar's work is of a *quasi-judicial* nature and falls under the following heads:—

Labour Unions under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

- (a) Recognition of undertakings and occupations;
- (b) Registration of Unions;
- (c) Maintenance of approved lists of Unions;
- (d) Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Submissions and Awards;
- (e) Maintenance of the list of Joint Committees constituted under Section 48 of the Act; and
- (f) Maintenance of list of protected employees of unions connected with the industries covered under the Act.

There are two unions recognised under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act in Wardha district. Those are the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Hinganghat, and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Pulgaon, both registered in the year 1952.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur in addition to his normal duties has been notified as Additional Registrar of Trade Unions for Vidarbha region under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The Additional Registrar is assisted by one of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Nagpur who has been notified as Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions for Vidarbha region. The work of the Additional Registrar in connection with the administration of Trade Unions Act includes the registration of trade unions, registration of amendments to the constitutions of the unions, registration of the dissolutions, amalgamation and cancellation of registration of trade unions and submission of annual reports on the working of the Act in the State based on the information contained in the annual returns submitted by registered trade unions under Section 28 of the Act.

Trade Unions Act, 1926.

There are 55 workers' unions in Wardha district registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

CHAPTER 17.**Other Social
Services.****LABOUR.****Minimum Wages
Act, 1948**

The Government of Maharashtra have fixed the minimum rates of wages for employment in the following industries in the Wardha district:- (1) oil mill, (2) tobacco (including bidi making) manufactory; (3) rice mill, flour mill or *dal* mill; (4) cotton ginning and cotton pressing manufactory; (5) any industry in which any process of printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process or book binding is carried on and any printing press, (6) rubber manufacturing industry, (7) glass industry, (8) tanneries and leather manufacturing, (9) potteries, (10) stone breaking or stone crushing, (11) road construction or building operations, (12) any local authority, (13) any shop or commercial establishment not being an employment in any bank; and (14) cinema exhibition industry.

**Bombay Shops and
Establishments
Act, 1948.**

The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, has been made applicable to the municipal areas of Wardha, Hinganghat and Arvi in the district.

**Employees' State In-
surance Act, 1948,
& Employees
Provident
Fund Act, 1952.**

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, and the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, are applicable to Wardha district.

In Wardha district the Civil Judge, Senior Division, Wardha has been appointed authority under the Payment of Wages Act for the area within his jurisdiction.

**Authority under
Payment of
Wages Act, 1936.**

The Civil Judges who have been appointed authorities under the Payment of Wages Act have been appointed authorities under the Minimum Wages Act also to hear and decide claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages fixed to employees employed in their respective jurisdictions.

**Factory
Department.**

The enforcement of the Factories Act is entrusted to the State and this is carried out by the Factory Department. The function of the Factory Department is to ensure that the provisions of the Factories Act are observed by the managements of factories covered under the Factories Act. Besides this, the Department has to administer various other Labour laws viz., Payment of Wages Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Employment of Children Act, and Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act so far as Section 9 of the said Act is concerned.

This Department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment. The Chief Inspector of Factories is the head of the office and is subordinate to the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment. The Department has a regional office at Nagpur under the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, who has jurisdiction over the eight districts of Vidarbha and 5 districts of Marathwada. The activities of this Department also extend to securing labour welfare amenities such as education, recreation, sports, co-operative societies, housing, etc.,

The main function of the Inspector is to ensure that the provisions of the Factories Act are observed by the managements of the factories to which the Act is applicable. The Collector is also the *ex-officio* Inspector of Factories in the district of Wardha.

The Inspector has power to prosecute, conduct and defend before the courts after taking permission from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

Wardha district forms part of the Vidarbha division and falls under the jurisdiction of the Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances with headquarters at Nagpur who is in charge of the division. As the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and the rules made thereunder *viz.*, the Maharashtra Boiler Rules, 1962 and Maharashtra Economiser Rules, 1965 apply to the whole of the Maharashtra State, the Act and the Rules are also applicable to Wardha. The administration of the Act and the Rules is carried out by the Senior Inspector.

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Other Social
Services.

LABOUR.

Steam Boilers and
Smoke Nuisances
Department.

The work carried out by the Department comprises mainly registration and inspection of steam boilers, economisers and steam pipes including mountings and other fittings. The registration and inspection work of steam boilers in the district is carried out by the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances with his headquarters at Nagpur. Competency Boiler Attendants Examinations under the Central Provinces and Berar Boiler Rules are held at Nagpur thrice a year for the benefit of the candidates from the Vidarbha region. For that purpose, the Inspector is the secretary to the Board of Examiners at Nagpur.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT*

The prohibition policy of the Government aims at the moral, ethical and economic uplift of the common man and the achievement of peaceful living conditions in the society. To implement this policy the prohibition laws are enforced which prohibit the production, possession, export, import, transport, purchase, sale, consumption and use of all intoxicants except as permitted by any rules or orders. Prohibition was implemented in the then Bombay State from April 1, 1950. With the merger of Wardha district in the erstwhile Bombay State, it was decided to extend this policy to the newly merged district also.

PROHIBITION AND
EXCISE.

The Prohibition and Excise Department is headed by the Director of Prohibition and Excise and is responsible for the administration of the Excise and Prohibition laws in the State. His office forms a central organisation for directing the proper implementation of the policy of the Department and for guiding the Collectors and District Prohibition and Excise Officers in the State.

The Prohibition and Excise department administers, the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949; the Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936; the Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959; the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1965; the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, and rules, regulations and orders made thereunder.

The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, prohibits the production, manufacture, possession, exportation, importation, transportation, purchase, sale, consumption and use of all intoxicants. However, these transactions can be permitted by rules, regulations or orders. The Act also regulates the possession, sale, etc., of *mhowra* flowers and molasses.

The Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936, prohibits the smoking of opium.

The Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959, regulates the possession and sale of certain drugs which are used in a manner injurious to health and which are so specified by the Government.

The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, provides for the levy and collection of duty on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, Indian hemp or other narcotic drugs or narcotics.

*Now the Prohibition Policy of the Government has changed thoroughly. Under the new policy liquor permits are granted liberally to all citizens above 21 years of age.

CHAPTER 17.**Other Social
Services.**

The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955 regulates, in the public interest, the movement on an inter-State basis of certain spirituous medicinal and other preparations.

**PROHIBITION AND
EXCISE.
Organisation.**

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, prohibits the manufacture, exportation, importation, sale, possession and transportation of manufactured drugs like cocaine, morphine, heroin, pethidine, etc., except in accordance with the rules made in that behalf.

The enforcement of prohibition (*i.e.*, detection, investigation, etc.) under the above Acts is entrusted to the Police Department. Besides the administration of the Acts mentioned above, the Department plans and arranges prohibition propaganda. Social workers of repute are appointed at regional level as Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers. They attend to the work of prohibition propaganda by addressing meetings and impressing upon the masses the evil effects of intoxicants. They also work for enlisting the co-operation of social workers and institutions for prohibition propaganda. At the district level, the Prohibition Propaganda Officers carry on intensive prohibition propaganda particularly in the notorious areas of the district.

The control in all excise matters is vested in the Director of Prohibition and Excise. He is also responsible for the general supervision of the prohibition propaganda carried on by the departmental officers. The Collector has certain functions under the aforesaid Acts such as issue of licences, permits, etc., and he is subordinate to the Director of Prohibition and Excise in respect of such functions.

Wardha district is at present under the charge of the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise who assists the Collector in all excise and prohibition matters. There are two Sub-Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise for executive work under the District Inspector. They have also been vested with certain powers under the Bombay Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Bombay Opium Smoking Act. The Prohibition Propaganda Officer in the district carries out prohibition propaganda throughout the district under the guidance of the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise and the Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser, Nagpur Division, Nagpur.

Enforcement Work.

The main functions of the Department are confined to licensing, inspection of licences and the enforcement of various controls enacted under the Acts referred to above, particularly under the Bombay Prohibition Act. The officers of the department have also to carry on propaganda on total prohibition and the various advantages derived therefrom amongst the people, to supervise and organise recreation centres in their charge, and to co-operate with the Police department in their duties of prevention and detection of prohibition offences. The Excise staff is mainly responsible for the supervision of bonded manufactories, warehouses, *neera* centres and management of Government liquor and drugs sale depots and inspection of various excise licences. They are also required to associate themselves in increasing measures with the ameliorative and social side of the prohibition campaign, and to tighten the loopholes where they exist. Briefly, they are responsible for control, propaganda and ameliorative work, and their main work now is of a liaison and supervision type as also educational. Though, officers of the Prohibition and Excise department of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector have been vested with powers to investigate offences, these officers generally pass on the information of the commission of offences and hand over the cases, if any, detected by them to the Police for investigation. The State Home Guards Organisation also assists the Police in this work.

Under Section 134 of the Prohibition Act, village officers or servants useful to Government and officers and servants of local authorities are required to give information to the Police of breaches of the provisions of the Act which may come to their knowledge and also to prevent the commission of breaches of the provisions of the Act about which they may have knowledge. Under Section 133, officers and servants of local authorities are also bound to assist any Police officer or person authorised to carry out provisions of the Act. Under Section 135, occupiers of lands and buildings, landlords of estates, owners of vehicles, etc., are bound to give notice of any illicit tapping of trees or manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drug to a Magistrate, a Prohibition Officer or a Police Officer as soon as it comes to their notice.

CHAPTER 17.**Other Social Services.****PROHIBITION AND
EXCISE,
Enforcement Work.**

All revenue officers of and above the rank of mamlatdar or mahalkari, all magistrates and all officers of the Department of Prohibition and Excise of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector have been authorised under Section 123 of the Prohibition Act, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to arrest without a warrant any person whom they have reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under the Act, and to seize and detain any article of contraband. The officer so authorised, when he arrests any person or seizes and detains any article, has to forward such person or article without unnecessary delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Various permits are granted for possession, use, etc., of foreign liquor. **Kinds of Permits.** They are:—

Emergency permit is granted for the use and consumption of brandy, rum or champagne to any person for his/her own use or consumption or to any head of a household for the use of his/her household for medicinal use on emergent occasions. The permit is granted for a yearly period upto 31st March next following the date of the commencement of the permit and for a quantity not exceeding 4 drams *i.e.*, 13 1/3 fluid ounces of brandy or rum or 8 drams *i.e.*, 26 2/3 fluid ounces of champagne for three months. A permit is not granted to more than one member of a household at any one time. The term "household" is defined as a group of persons residing and messing jointly as the members of one domestic unit. *Emergency.*

The health permit is granted for the use or consumption of foreign liquor to any person who requires such liquor for the preservation or maintenance of his health. Persons over 40 years of age are granted health permits for the quantity as recommended by a registered medical practitioner but not exceeding 4 units per month for a period not exceeding twenty four months and persons between the age group of 30 and 40 years are granted three units per month for one year and persons below 30 years are granted 2 units per month for one year on the recommendation of the Area Medical Board or the State Medical Board or the Registered Medical Practitioner as the case may be. Health permits granted to persons over 40 years of age and between 30 and 40 years of age are renewed as recommended by the Registered Medical Practitioner. Persons under 30 years of age have to apply for renewal of their health permits through the Area Medical Board or the Civil Surgeon of the district. *Health.*

A temporary residents' permit is issued to persons born and brought up or domiciled in a country outside India, where liquor is usually consumed. No permit is granted for a period exceeding twenty four months. *Temporary Residents.*

CHAPTER 17.**Other Social
Services.****PROHIBITION AND
EXCISE.****Kinds of Permits.
Visitor's.**

from the date of its commencement. The permit is granted for such monthly quantity not exceeding six units as the Collector may fix in each case.

Any person visiting the State of Maharashtra for a period of not more than a week and desiring to possess, use and consume foreign liquor shall apply to the Collector. The permit shall be granted for a period not exceeding one week provided that the Collector may extend the period of such permit, but in no case shall such period be extended to a total period exceeding one month. No permit shall be granted for a quantity exceeding one unit per week.

Special. This permit is granted to a Sovereign or the Head of a foreign state, a representative or officer of any international organisation to which privileges and immunities are given under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 and to consular officers and the members of the staff appointed by or serving under them, provided that such members are nationals of a foreign State. It is also granted to the consorts and relatives of the above persons. This permit is granted free of cost and is valid upto 31 st March of the following year.

Interim. Any person who is eligible for a permit under Rules 63, 64 or 68 of the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1963, and desires to possess, use or consume foreign liquor may apply to the Collector or any other officer authorised in this behalf for an interim permit while applying for a regular permit under any of the said rules. No such permit shall be granted for a period exceeding two months. The permit shall be granted for such monthly quantity of foreign liquor as the Collector may fix, provided that such quantity shall not in any case exceed two units of foreign liquor per month if the permit-holder is not eligible for permit under Rules 63 or 68, or four units of foreign liquor per month in other cases, except with the sanction of the Director of Prohibition and Excise.

Tourist's. A foreign tourist holding a tourists introduction card or tourist visa visiting the State of Maharashtra is granted free of charge a tourist's permit for the period of his stay in the State but for a period not exceeding one month. All India Tourist Permit is granted for a period of three months by Visa Issuing Officers of the Indian Missions Overseas, Tourist Officer, Government of India at Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

Denatured spirit. The possession and use of denatured spirit is prohibited, except under permit or licence. A permit for possession and use of denatured spirit for domestic purpose is normally granted for a quantity not exceeding one quart bottle per month.

Provided that the officer granting the permit may for any special reasons grant the permit for any quantity not exceeding three quart bottles per month.

Provided further that with the previous sanction of the Collector a permit may be granted for a quantity exceeding three quart bottles per month.

The possession of denatured spirit for medical, scientific and educational purposes for purpose of art, industry or profession is regulated by the special licences prescribed in this behalf. Industrial denatured spirit required for use in any industry etc., is allowed to be possessed on licences issued under the Bombay Denatured Spirit Rules, 1959.

Authorisations for use of country liquor and wine for sacramental purposes only are granted to priests of certain communities such as Parsees, Jews and Christians. The possession, use, etc., of country liquor except for sacramental purposes is prohibited.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Country Liquor and Wine.

Ganja, Bhang and Opium.

A permit for personal consumption of opium, *ganja*, and *bhang*, is granted only on production of a medical certificate from the Medical Board constituted by the Government or Medical Officer appointed for the purpose.

Neera sale licences as well as licences for manufacturing *gur* from *neera* are granted only to (1) the co-operative societies organised by constructive social workers, and (2) other similar organised institutions such as Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, *ashrams*, organisations in charge of intensive area schemes, sarvodaya centres, etc., on the recommendation of the Khadi and Village Industries Board for the State of Maharashtra. No *neera* licences are granted to individuals.

Neera and Palm production scheme.

In order to provide facilities for recreation and counter attraction for the purpose of weaning the addicts from the drink and drug habit, "*Sanskar Kendras*" or Cultural Centres are established in labour areas or areas notorious for prohibition offences. They are run either departmentally or by the efforts of the local social workers or social institutions interested in prohibition work. At the *Sanskar Kendras*, newspapers, magazines and facilities for indoor and outdoor games are provided and programmes like *bhajans*, *kirtans*, music, folk songs, dramas, etc., in which the people of the locality are interested are arranged. Government grants subsidy to the *Sanskar Kendras* run by social workers and institutions. In Wardha district, there are two departmental *Sanskar Kendras* at Waigaon and Talegaon.

Sanskar Kendras.

With the change in the aspect of the law from the old fiscal to new social and moral objective, offences under the Prohibition Act came to be regarded as offences against society and involving moral turpitude. Prohibition offences were therefore, made cognizable and with the introduction of total prohibition all the powers in connection with investigation, prevention, detection, prosecution, etc., of prohibition offences were vested in the Police. The work of prevention, detection, etc., of prohibition offences is now a regular duty of the Police staff. The main difficulty encountered in the enforcement of prohibition is lack of adequate co-operation of the public to help the Police in the prevention and detection of prohibition offences. The difficulty of securing the services of respectable persons to work as *panch* witnesses in prohibition cases is also often felt.

Enforcement.

Prohibition has, in effect, raised the standard of living of the poorer classes. They eat better food and wear better clothes. Their children go to schools, and the womenfolk are happier. They can now purchase articles which prior to prohibition would have been regarded as beyond their means. Poorer sections of the society now resort to cinemas, hotels and other places of public amusement for entertainment frequently. Due to prohibition, there has been a great change in the ideas of social values and manners. Prohibition has resulted in lesser family feuds, better and cordial relations at home, greater and proper care for their children, almost complete absence of the street brawls and of quarrelsome atmosphere of the neighbourhoods, and above all, in general peace and tranquillity particularly among the groups once noted for drinking and mis-behaving.

CHAPTER 17.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Other Social
Services.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

At the Secretariat level the new Department of Social Welfare was constituted immediately after the reorganisation of States, *i.e.* from 1st November, 1956 with a separate Minister for Social Welfare. At the Directorate level a new Department of Social Welfare was constituted on September 15, 1957.¹ The backward class welfare work done previously by the Backward Class Department is now carried out by the reconstituted Social Welfare Department. The duties performed by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools have also been transferred to the reconstituted Directorate. The designation of the Director of Backward Class Welfare has been changed to the Director of Social Welfare who is the head of the Social Welfare Department. The post of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Institutions is redesignated as the Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Wing). He assists the Director of Social Welfare in matters relating to the Correctional Wing. There are three Deputy Directors who look after the work relating to (i) the education and rehabilitation of physically handicapped, (ii) propaganda, research and statistics and (iii) sanitation and scavenging schemes. In addition to this, there is one Personal Assistant, one Statistical Officer and one Special Officer to look after the work regarding scholarships to post-S. S. C. students. The backward class wing of the Social Welfare Department aims at ameliorating the conditions of backward classes so that they reach the standard of other sections of the society as quickly as possible.

Organisation. There are Divisional Social Welfare Officers for each revenue division of the State. Since 1st April 1965 a post of Special Officer in class II and a post of Social Welfare Inspector in class III has been attached to each Division for implementation of the recommendations of the Scavengers Living Conditions Enquiry Committee.

The Divisional Social Welfare Officers are class I officers. At the district level, the Department has District Officers termed as Social Welfare Officers who are class II officers. They execute the schemes implemented by the Social Welfare Department and co-ordinate the work of backward class welfare in the district in respect of backward class welfare schemes implemented by the various departments of the State. In respect of tribal welfare work in Vidarbha region, there are seven Area Organisers who are in charge of certain zones. They are also class II officers of the status of the Social Welfare Officers. They look after the tribal welfare schemes in their respective zones. Besides this, there is one Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officer each at Pune and Aurangabad who looks after the welfare of Nomadic Tribes of Pune and Aurangabad divisions. Since 1964-65, one Vimukta Jati Welfare Officer each at Bombay and Nagpur have been appointed for the welfare of *vimukta jatis*. These offices attached to divisions now look after the work relating to nomadic tribes as well as *vimukta jatis* for the respective division. Due to democratic decentralization, implementation of schemes for the welfare of backward classes has been transferred to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis with effect from May 1, 1962.

A Tribal Research Unit was established at Pune, in 1961-62 with the object of carrying research into the traits and characteristics of the tribals and their problems so that the tribal welfare programme could be fashioned to serve their needs. This Unit is headed by one

¹ *Vide* Government resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department, No. BCE-2857-D, dated 23rd September 1957.

Chief Research Officer who is assisted by two Research Officers and four Investigators and other necessary ministerial staff.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social
Services.

SOCIAL WELFARE.
Backward Classes.

The backward classes are classified into three main categories viz., (1) the scheduled castes or *harijans*, (2) the scheduled tribes or *adivasis* and (3) the other backward classes who are socially and educationally backward. The communities coming under the first two categories are notified by the Government of India under the orders of the President. The communities coming under the category of other backward classes include :—

- (a) Nav-Buddhas i.e., scheduled castes converted to Buddhism.
- (b) Tribals residing outside the scheduled and specified areas of Vidarbha.
- (c) Nomadic Tribes and
- (d) *Vimukta Jatis* i.e., Denotified communities.

A number of privileges have been granted to backward classes by the Constitution of India and special grants are also being paid every year by Government of India, under Article 275 (i) for the amelioration of backward classes. Besides, normal concessions are made available to backward classes from time to time and special schemes have been framed for backward classes by the State Government under the Five Year Plans and these are being implemented vigorously.

It is the policy of the Government to ameliorate the conditions of backward classes so as to bring them on par with the advanced sections of the community. With this in view, the Government takes threefold measures covering education, economic rehabilitation and social welfare. Various measures of uplift.

In the field of education the Government offers a large number of scholarships and concessions in fees to the students belonging to backward classes at all stages of education—primary, secondary and collegiate. Special attention is paid to the education of population belonging to the scheduled tribes, the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes and the *vimukt jatis*.

Towards economic rehabilitation of backward classes measures are taken to imbibe co-operative spirit in them, to provide vocational training and other facilities, to supply them with capital and other tools and equipment required for small occupations and agricultural implements.

Towards social welfare the Government have undertaken to remove the stigma of untouchability in respect of scheduled castes and assimilation of scheduled tribes in general population without destroying their hereditary traits. Government also does propaganda in this respect through the agency of voluntary organisations.

All these social, economic and educational measures taken by Government, will go a long way in eradication of untouchability with the educational and economic uplift of the backward classes.

The disabilities of backward classes are three-fold viz., educational, economic and social. The Government have, therefore, launched a three-fold programme with the object of eliminating these disabilities within the shortest possible time.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.
SOCIAL WELFARE.
 Various measures of uplift.

Education.

Economic Rehabilitation.

This is encouraged by instituting a large number of scholarships, universal concessions of free studentships and payment of examination fees, etc. Provisions for hostel facilities, special *ashram* schools for scheduled tribes, *vimochit jatis* and nomadic tribes and *sanskar kendras* and *balwadis* for scheduled castes, *vimochit jatis* and nomadic tribes have been made with a view to spreading education amongst the backward classes.

This is mainly effected by (i) grant of cultivable waste lands and assistance for development of land, bunding, supply of ploughs, bullocks, implements, seeds, etc., with a view to rehabilitating backward classes in agriculture, (ii) establishing centres for imparting training in hereditary crafts and providing financial help for their rehabilitation in various cottage industries and (iii) imbibing co-operative spirit among them and reserving certain percentage of vacancies for backward classes in services under State Government and local bodies and under the semi-Government organisations.

Social Welfare. The activity under this head is designed to remove the stigma of untouchability in respect of scheduled castes, bringing the scheduled tribes to the level of the general population without destroying their hereditary traits and rehabilitation of *ex-criminal* tribes and nomadic tribes in gainful and stable avocations. Legislation as well as propaganda through the medium of voluntary agencies are the means used to achieve this objective. The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955, passed by the Government of India prohibits observance of untouchability in any form.

Financial assistance is made available by the Central Government under Article 275 (i) of the Constitution of India to the extent of 100 per cent of the expenditure incurred under Centrally Sponsored Programme and 75 per cent and 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred on educational and other than educational schemes respectively under the State Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan of the Maharashtra State, had provided Rs. 5·81 crores for welfare of backward classes. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme an outlay of Rs. 306·40 lakhs has been provided for Maharashtra State. Under this programme scholarships are being awarded to backward class students studying in post-S. S. C. courses, 40 Tribal Development Blocks have been opened, Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies are being assisted, a Tribal Research Unit is being maintained, assistance is being sanctioned for construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers and purchase of wheel barrows and hand carts for the removal of night soil. The entire programme for the welfare of *vimukta jatis* is also being financed under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

So far as Wardha district is concerned the district level activities and schemes implemented for the welfare of backward classes are given in what follows.

Administrative set-up under the Zilla Parishad.

In accordance with the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, the subject 'welfare of backward classes' has been entrusted to the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad is the *ex-officio* secretary and the Social Welfare Officer is the Joint Secretary of this committee. The President of the Zilla Parishad acts as Chairman of the Standing Committee. Of the total population of 6,34,277 of Wardha district, 15,143 souls belong to Scheduled Castes, 95,635 are Nav-Buddhas and 71,839 are Tribals residing outside the specified areas. The population of *vimukta jatis* and Nomadic Tribes is estimated to be at 6,200 and 8,750, respectively.

The expenditure incurred during the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 on major educational schemes for all backward classes is given below :—

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Other Social Services.

SOCIAL WELFARE.
Educational Schemes.

Schemes	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Scholarships, tuition and examination fees.	114,002 2,024 pupils	92,206 1,981 pupils	1,22,004 1,981 pupils
2. Allied Backward Class hostels.	90,679 450 inmates	97,312 490 inmates	1,17,376 469 inmates
3. Cosmopolitan hostels.	27,303 146 inmates	27,158 138 inmates	50,156 124 inmates
4. Building grants to hostels.	23,381 1 hostel	.. ..	.. ..
5. Balwadis	6,380 3 Balwadis	5,673 3 Balwadis	6,021 3 Balwadis
6. Sanskar kendras	6,314 5 Sanskar kendras	3,985 4 Sanskar kendras	3,351 3 Sanskar kendras

There are 17 hostels for backward classes, 6 cosmopolitan hostels, 3 balwadis and 5 sanskar kendras in the district. Measures for Economic uplift.

In order to improve the economic conditions of backward classes a number of schemes have been introduced. The major economic uplift schemes pertain to grant of loan-cum-subsidy for propagation of improved agricultural implements, for cottage industries and professions and for purchase of milch cattle.

The expenditure incurred on these schemes during the years from 1963-64 to 1965-66 is given below:—

Scheme	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cottage Industries and professions.	4,575 (L)* 3,025 (S) 38 persons	8,813 (L) 2,933 (S) 86 persons	8,700 (L) 2,900 (S) 102 persons
2. Milch cattle	750 (L) 1,500 (S) 13 cattle	1,500 (L) 1,500 (S) 12 cattle	2,500 (L) 2,500 (S) 36 cattle
3. Propagation of improved agricultural implements.	12,625 (L) 6,763 (S) 203 implements	10,367 (L) 5,043 (S) 56 implements	11,949 (L) 5,092 (S) 170 implements.

*L=Loan.

S=Subsidy.

Scarcity of drinking water in rural areas is acute. Construction of drinking water wells in or near backward class localities has therefore been accorded very high priority. Health, Housing and Other Schemes.

Similarly, housing condition of backward classes is also not very satisfactory. Under the scheme of housing aid to backward classes, an amount of Rs. 100 is paid in cash or kind for carrying out repairs to houses of backward class people. Under individual housing scheme a subsidy limited to Rs. 750 per house is given, the balance being raised

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social
Services.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Health, Housing
and other Schemes.

by the beneficiary from his own resources. The expenditure incurred on wells, housing and other schemes during the years from 1963-64 to 1965-66 is given below :—

Scheme 1	1963-64 2		1964-65 3		1965-66 4	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1. New wells ..	15,783	9 wells	15,000	9 wells	14,000	8 wells
2. Housing (individual) ..	10,500	14 houses	15,750	21 houses	15,750	21 houses
3. Housing (colonisation) ..	..	....	18,750	1 colony	..	....
4. Housing Aid ..	3,490	61 persons	3,500	49 persons	3,500	60 persons
5. Medical Aid ..	538	8 patients	45	1 patient	585	25 patients

CHARITY COMMISSIONER

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.
Bombay Public
Trusts Act.

Prior to 1950, The Religious and Charitable Trusts in the State were governed under various enactments, Central as well as Provincial based on religion. In 1950, a composite legislation called the Bombay Public Trusts Act, (XXIX of 1950) was passed, which can be made applicable to all public trusts without distinction of religion. This Act defines "Public trust" as an express or constructive trust for either a public, religious or charitable purpose or both and includes a temple, a *math*, a *wakf*, a *dharmadaya* or any religious or charitable endowment and a society formed either for a religious or charitable purpose or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860).

The State Government is empowered to apply this Act to any public trust or class of public trusts and on such application the provisions of previous Acts cease to apply to such trust or class of trusts. The Act was made applicable to the following classes of public trusts in the old Bombay State from 21st January 1952 and in the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions from 1st February 1961 :

- (1) Temples,
- (2) *Maths*,
- (3) *Wakfs*,
- (4) public trusts other than (1), (2) and (3) above created or existing solely for the benefit of any community or communities or any section or sections thereof ;
- (5) societies formed either for religious or charitable purposes or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 ;
- (6) *dharmadayas*, i.e., any amount which, according to the custom or usage of any business or trade or agreement between the parties relating to any transaction, are charged to any party to the transaction or collected under whatever name as being intended to be used for a charitable or religious purpose, and
- (7) all other trusts, express or constructive, for either a public religious or charitable purpose or for both.

The Act has not been made applicable to the charitable endowments vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890).

The Charity Commissioner with headquarters at Bombay has been appointed to administer the Act. The first Charity Commissioner was appointed on the 14th August 1950. Deputy Charity Commissioners has been appointed for the Nagpur region which consists of the districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha and Bhandara. The Deputy Charity Commissioner is directly responsible to the Charity Commissioner.

The Act imposed a duty on the trustee of a public trust to which the Act has been applied to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the Act or its creation, giving particulars specified in the Act, which include (a) the approximate value of moveable and immoveable property owned by the trust, (b) the gross average annual income of the trust property and (c) the amount of average annual expenditure of the trust. No registration is, however, necessary in the case of *dharmadayas* which are governed by special provisions of the Act in certain respects. Trusts registered under any of the previous Acts are deemed to be registered under this Act.

A registration fee ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 is levied depending on the value of the property of the public trust. An annual contribution at the rate of 2 per cent of the gross annual income is also recovered which is credited to the Public Trusts Administration Fund created under the Act. The contribution does not form part of the general revenue of the State. Public trusts exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of secular education or medical relief or veterinary treatment of animals and public trusts having gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or less are exempted from the payment of contribution. Deductions from the gross annual income for computing contribution are allowed in respect of amounts spent on the advancement and propagation of secular education, medical relief, veterinary treatment of animals, grants received from Government or local authorities, interest on depreciation or sinking fund, taxes to be paid to Government or local authority, etc. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade.

Every trustee has to keep regular accounts of the trust which have to be audited annually by Chartered Accountants or persons authorised under the Act. A Chartered Accountant can audit accounts of any public trust but the persons authorised under the Act are permitted to audit accounts only of public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 3,000 or less. The auditor has to submit a report to the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner of his region on a number of points such as whether accounts are maintained according to law and regularly, whether an inventory has been maintained of the moveables of the public trust, whether any property or funds of the trust have been utilised for the realization of an object or purpose not authorised by the trust, whether the funds of the trust have been invested or immoveable property alienated contrary to the provisions of the Act, etc.

If on a consideration of the report of the auditor or of a report, if any, made by an officer authorised under Section 37, the accounts and explanation, if any, furnished by the trust or any other person concerned, the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner is satisfied that the trustee or any other person has been guilty of gross negligence, breach of trust or misapplication or misconduct resulting in a loss to the trust, he has to report to the Charity Commissioner, who after the inquiry, determines the loss, if any, caused to the trust and surcharges the amount to the person found responsible for it. No sale, mortgage, exchange or gift of any immoveable property and no lease for a period exceeding ten years in the case of agricultural land and three years in the case of non-agricultural land or building belonging to the public trust is valid without the previous sanction of the Charity Commissioner. The trustee of a public trust is bound to invest the surplus funds of the trust in public securities or first mortgage of immoveable property on certain conditions. For making an investment in any other forms, the permission of the Charity Commissioner must be obtained.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Duties of Trustees.

CHAPTER 17.**Other Social
Services.****CHARITY COMMISSIONER.****Application of
funds by *Cypres*.**

If the original object of a public trust fails wholly or partially, if there is surplus income or balance not likely to be utilised, or in the case of a public trust, other than a trust for religious purpose, if it is not in the public interest expedient, desirable, necessary or proper to carry out, wholly or partially, the original intention of the author of the public trust or the object for which the public trust was created, an application, can be made to the District Court or City Civil Court, Bombay, as the case may be, for application *cypres* of the property, or income of the public trust or any of its portion.

If there is a breach of trust or a declaration is necessary that a particular property is the property of a public trust, or a direction is required to recover the possession of such property, or a direction is required for the administration of any public trust, two or more persons, having an interest in the trust or the Charity Commissioner, can file a suit in the District Court or City Civil Court, Bombay, as the case may be, to obtain reliefs mentioned in the Act. If the Charity Commissioner refuses consent, appeal lies to the Revenue Tribunal constituted under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act (XII of 1939). The Charity Commissioner can also file such a suit on his own motion.

**Charity Commissioner to be sole
Trustee if appointed
as Trustee.**

The Charity Commissioner may with his consent be appointed as a trustee of a public trust by a Court or by the author of a trust, provided his appointment is made as a sole trustee. The Court is however, not empowered to appoint the Charity Commissioner as a trustee of a religious public trust. In case when the Charity Commissioner is appointed as a trustee, he may levy administrative charges on these trusts as prescribed in the Rules framed under the Act.

**Inquiries by
Assessors.**

Inquiries regarding the registration of a public trust or regarding the loss caused to a public trust or public trusts registered under the previous Acts, in consequence of the Act or conduct of a trustee or any other person, have to be conducted with the aid of assessors not less than three and not more than five in number. The assessors have to be selected, as far as possible, from the religious denomination of the public trust to which the inquiry relates. The presence of assessors can, however, be dispensed with in inquiries where there is no contest. A list of assessors has to be prepared and published in the Official Gazette every three years. District-wise lists of assessors have already been prepared and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette.

**Charitable
Endowments.**

The Charity Commissioner is deemed to be and to have always been the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the State of Maharashtra, appointed under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. In the case of religious and charitable institutions and endowments which rest in or the management of which vests in the State Government, they are to be transferred and vested in the committees of management to be appointed by the State Government for each district and the endowment within the meaning and for the purposes of the Act. The Charity Commissioner is invested with power to make inquiries regarding the duties these Committees are expected to perform and to direct expenses in respect thereof to be paid from the funds belonging to the endowments.

Punishment

Contraventions of the Act amount to offences and are punishable with maximum fine ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 depending on the nature of contravention. The Charity Commissioner is the sole authority for instituting prosecutions in the case of such contraventions.

The following table furnishes statistics relating to the Public Trusts from Wardha district registered in the Public Trusts Registration Office, Nagpur Region, Nagpur.

TABLE No. 1

PUBLIC TRUSTS IN WARDHA DISTRICT AS ON 30TH JUNE 1967.

Section	Total No. of Public Trusts registered as on 30th June 1967	Value of property		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Average annual expenditure	Remarks
		Moveable	Immoveable					
'A' (Trusts for the benefit of Hindus)	.. A-428 (W)	5,19,677·97	22,26,766·74	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	2,38,713·89	Two trusts are cancelled out of P.T.R. 428.
'B' (Trusts for the benefit of Muslims)	.. A-62 (W)	19,431·37	2,04,850·00				19,419·56	....
'C' (Trusts for the benefit of Parsees)	.. Nil						..	....
'D' (Trusts for the benefit of Christians)	.. Nil						..	....
'E' (Trusts for the benefit of any particular community)	E-141 (W)	16,71,543·11	5,11,452·39				3,11,491·61	Two trusts are cancelled out of P.T.R. 141.
'F' (Trusts registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860).	F-100 (W)	38,48,150·40	26,50,875·92				29,13,985·88	29,49,208·27

CHAPTER 17.

ADMINISTRATION OF MANAGED ESTATES

Other Social
Services.
MANAGED ESTATES.

The Court of Wards Act was originally intended to protect the interest of old families having large estates. The superintendence of estates thereafter was assumed only for the benefit of minors, lunatics and aged and infirm, widows and members of scheduled tribes, who were declared by the State Government to be incapable of managing their property.

Court of Wards Act. In order to bring it in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, the Court of Wards Act, 1899, was amended in August 1952.

The limit of landed property in respect of which the Court of Wards may assume superintendence has been proposed to be land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 1,000 in aggregate and the gross income from which is not less than Rs. 25,000 per annum.

However, in Wardha district there is no such estate under the Court of Wards Act.



CHAPTER 18—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

THE VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY LIFE and also help to increase the social solidarity of the State. These organisations are run by the people and for the people. The Voluntary Social Service is an activity of self-governing body of people working together for the betterment of the society and community life as a whole.

CHAPTER 18.
Public Life and
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tions.

INTRODUCTION.

The Voluntary Social Service Organisations have become the sheet anchor of the present-day societies. In the present days of freedom and equality the State is speedily marching towards the concept of a Welfare State. These circumstances have paved a way for the voluntary organisations to play their significant role.

In a Welfare State, the Government has to perform manifold functions and hence it is difficult for it to look into every aspect pertaining to the life of an individual. It is also very difficult for the State to look into every problem faced by the social organisation. It is therefore, essential to have social institutions of the people with common interest.

The activities of the State involve some element of compulsion, whereas in the case of voluntary institutions, they are voluntary in nature and offer easy scope for an individual to develop. These institutions work hand in hand with the Government and their nature is complementary. They have proved very helpful and co-operative and not competitive with the State in the field of social development. The Voluntary Social Organisations are getting more and more scope in these days of busy life. Where Government machinery falls short to look into problems of an individual the Voluntary Social Organisations have to play their role in co-operation with the State. With the co-operation of the State many problems are solved which have acted as an obstacle in the way of progress. Many a time these organisations act as the agencies of the State.



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INTRODUCTION.

As Voluntary Social Organisations are formed by the people they can grapple with the needs of the people in the area, and offer proper solutions to their problems. Such institutions can afford to make experiments. The voluntary actions involved on the part of an individual in the institution are always flexible and progressive and that is one of the reasons for the pioneering work done by many Organisations in the district. The Voluntary Social Service Organisations are also useful in the sense that they act as a preventive measure against the mal-adjustments in the society.

In Wardha district there are many Organisations working in various fields, such as, Education, Health, Art and Recreation.

The Voluntary Social Service Organisations have created a new out look in the society. Every individual is well cared for and made self-dependent in his day to day life by the working of various Organisations.

Though the Voluntary Social Service Organisations are helped by the Government they suffer from inadequacy of finance. Many times they have to rely upon their own funds and donations collected from the public.

PUBLIC LIFE. The various Voluntary Social Service Organisations reveal the nature of public life and social progress in the district. Public life reflects the form of political consciousness, educational level and development of various arts of the community of the people.

Compared to other districts the district of Wardha has a valuable tradition of public life. The Chimur-Ashti incident had one time flamed the fire of patriotism in the mind of people and guided them to participate in the freedom movement. The holy Sevagram was not only a temporary residence of Mahatma Gandhi but was a place of inspiration to all. The first practical step towards the removal of untouchability took place in the temple of Laxmi Narayan under the guidance of Gandhiji. During 1940, Wardha was a centre of revolution and revolutionaries. It was here, that in 1941 a meeting of the Congress leaders was held which led to the passing of the famous 'Quit-India' resolution subsequently.

Newspapers. Though the activities of Voluntary Social Service Organisations help in creating healthy social atmosphere, yet the press is the most powerful weapon that creates, makes and reveals public opinion. In fact, the press takes leading initiative in creating political consciousness and expresses freely and sympathetically the grievances of the common man. Naturally, if not of foremost importance, at least of prime importance are the newspapers popularly called the fourth estate. They educate public opinion and enrich public life.

Of the leading publications in the district the *Wardha Times* which is published in English is the most important, besides which a number of weeklies and magazines are also published.

A list of Newspapers published from the Wardha district is given below:—

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----|--------|----|---------|
| 1. Wardha Times | .. | Wardha | .. | Daily. |
| 2. Jagran | .. | " | .. | Weekly. |
| 3. Navamat | .. | " | .. | " |
| 4. Janata Shakti | .. | " | .. | " |

5. Janasangram	..	..	Wardha	..	Weekly	CHAPTER 18. Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisa- tions. PUBLIC LIFE. Newspapers.
6. Pratapgadache Vare	..	..	..	..	..
7. Navivat	..	..	..	..	..
8. Age ki bat	..	..	..	..	..
9. Wardha Weekly	..	..	..	..	..
10. Zanzavat	..	..	Hinganghat	..	..
11. Janheet Times	..	..	Arvi	..	..
12. Arvi Times	..	..	..	..	..
13. Janata	..	..	Wardha	..	..
14. Veer Vanavasi	..	..	..	..	..
15. Morcha	..	..	..	..	..
16. Adhyayan Bharati	..	..	..	..	..
17. Vikas Varta	..	..	..	..	Magazine.	
18. Samyayog	..	..	Gopuri-Wardha	..	Weekly	
19. Parthasarathi	..	..	Hinganghat	..	..

The last decade saw the emergence of numerous political parties in India as also in the State. This factor had a very profound effect on the political situation of Maharashtra. The main parties that now exist in the State are the Congress (both O and R), the Janasangh, the Swatantra, the Communists (CPI and CPM), the Peasants and Workers Party, the P.S.P., the S.S.P., the R.P.I., the B.K.D., etc. Of these parties, the party which has a large following is the Congress (R). This could be easily judged from the number of seats which the party won in all the elections in the bi-lingual State of Bombay as also the State of Maharashtra which came into existence in May 1960. It may also be noted that the voting pattern in the district barring a few exceptions was the same as in the National and the State elections.

Since 1957 the district has four assembly seats. In 1957, Wardha constituency was a double-member constituency with one of the two seats reserved for scheduled castes. After the abolition of the double-member constituencies in 1961, the seat from Pulgaon is reserved for scheduled castes. In the 1962 General Elections, the Assembly constituencies of Hinganghat, Wardha, Pulgaon and Arvi were combined with Wani and Yelabara Assembly constituencies from Yeotmal district to form one Parliamentary constituency viz., Wardha constituency.

In the 1967 General Elections, the District of Wardha was represented in the State Assembly with a total number of four seats. Of these the party-wise division is as under:

Congress	..	..	..	2
S. M. S. (Communist Marxist)	..	..	..	1
S. M. S. (Peasants and Workers)	..	..	..	1

CHAPTER 18. The details of the votes polled in the same election are as under* :Public Life and
Voluntary Social
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tions.PUBLIC LIFE.
Political Represen-
tation.

Name of constituency.	Number of electors who voted	Partywise Number of votes polled	
<i>Assembly</i>			
1. Arvi ..	75,214	29,537 Congress. 45,677 Independent candidates.	
2. Pulgaon ..	65,361	18,146 Congress. 611 Forward Block. 13,852 R. P. I. 629 R. P. I. (Ambedkar). 32,123 Independent candidates.	
3. Wardha ..	60,162	22,307 Communist Party of India (Marxist) 19,853 Congress. 4,288 R. P. I. 3,973 Jansangh. 359 Nagvidarbha Samiti. 10,382 Independent candidates.	
4. Hinganghat ..	73,460	30,092 Congress. 13,019 R. P. I. 30,349 Independent candidates.	
Total—Assembly- 1967 ..	2,74,197		
<i>Parliament</i>			
Wardha ..	3,83,123	1,44,756 Congress. 60,441 R. P. I. 1,77,926 Independent candidates.	

The total number of seats for the whole of State in the Parliament is 45 of which the share of Wardha district is one.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL
SERVICE ORGANI-
SATIONS.

In what follows is a brief description of the Voluntary Social Service Organisations working in various fields in the district.

Jamnalal Bajaj Seva
Trust.

The Jamnalal Bajaj Seva Trust was founded in September 1949 at Wardha with the object of providing scholarships to poor students, and to extend financial aid to educational and social institutions.

The day-to-day affairs of the trust are looked after by the executive board composed of 5 members.

The trust possesses assets valued at Rs. 55 lakhs. Out of this a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been raised through share capital. Besides this, the trust possesses its own land at Bangalore valued at Rs. 135,000. The trust owns culturable land valued at Rs. 23,000 in many villages of the district.

The trust has done excellent work by providing financial aid to educational, social and religious institutions. During the last 22 years of its existence the trust has extended help to the tune of Rs. 50,00,000.

The trust receives substantial monetary help from the Bajaj group of industries.

* Source: Socio Economic Review, Wardha District.

In the year 1966, the annual income of the trust from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,21,000, whereas its expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,23,000 only.

The Mahila Seva Mandal was founded in July 1960 at Wardha. The khadi and village industries department sponsored the establishment of the mandal. The objects of the mandal are to increase production of khadi in the district and give encouragement to its sale.

The day-to-day affairs of the mandal are looked after by a managing body of 14 members including president, vice-president, treasurer and a secretary with the help of 10 members. In 1966 the mandal had a membership of 26.

The mandal has also encouraged the starting of village industries like oil producing and presently different varieties of oils like groundnut, coconut, castor, sesamum, linseed, etc., are being produced with its encouragement. In the year 1966 the net sale of the mandal amounted to as under:—

	Rs.
Cotton and Khadi production	1,38,000
Oil production	1,75,000
Sale of Khadi	4,15,000
Sale of Oil .. ..	....
Sale from village industries	1,00,000
Income from raw material	50,000

The mandal receives loans from khadi gramodyog commission and Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

The mandal possesses total property valued at Rs. 5,50,000. During the year 1966 the total income of the mandal from all sources amounted to Rs. 10,98,000, whereas the expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,95,000 during the same year.

The Jamnalal Bajaj Central Research Institute for village industries was established in November 1955 by the erstwhile All India Khadi and Village Industries Board in pursuance of the recommendation contained in the First Plan at Maganwadi, Wardha, where the All India Village Industries Association had been established by Gandhiji in 1935. From 1st April 1957, the Research Institute came under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and was renamed Jamnalal Bajaj Central Research Institute for village industries in memory of Jamnalal Bajaj who had originally donated the estate. The objects of the institute are to carry on research and investigations into the problems of village industries and in particular the development of improved tools and techniques, utilization of available scientific and technical knowledge, to improve the traditional methods, tools and techniques of village industries, integration of technical problems with social and economic considerations of wider employment, and to promote village industries by mobilising scientific effort and invention to develop these industries. The institute is located in the Maganwadi estate which was taken over on lease from Sarva Seva Sangh.

The affairs of the institution are managed by a managing committee consisting of 5 members, including chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer. The President of the Indian Republic nominates the 5 members every three years.

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Mahila Seva
Mandal.

Jamnalal Bajaj
Central Research
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**VOLUNTARY SOCIAL
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ORGANISATIONS.**

Jamnalal Bajaj
Central Research
Institute for Village
Industries.

There are 14 small village industries run by the institute. The research and investigational work of the institute for the period 1955-63 is briefly reviewed below.

(1) *Non-edible Oil and Soap*.—The non-edible oil and soap section of the institute has organised centres that collect and process the seeds and market the oil at reasonable rates. In the intervening period methods of storage, decortication and oil recovery in *Ghani* were implemented for a number of non-edible oil-seeds out of which *mahura*, *neem*, *khakan*, *kusum*, *karanji*, *undi* and *pisa* are the important ones. The old prevalent wooden decorticator has been modified into an all steel one with adjustable roll.

The Village Oil-Ghani.—The institution has started research on the crushing of edible oil-seeds on the Wardha oil *ghani* to evaluate its technical efficiency. Further it was proved that the present oil *ghani* is not a crude mechanical press. So by invention a new Muller *ghani* was started reducing the pressure on bullocks. Besides this, a ground-nut sheller has been designed and fabricated.

Processing of Cereals (Rice).—Investigations were carried for retention of nutritional factors, development of rice hulling and polishing equipment for the village use with regard to milling equipment and an attempt was made to prepare a hand driven huller with hard rubber coated rollers. A modified *dhan chakki* which gives a considerable advantage over its counterpart has also been invented.

Recovery of Bone and Glue from Flaying Centre.—The institution is producing variety of by-products from the flaying centres. Methods have been worked out to recover technical glue on 10 per cent yield from bone digested in the pressure digesters. No ice or elaborate equipment is used for solidifying the glue. From this sterile bone meal is produced for cattle feed. Besides this the preparation of dicalcium phosphate and gelatine by direct decalcification of the bone in hydrochloric acid is also carried out. An electrolytic process has been developed for this purpose. The process of obtaining better quality glue from fleshings is under study in a pilot plant at the institute.

Honey Standards.—The institute has been investigating the problems of honey standards. With the rise in the apiary industry due to the efforts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the passing of legislation to prevent food adulteration the question of honey standards has become important. Under a committee of experts for honey under the council of food standards, collaborative investigations were undertaken at the institute.

Ceramics.—The work of the institute pertains both in regard to the development of traditional red-clay wares and also diversification to white clay wares on cottage scale for raising the economic status of the village potter. Methods have been developed to produce hard and dense red bodies from common clays by blending. In order to utilise white clays, simple pottery machines have been introduced. The essential simple pottery machines like jaw crusher, ball mill, jar mill and jigger jolly have been introduced to enable the potter to place standard quality of goods in the market.

Cellulose Section.—The development of the handmade paper industry at this institute is both towards preparing high grade papers from rags or tailors' cuttings as well as extension to other raw materials such as bamboo to produce economically high grade papers. It has taken up the production to filter paper for scientific and industrial use. At the

institute a method has been worked out to soak the cut bamboo in optimum concentration of alkali in the cold, crush in a sugarcane crusher, beat to pulp, bleach and then prepare paper. This type of partly bleached paper is successfully produced with adequate economy of resources. Besides this a method for preparing fully bleached paper by a cold soda process has been worked out on a laboratory scale.

With regard to other work of the institute, the development of *Charkha* and auxiliary instruments for cotton spinning at the institute are improvements on the *Ambar charkha*. In matches section the methods for analysing potassium chlorate, red phosphorous, sulphur and potassium dichromate in match-tip composition have been developed by the institute.

The institution receives cent per cent grant in aid from the Government of India. The actual expenditure of the institute is shown separately in the table No. 1 for the years from 1961-62 to 1963-64.

TABLE No. 1.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE INSTITUTE

Items	Total expenditure		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64*
1. Salary of Gazetted Officers ..	39,500·00	40,211·17	45,000·00
2. Pay and Allowances ..	1,95,378·95	2,60,893·11	3,00,000·00
3. Travelling Allowances ..	7,907·56	8,958·59	7,200·00
4. Recurring Development Expenditure.	1,28,523·91	1,19,559·96	2,00,000·00
5. Other contingent Expenditure ..	1,30,245·79	1,42,056·57	1,90,000·00
6. Laboratory Equipments ..	60,412·89	55,406·01	1,30,000·00
7. Workshop Equipments ..	26,923·46	21,984·00	90,000·00
8. E. P. V. Equipments ..	3,706·85	3,200·00	20,000·00
9. Permanent Exhibits of Research Results.	Nil	Nil	12,000·00

*For this year the figures of the actual expenditure are not available ; these figures are of total sanctioned amount.

To provide recreation facilities and entertainment to the residents of Civil Station Club, Wardha city, the Civil Station Club was established at Wardha in 1921. Wardha.

The administration of the club is looked after by an executive body of 6 members which includes president, vice-president and a secretary. The Collector is the *ex-officio* president of the club. In 1966 the club had a membership of 32.

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Jamnalal Bajaj
Central Research
Institute for
Village Industries.

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Organisations.****VOLUNTARY SOCIAL
SERVICE****ORGANISATIONS.****Civil Station Club,
Wardha.**

The club is housed in its own spacious building. Besides, it has its own tennis and badminton courts. The total property of the club is worth Rs. 48,050. The annual income of the club amounted to Rs. 2,808·90 during the year 1966 whereas its expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,579·81 during the same year.

The Kesarimal Kanyashala was established in July 1936 at Wardha, with the object of providing education to women. The shala is managed by an executive committee of 6 members including chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer and secretary. It had a membership of 11 in 1966.

**Kesarimal Kanya-
shala, Wardha.**

The shala possesses 25 acres of land. It is housed in its own building. It receives grant-in-aid to the tune of 50 per cent of its total expenditure from the Government and rest of the expenditure is met from donations received from the public. The total expenditure of the shala amounted to Rs. 1,25,000 during the year 1966.

**Mahila Samaj,
Wardha.**

The Mahila Samaj was established in 1936 at Wardha with the object of rendering help to children and women of all castes and religions of the Wardha city.

The day-to-day affairs of the samaj are managed by the executive committee of 15 members including president, vice-president, secretary, joint secretary and a treasurer.

At present the samaj is running a tailoring and embroidery class for women. The samaj also celebrates festivals and days of National importance. Tournaments and other recreational activities are also undertaken.

The samaj has been housed in its own building. The value of its assets in the form of machines and furniture is Rs. 15,000. The annual income of the samaj amounted to Rs. 5,000 during the year 1966 whereas its expenditure amounted to the same in the same year. The samaj receives grant-in-aid from the Social Welfare Board, Regional Welfare Board, and the Wardha Municipality as also donations from the public.

**Wardha Education
Society.**

The Wardha Education Society was established in 1914 and registered in 1916 at Wardha city. The aim of the society is the propagation of secondary education for the local and surrounding population.

The society is managed by a governing body of 13 members including president, vice-president, secretary, joint secretary and six members and the Head Master as the *ex-officio* member. The membership of the society consists of patrons, donors, sympathisers and contributors. The society had a membership of 69 in 1965.

The society has rendered valuable service to the cause of education. Initially it ran a middle school from Standard V in 1929. By 1932, it developed into a full-fledged high school giving instructions upto XI standard. The society started a separate high school for girls in 1934. In 1935 it started a college at Wardha. However, in 1939 the college was shifted to Nagpur. In 1959 the society started a higher secondary division imparting instruction in the subject of Agriculture. The society runs a hostel with 6 rooms. It was built in 1949. It has also built a spacious open-air theatre. The society owns two spacious play-grounds with an area of about 8 acres and a gymnasium. There are also independent laboratories for the science wing of the society. The society possesses total property valued at Rs. 1,75,052 in addition to land admeasuring 14 acres. Besides, it has a radio-set, loud-speaker, projector and a tape-recorder. The annual income of the society amounted to Rs. 1,89,217

in 1964-65 whereas the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,68,654 during the same year. The society receives grant-in-aid from the government as also from the municipal committee.

To study and spread the thoughts and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi the Gandhi Dnyan Mandir was established in 1950 at Bajajwadi, Wardha, at the hands of the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The Mandir subsequently constructed its own spacious building for accommodating a library which was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1954.

The library contains reading sections, Balvachanalaya, auditorium and praying hall and has 20,000 books on different subjects.

Shri Laxmi-Narayan Deosthan was started in 1904 by the late Shri Laxmi-Narayan Bachharaj Bajaj at Wardha in the interest of welfare of the people at large in social, religious and educational fields.

The Deosthan is managed by 7 trustees including president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary.

At present the Deosthan is running a *dharmashala*, a free dispensary, a diagnosis centre and a *balmandir*. The Deosthan gives donations to educational institutions through its trust.

The Deosthan possesses movable and immovable property worth Rs. 3,50,000. The total income of the Deosthan amounted to Rs. 42,000 in 1964-65, whereas the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,000 during the same year.

The Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh was established in 1941 at Wardha. It started the Krishi Goseva Samiti at Wardha during the same year. The aim of the sangh is to spread the Gandhian philosophy and advocate protection of the cow.

The management of the sangh rests with the managing committee composed of 11 members including the president, vice-president, a treasurer and a secretary.

The sangh possesses total immovable property in land admeasuring 300 acres. The total income of the samiti amounted to Rs. 50,000 in 1966, whereas the total expenses amounted to the same during the same year.

The Sarvajanik Vachanalaya was established as far back as 1870 at Wardha with the object of providing books, magazines and newspapers to the common reader and thereby help the cause of social education. The administration of the vachanalaya is looked after by an executive body elected by the members. In 1966 the vachanalaya had membership of 41.

The vachanalaya is housed in its own building constructed recently with the government extending considerable help. The vachanalaya arranges *Granthalaya sammelan* where scholars and artists are invited to deliver a series of lectures.

The vachanalaya possesses total property of the value of Rs. 8,680. The annual income of the library in 1966 amounted to Rs. 1,560.60, whereas the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,680.90 during the same year.

The Mahilashram was established at Wardha in 1924 by Mahila Seva Mandal under the inspiring guidance of the late Shri Jamnalal Bajaj. The object of the mandal is to help in moral, intellectual and spiritual advancement of women in general and widows in particular irrespective of their caste, creed and religion.

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VOLUNTARY SOCIAL
SERVICE
ORGANISATIONS.

Gandhi Dnyan
Mandir.

Akhil Bharat Sarva
Seva Sangh.

Sarvajanik Vacha-
nalaya.

Mahila Seva
Mandal,
Mahilashram.

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ORGANISATIONS.
Mahila Seva
Mandal
Mahilashram**

The mandal is managed by an executive body of five members including president, vice-president and secretary to look after its day-to-day administration. The mandal had a membership of 26 in 1966. The mandal is housed in its own building.

The mandal possesses cultivable land in which groundnut, cotton and jowar are produced. The annual income of the mandal in 1966 amounted to Rs. 45,000, whereas its expenditure came to Rs. 75,000 during the same year. The mandal received Rs. 45,000 in the form of grant-in-aid as also donations from the public in the same year.

**Jamnalal Bajaj Bal
Mandir.**

The Jamnalal Bajaj Balmandir was started at Wardha in 1937, with the object of taking care of children below 6 years of age.

The executive committee of 13 members including president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer looks after the day-to-day administration of the Balmandir.

The assets of the Balmandir are valued at Rs. 1,43,932. The Balmandir is housed in its own building and has a library, a spacious playground and an auditorium. In 1965-66 the annual income of the Balmandir amounted to Rs. 23,500 whereas its expenditure came to Rs. 17,000 in the same year.

The main building and the auditorium are given on hire charges to other institutions and private parties.

The Social Welfare Department gives an yearly grant-in-aid of Rs. 750 to the Balmandir. It also receives a grant of Rs. 1,337 from the Zilla Parishad. Besides, the Mahilashram gives Rs. 2,160 annually as donation to the Balmandir. The Balmandir also receives munificent donations from the public. During the year 1965-66 the donations received from the private sector amounted to well over Rs. 9,000.

**Swavalambi
Shikshan Prasarak
Mandal.**

The Swavalambi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal was founded in November 1942 at Wardha with the object of imparting all-round education by starting colleges, high schools, hostels, libraries, research institutes and gymnasiums. The mandal aims at making the students self-dependent and self-supporting and create in them the qualities of initiative and enterprise.

The administration of the mandal is looked after by the president, vice-president and secretary assisted by different executive committees.

At present the mandal is running 3 high schools, a girls high school, B. T. college, S. T. C. college, homoeopathic college and a hostel.

The mandal possesses immovable property in buildings, furniture, books, laboratory, radio, etc. The total income of the Mandal amounted to Rs. 3,58,395.79 in the year 1962, whereas the total expenditure amounted to the same in the same year. In 1966 the institutions run by this Mandal had 2,500 students on their roll and a teaching staff of 120.

Gram Seva Mandal.

The Gram Seva Mandal was founded in 1938 with the object of preaching the gospels of truth and *Ahimsa* (non-violence) to the common man. It also aims at starting, developing and taking over such institutions which will facilitate the upliftment of the rural people in social, cultural and intellectual fields.

The mandal took active interest in the Quit India movement of 1942.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER 19—PLACES

WARDHA DISTRICT HAS NOT A RICH HERITAGE OF ART, ARCHITECTURE OR ARCHAEOLOGY like some other districts in the State. However the rulers in ancient, mediaeval, Maratha and modern times as well as patrons of art and architecture constructed beautiful temples, mosques and other objects of interest. Many of the objects of interest were either destroyed by the ravages of battles or by the desecration by evil hands or by the damages inflicted by Nature. Even the dilapidated objects are however reminiscent of those good old days, and are important from historical as well as architectural point of view. In this chapter is furnished a description of important places of interest in the district. In giving this description, the material furnished in the former edition of the Wardha Gazetteer is liberally used. Besides, the historical and architectural aspects, other relevant information about the concerned places is also furnished.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

INTRODUCTION.

Allipur, with 4,321 inhabitants as per the 1961 Census is a large village **ALLIPUR.** in Hinganghat tahsil situated 16 miles south-east of Wardha and five and a half miles from Sonagaon station with which it is connected by a good motorable road. It is also connected by road with Wardha and Hinganghat. Allipur means the 'village of god' and is said to have been founded by a Muhammedan saint or *Wali*, because on this spot a hare which was being pursued by dogs turned against them and fought. He considered that a place where an ordinarily timid animal displayed such courage and bravery, should be a nursery of brave men and determined to found a settlement. This, however, cannot be regarded as an authentic story about the founding of this village. In the case of the establishment of Chanda, the headquarters of Chanda district, a similar story is related. The saint's tomb is still to be seen and close by it is a well, containing very sweet water. In November an *urus* attended by nearly 3,000 persons is held in honour of this saint. For long, Allipur was held by the *Navabs* of Ellichpur (Achalpur), who helped General Sir A. Wellesley in his operations immediately succeeding Assaye. For this reason the village was taken from him by the Nagpur Raja and conferred on the Chitnavis family of Nagpur. Allipur was formerly the tahsil headquarters but later it was moved to Hinganghat and remains so even today. There is a tank which was improved during the great famine of 1900 at a cost of Rs. 2,200. Allipur has an old temple dedicated to Mahadev and supported by public subscriptions, and a *Namazgah*

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ALLIPUR.

or house of prayer for the Muhammedans which is said to be about 260 years old. Here a small *Urus* is held every year in the month of March. There are also the remains of an old *gadhi* or mud fort. Some hand-loom weaving cotton cloth have been installed. On Tuesdays is held the weekly market. Allipur has a high school, a post office, a dispensary and a veterinary sub-centre.

ANJI.

Anji, with in 1961 a population of 2,956, is a large village on the Dham river in Wardha tahsil lying nine miles north-west of Wardha and connected with it by a good motorable road. It was included in the Gavilgad *paragana* of the Moghal Emperor Akbar, but was quite a small village until the time of the Bhosle rule when a mud fort was erected and the government officials exerted themselves to attract settlers. The remains of the mud fort can be seen even today. It then became the principal place of a *paragana*, but the *Kamavisdar* posted here subsequently made Arvi his headquarters. The Pendhari depredations impoverished Anji. There is a small handloom industry weaving cotton cloth and the *nevar* tape which is widely used in making country coats. Some handloom co-operatives exist at Anji. The dyeing industry which once thrived well here is almost extinct. On every Thursday a weekly market is held. Anji has a middle school, a dispensary, a post office and a rest house.

ARVI.

Arvi is a municipal town and headquarters of the tahsil of the same name lying about 34 miles north-west of Wardha junction and 22 miles from Pulgaon junction on the Central Railway with both of which it is connected by tar roads. It is the terminating point of the Pulgaon-Arvi metre gauge link. Besides the railway there is a bus service to and from Arvi, Pulgaon and Wardha. Arvi has also post and telegraph facilities. It is thus favourably placed for transport and communications and it is these facilities that have largely contributed to the commercial growth of the town.

The name is said to have been derived from the fact that the earliest settlers were Phulmalis who were engaged in growing *advi* or Arum plant (*Colocasia*). Since the turn of this century its population has almost doubled and now (1961) stands at 21,478, the figures for 1901 and 1951 being 10,676 and 18,233 respectively. Arvi is said to have been founded about 412 years ago by one Telang Rav Wali and it is still sometimes called Arvi Telang Rav to distinguish it from another village of the same name in the tahsil. Both Hindus and Muhammedans claim Telang Rav as having belonged to their religion and both worship at his tomb which has since been converted into a shrine by contributions from the cotton merchants and the towns people. Under the Maratha Government Arvi was the headquarters of a *paragana* and a *Kamavisdar* resided here. The town extends east and west for about two miles and north and south for about a mile and a half along the road. A small stream separates the old and the new towns, the old town being called the *Kasba* and the new Civil-Line or the *Peth*. The new town is said to date from some 110 years ago and the settlement grew into township due to the impetus given to trade by some Marvadi *baniyas*.

Municipality

Arvi was constituted a municipality in May 1867 and has today an area of 4.0 square miles under its jurisdiction. Twenty elected members constitute the municipal council presided over by a president who is elected by the councillors from among themselves.

In 1965-66 the total income of the municipality derived from various sources like taxes, municipal property and powers apart from taxation, government grants and miscellaneous sources but excluding an amount of Rs. 89,041 as income from extraordinary and debt heads amounted

to Rs. 7,19,313. As against this, expenditure incurred due to general administration and collection charges, public health and convenience, public instructions and the like stood at Rs. 9,52,649 during the same year. Expenditure due to extra-ordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 1,17,498.

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Medical aid, Drainage and Water Supply : Institutions catering to the medical needs of the town populace include a civil hospital and a dispensary, a T. B. Clinic and two Ayurvedic dispensaries. These are fully financed and conducted by the municipality. There is also a family planning centre and though the town is not subject to epidemics regularly, an isolation ward with three beds is maintained. A full-fledged veterinary dispensary and an artificial insemination centre work towards the improvement and betterment of the live-stock breed. The drainage system of the town consists of *pucca* stone-lined and cement concrete drains. The sewage is let into a *nala* which cuts across the town. However, a plan for underground drainage has been submitted to Government for approval. Tap water-supply is made available from Sarangpur tank about two miles distant from the town. It was constructed in 1917 at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000. The supply, however, falls short of the total requirements and acute water-scarcity is felt during the summer months. Plans to augment it are awaiting government sanction.

Education : Primary education is compulsory. It is conducted by the municipal council which runs nine primary schools, one high school and one higher secondary school. Besides, there are a private high school and an Arts and Commerce college. The high school receives an annual grant of Rs. 500 from the municipal council. The town has also a library receiving an annual grant of Rs. 250 from the municipality.

Within the municipal limits there are three cremation places situated to the east, north and north-west of the town. In the northern corner of the town a burial place or *kabarastan* is maintained and used by the Muslim community. The town has no regular fire-fighting machinery but hydrants have been installed on the water mains to meet emergencies.

Arvi's good means of transport and communications has made it a commercial centre of considerable importance. It is a flourishing town-ship for cotton trade and handloom cloth inhabited by rich cotton merchants and contains five ginning and pressing factories. Woollen blankets and carpets of cloth woven on handlooms command a good market in the district. Besides handloom co-operatives, there is a leather workers' co-operative also. Arvi and its surrounding villages are famous for the *Gaolao* breed of cattle and at the Thursday weekly market number of cattle of this breed are brought for sale. Purchasers even from outside the district mainly attend this market for the purchase of cattle. People from the surrounding villages buy their weekly quota of provisions as also brass and copper wares at this market. As Arvi tahsil as a whole produces more milk than could be locally consumed a Milk and Ghee Producers Union has recently been set up to collect the milk from the outlying areas and send it to Nagpur Milk Scheme. For this purpose a chilling plant has been provided at Pimpalkhuta which is also known throughout the Vidarbha region for its excellent quality of butter. At Hetikundi, another village in Arvi tahsil, a large cattle breeding farm is doing excellent work towards the improvement of the *Gaolao* breed. A good many orange orchards are cultivated in the vicinity of the town. A daily vegetable market has been provided by the municipality at a cost of Rs. 60,000. It was built in 1911. Aloda, a few kilometres east of the town, is known for its brick industry.

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Arvi.

Objects.

There are very few places of worship or places of any architectural merit and elegance. Arvi has two temples dedicated to Mahadeva, one to Rama, a Jain *Mandir* and a *Math* of Mayabai, a local saint of some repute. The older of the two Mahadeva temples has a spacious *sabha-mandap* built in 1923 by one Kadam at his own cost. At this temple *Mahashivratri* festival is celebrated, but *Dasara*, on which day a huge effigy of Ravana, the legendary king of Lanka and the abductor of Sita, is burnt, attracts the largest crowd. The Rama temple was built in the beginning of the twentieth century, where mainly cultural programmes like staging of dramas and such other activities are held. Situated in the Ganapati ward of the town, the Jain temple belongs to the Digambara sect. Though small, it is well maintained and contains some fine glass-work. Mayabai *math* is built in the style of a *vada* and houses a shrine dedicated to Krishna. There is also a small shrine of Lakshmi Narayan. In front of the Krishna shrine are the *Samadhis* of Mayabai, her husband, and her son who is believed to have died while yet a child. On *Margashirsha Vadya* 13, celebrations are held in honour of Mayabai which were once blessed by the late Tukdoji Maharaj by his presence. Of the two parks maintained by the municipality the Robertson Park is well laid out as also maintained. It is by the side of the municipal office and was presented to the public by the sons of Ganpat Shankaraji Malguzar (Kadam) in memory of their father in 1917.

Arvi has a police station, a rest house, mamlatdar's and panchayat samiti offices and a court of the judicial magistrate conducting both civil and criminal cases.

Ashti.

Ashti, though small, is a rapidly developing township of 4,888 inhabitants in Arvi tahsil, lying just below the Satpuda hills in the north of the district about 50 miles from Wardha and 15 miles north of Arvi. It is connected with Arvi railway station on the metre gauge and Pulgaon junction on the broad gauge by a good all weather motorable road which crosses the Amravati-Nagpur road at Talegaon and further passing through Arvi and Rohna goes to Pulgaon. Tradition ascribes Ashti to the legendary period of the Gavli rule, but it subsequently became desolate. During Emperor Akbar's reign, Ashti along with Anji, Wadhona, and Karanja of Wardha district was included in the Gavilgad *paragana* where Akbar's authority was only *de jure*, the *de facto* authority being held by the Gond rulers. When Jahangir succeeded his father he gave Ashti, Amner, Pavnar, and Talegaon (Berar) *paraganas* in *jagir* to Muhammad Khan Niazi, an Afghan nobleman of high rank. The credit of restoring Ashti and bringing large tracts of the surrounding land under cultivation goes to this nobleman. He died at Ashti in A.D. 1627, a handsome mausoleum in the Moghal style being erected over the spot where he was laid to rest. Ahmad Khan Niazi, a relative of his, succeeded him and after ruling for 24 years over these territories, died in 1651, a similar but smaller and less handsome mausoleum being erected over his tomb. The two mausoleums stand side by side and are worth a visit. Repairs were carried out to these tombs only once since their construction. Crowning the top of a small hillock in the vicinity of the town, is a tomb of a Muhammedan saint by name Pir Bajit which is worshipped every Thursday both by the Hindus and the Muhammedans. An annual *urus* attended by about 5,000 persons is held in honour of the saint. A dome was recently added to the tomb. There is also a temple dedicated to Kapaleshvar.

Ashti really consists of two villages, Ashti and Ahmadpur, their contiguity being broken by a small stream called the Lendi *nala*. The population is mainly agricultural, the town being a considerable market centre for

chillis, cotton, bananas and oranges. Over 40 betel-leaf gardens exist in the vicinity of the town. There is a large market place and the weekly market is held on Sundays. Recently a large tank known as Ashti *talav* was harnessed for irrigation, thus extending considerably the area under irrigation. The town is also a centre for handloom cloth and has a cotton ginning and pressing factory organised on co-operative basis, as also an oil mill. Ashti has two high schools, a post office, a police station, a *janapada* dispensary and a veterinary aid centre. There is also a rest house and a bus stand.

Ashti shot into prominence during the 1942 Quit India Movement when fired upon by the police the freedom fighters set fire to the police station and in the action that followed one sub-inspector and four police constables lost their lives. Seven freedom fighters laid down their lives while fighting. This incident is wellknown and has gone down in the history of the Indian Independence Movement as Ashti-Chimur episode. A memorial in the form of a pillar has been erected to commemorate the *hutatmas* or martyrs where a function is held on the *Nagpanchami* day.

Bhidi is a village in the Wardha tahsil lying about 18 miles south-west of Wardha. In 1961 its population was 2,019. Bhidi has an antique temple of carved stones believed to have been erected by a *sadhu* or mendicant saint named Gopal Krishna. There is a wide belief amongst its population that the saint who had climbed a *bel* tree to escape being seen by the Raja of Satara miraculously vanished from its branches. The saint was neither heard of nor seen again, but instead an idol of Mahadeva was found near about the tree and a temple was subsequently erected. It is very difficult to say as to when the temple was erected. There could also be very little credence to the belief of the villagers that the *sadhu's* tomb lies underneath the temple, since it is told that the *sadhu* vanished into the *bel* tree. Though the temple is really of Mahadeva, it is called Gopal Krishna temple after the saint. Holding it to be a Krishna temple even the annual fair is celebrated on *Janmashitami* day, which is the birth-day of Krishna. Some two to three thousand persons attend the fair which lasts for about three days, a number of temporary shops being opened for the sale of different commodities. The temple contains a swing which is supposed to rock in the night by itself, to which people attach supernatural significance. The village has a primary school, a post office and a medical practitioner. Weekly bazar is held on Sundays.

Bhishnur is a small village of 984 inhabitants in Arvi tahsil situated about eleven miles north-west of Arvi on the banks of the Wardha river. It is at this point that the Amravati-Nagpur road enters the Wardha district. It was granted revenue-free by Raghuji I to Santoji Naik Maratha, the Chief of his Intelligence department. On every Friday a weekly market is held. The village has a middle school, a medical dispensary, a post office and a cattle pound of the *grampanchayat*. The Wardha river and village wells are the sources of water supply.

Deoorvada, with 1,014 inhabitants in 1961, is a small village on the Wardha river in Arvi tahsil, lying six miles north-west of Arvi. Deoorvada or Devalvada as it was previously known literally means the village of temples. The village of Kaundinyapur in Amravati district stands opposite to Deoorvada on the other bank of the Wardha, and is the site of a large annual fair which spreads to Deoorvada. The fair begins on the last day of *Kartik* (November) and continues for ten days, the total attendance being in the vicinity of one and a half lakhs of persons. At this fair, besides other usual articles, agricultural implements and cattle are also sold, and many of the agriculturists attending the fair do so for

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the purchase of these commodities. The principal ceremony of the fair is the breaking of vessels full of curds which are allowed to fall from an elevated place and caught up by the people. This is done in commemoration of Krishna's affection for the *Gopis* or the milkmaids. The tenth chapter of the *Bhagavata* describes Kaundanyapur, also known as Kaundinyapur, as extending from the bank of the river Vidarbha to Amravati, the latter, according to a legend, having been the capital of Bhimaka, whose daughter was married to Krishna. Deoorvada has an Ayurvedic dispensary, a post office and a primary school. A weekly market is held on Mondays. River and wells are the sources of potable water.

DEVLI. Devli is a municipal town in Wardha tahsil 11 miles distant from Wardha with which it is connected by a tarred road. The population in 1961 was 7,845. It was constituted a municipality in 1867 and in 1961 its jurisdiction extended over an area of five square miles.¹ Ten elected councillors form the municipal council which is presided over by a president. The president is elected by the councillors from among themselves and is responsible for the smooth functioning of the municipal administration.

In 1965-66 the income of the municipality accrued from various sources excluding an amount of Rs. 27,121·38 as being income due to extra-ordinary and debt heads, stood at Rs. 2,18,059·49. It comprised municipal rates and taxes contributing Rs. 85,247·76; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 3,043·32; grants and contributions Rs. 1,17,995 and miscellaneous sources Rs. 11,774·41. Expenditure during the same year, excluding Rs. 29,928·23 being expenditure due to extra-ordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 2,28,613·56. Expenditure heads were general administration and collection charges Rs. 31,296·88; public instructions Rs. 1,14,141·41; public works Rs. 22,013·20 and miscellaneous Rs. 20,688·97.

A medical dispensary conducted by the municipality meets the medical needs of the poor and the needy. Besides, vaccination and inoculation schemes are taken up from time to time. The town has also a veterinary dispensary. The drainage system is practically non-existent, there being only a few *kutchha* gutters. Wells are the only source of water supply. A water supply scheme is, however, awaiting implementation. Primary education is compulsory and is conducted by the municipality. The town has also a municipal high school and a library. Two more high schools are privately conducted.

The word 'Devli' means 'the Abode of God'. It contains nearly 25 temples and a mosque, none of which are of any significance. An annual fair attended by over 15,000 persons is held in December in honour of Marananath Maharaj, a local saint. It lasts for ten days. A copper plate grant of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was found here. The town was important for its cotton trade at the time when weaving of cloth on handlooms was an important industry. But now, it has been relegated to the background as a cotton mart, by the newer railway towns and its position does not lend itself to any concentration of trade. There are two cotton ginning factories located at Devli. Though the weaving industry still survives, it is on a negligible scale. It is now best known as one of the largest cattle markets in the district and the annual value of sales comes to about Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs. A large weekly market is held here on Fridays at which cattle-sales figure prominently. Devli has post and telegraph and telephone facilities, a police station, and a

¹ From the Municipal Record. However the 1961 Wardha District Census Handbook gives it as one square mile.

block development office. The town has also the offices of the Maharashtra Electricity Board, a supervisory union, a branch of the district central co-operative bank and a sale and purchase society.

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DHAGA.

Dhaga is a small village of 203 inhabitants in Arvi tahsil settled along the banks of a small stream which is one of the tributaries of the Dham river. It is surrounded by dense forests, which makes Dhaga one of the most quiet and beautiful spots in the district. Not far from the village, in the forest, is a cave in a hill standing by the stream containing an image of Mahadeva which is believed to be *svayambhu* or risen out of the ground by itself. In honour of the god a large fair is held here on the festival of *Shivaratri* in March and lasts for two days. In olden days the fair used to continue for four full days. The attendance has also declined from ten to fifteen thousand to only six to eight thousand, the majority of those attending being the Adivasis of the district. Several hundred shops are temporarily established for the sale of cloth, brass and copper wares and other provisions. Dhaga has a primary school and wells are the source of potable water.

Garpit, with in 1961 a population of 312, is a forest village in Arvi tahsil lying about 40 miles from Wardha. This area is known for its dense jungles and game-hunting. Built on an elevation, the forest bungalow unfolds a bewitching view of the surrounding region densely clad with green forests. If developed on planned basis, Garpit would be one of the finest picnic spots for the people of Wardha district. A forest school is conducted here by the Forest department. There is also a primary school. GARFIT.

Ghorad is a village in Wardha tahsil on the Bor river, lying 11 miles north of Wardha and about a mile from Seloo, a cattle fair centre in the district. Not far away, at the village Bori, the river has been dammed and its waters harnessed for irrigation. In 1961 it had a population of 31,122. Ghorad is supposed to have been an important place during the times of the Nagpur Bhosles. It contains a fine temple on the bank of the river. In honour of one Kekaji Maharaj, a Mali devotee, to whom some miracles are attributed, two fairs are held. The one held on *Ramn-avmi* in *Chaitra* is the important of the two and is attended by over 7,000 persons. Quite a few temporary shops are opened for the sale of articles of daily use including copper and brass wares. Carts are also brought for sale. Ghorad has a middle school and a post office. People depend upon the Bor river and wells for water supply. GHORAD.

Girad, with a population of 2,144 inhabitants in 1961 is a large village in Hinganghat tahsil on the Nagpur border, 37 miles distant from Wardha and about 20 miles from Hinganghat. Many interesting tales are told about Girad and the folk-lore demon Gidhoba after whom the village is supposed to be named. It is believed to be the scene of an interesting episode between Gidhoba and a Muhammedan saint by name Shaikh Farid, whose tomb is atop a hill in the vicinity of the village. The story goes that Khvaja Farid was born in Hindustan and after wandering for over three decades from place to place came and settled at Girad on the Girad hill about the year A. D. 1244. It so happened that the hill was also the abode of the demon Gidhoba, who used to make his daily meal of a human being. When Farid having arrived began to perform his devotions, the demon approached him and expressed a desire to eat him. The saint threw him a crumb of bread and asked him to satisfy himself. Gidhoba scoffed at it and said that it would do him no good. On being pressed by the saint, he began to eat it until he could not eat more and yet some bread was left over. The meal being over, the demon wished to drink at which Farid struck his stick, some say his thumb, in the nearby GIRAD.

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rock and a spring gushed out and Gidhoba drank to his heart's content. A large tank is being pointed out on the hill as a reminder of the miraculous powers of the saint. It contains some tortoises which are considered sacred by the local populace. But Gidhoba was in no way abashed and challenged the saint for a wrestling bout. Shaikh Farid refused at first, but being pressed he picked up the challenge, and in the event Gidhoba was thrown down beneath the earth and buried in the hill, and a pillar-shaped stone, sticking out of the hill, is pointed out to be one of the demon's legs. The hill is known as Pahad Farid and offerings are made here both to the saint and the demon as it was agreed between them that whenever Shaikh Farid got an offering Gidhoba should get a smaller one. The shrine of the saint is on the top of the hill and is a place of great resort to both the Hindus and the Muslims, an annual *urus* being held here at the Muhammedan festival of *Muharram* and another small one during the Hindu feast of *Ramnavmi*. Mahars especially pay reverence to the shrine, all the Mahars in the tahsil proceeding there annually. The story of the saint and the demon is interesting, as showing how an immigrant religion appropriates to itself the shrines or festivals of another one already existing, which is indeed a sufficiently common phenomenon with Christianity and other religions. There is little reason to doubt that the hill was originally worshipped by the Mahars and other primitive tribes as the abode of a demon, and that the Muhammedan priests presented the locality with the story of the saint, thus converting it into a legitimate place of pilgrimage for the Muhammedans; the reason probably being that they found that their stock insisted on paying reverence to the local deity, and hence thought it best to give them a good and orthodox excuse for doing so. And Hinduism with its usual Catholic feeling and assimilative powers also admitted the Khvaja into its host of saints.

On and around the hill may be found a number of zeolitic concretions shaped like nutmegs and some other fruits like coconuts and betelnuts. To this effect another tale is told which credits the saint with miraculous powers. It is said that two *banjaras* or roving merchants were passing by one day with carts loaded with fruits and spices. The Shaikh who was at his devotions asked them what the carts contained, upon which mockingly they said 'only stones.' Farid calmly replied 'As you have spoken so shall it be,' and a little further on, the bullocks sank down under the weight of the loads and when the bundles were opened the *banjaras* to their mortification found only stones. The merchants went back weeping and begged of the saint to pardon them. He advised them to throw the stones on the hill side and fill up the bags with leaves. They acted accordingly and hardly had they proceeded on their way when the bullocks sank again. But this time to their joy they found the bundles full of gold and silver. Struck by the miraculous powers of the saint, the *banjaras* distributed the treasure among the village people and became his disciples. Some graves seen on the hill-top are believed to be the graves of the merchants. The mineral concretions found on the hill and around are believed to be the petrified cocoa and areca nuts. And the people in vain belief collect these stones, powder them and apply the powder to those parts of the body where they feel pain in the hope that it will cure them. A large well with a stone parapet is seen at the bottom of the hill, and it is said that the saint used to hang himself with head downwards to do penance in this well. People believe the water of this well to have healing and protective powers and whenever pests and diseases attack the crops they sprinkle them with this water. Whereas the *Muharram* fair lasts for 10 days, the *Ramnavmi* lasts only for a day, but on both the occasions Hindus and Muhammedans gather in large numbers at the tomb. Cotton cloth and woollen blankets are woven on handlooms, there being some

handloom co-operatives. Girad has a high school, a *janapada* dispensary, a veterinary sub-centre, a post office and a police station. It suffers from inadequacy of potable water. On the hill are seen remnants of the outlines of buildings which the Nagpur Bhosles had undertaken to build.

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GIRAD.

HINGANGHAT.

Hinganghat, situated on the left bank of the Wunna river, is a municipal town of 36,890 inhabitants. It was made a tahsil headquarters in 1860. The old town to the north of the Nagpur-Hyderabad national highway is always in danger of being flooded during heavy rains. In fact the low lying areas of the town were devastated by floods successively in 1960 and 1961. However, prompt measures undertaken to rehabilitate the flood-stricken saved the situation. Hinganghat has the advantage of being a railway station on the Wardha-Ballarshah cord of the Central Railway and later growth of the town has taken place closer to the railway station and farther away from the river. Shifting of the habitations farther away from the river was begun in 1866 when two sets of three broad streets running at right-angles to each other and planted with rows of trees like boulevards were laid out. Besides the railway, which crosses the river just west of the town, Hinganghat is linked with Nagpur and other commercial centres of the region by good roads, has post and telegraph, and telephone facilities. Thus the town is placed favourably for transport and communications which have made it one of the leading commercial centres of the Vidarbha region. Along with the increasing commercial activity, the town is also steadily growing and has some fine modern buildings.

The name Hinganghat means 'the ghat or crossing of the Hingan trees' (*Balanites aegyptiaca*). As to when the town was established, no authentic information is available. It is, however, probable that it made its beginnings some time in the 5th Century A. D. when Pravarsena II of the Vakatakas was ruling over that tract of the country. Of the many grants or *dana-patras* issued by Prabhavatigupta one was traced here some three score years ago which mentions the name of Hinganghat as being Dangunagrama. The plate is with the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

Hinganghat was created a municipality in 1867 and today its jurisdiction Municipality. extends over an area of 2.5 square miles. Twenty-five elected members constitute the municipal council presided over by a president who is elected by the elected councillors from among themselves.

Finance: During the last few years the income of the municipality has considerably increased enabling it to undertake programmes of public welfare. In 1965-66 the municipal income, excluding a sum of Rs. 71,512 as being income under extraordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs. 9,07,190. Income heads comprised municipal rates and taxes Rs. 4,00,130; realizations under special Acts Rs. 1,147; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 88,908; grants and contributions Rs. 4,01,577 and miscellaneous Rs. 15,428. During the same year expenditure excluding Rs. 59,910 as expenditure due to extraordinary and debt heads totalled Rs. 8,73,625. Expenditure items included general administration and collection charges Rs. 107,558; public safety Rs. 33,683; public health and convenience Rs. 3,36,163; public instructions Rs. 3,80,505; grants and contributions Rs. 1,175 and miscellaneous Rs. 11,541.

Medical Aid, Drainage and Water Supply: To meet the medical needs of the towns-people the municipality conducts a civil hospital. Besides, there are two privately managed Ayurvedic dispensaries, one of which receives an annual grant of Rs. 100 from the municipality. There is also a dispensary maintained by the Employees State Insurance for mill wor-

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Municipality.

kers. The town has also a full-fledged veterinary dispensary. Hinganghat, enjoying a salubrious climate is not subject to frequent epidemic attacks, but in case of emergencies vaccinations and inoculations are performed. While the newer quarters have *pucca* stone-lined gutters, the older quarters continue to have *kutcha* drains. The town is supplied with water from the Wunna river, a pumping station having been installed on the Wunna about a mile from the town. Water is first pumped in a main service reservoir and then distributed through a network of pipes. The original water-works was constructed in 1883 at a cost of Rs. 1.36 lakhs and was subsequently expanded. It has, however, now outlived its capacity and water scarcity has made its further expansion necessary. The expansion now envisaged is estimated to cost Rs. 14,72,500. Work has already begun in this direction. Towards the expansion cost the government grant would be 23½ per cent of the total cost.

Education : Primary education is conducted by the municipality. In 1965-66 nearly 4000 pupils were receiving primary education. There were 110 primary teachers in the schools under municipal administration. Of the three high schools the town has, one is conducted by the municipality and two by the Progressive Education Society, of which one is exclusively for girls. Hinganghat has a general library receiving an annual grant of Rs. 100 from the municipality. For higher education there is the Bidkar College of Arts and Commerce.

One cremation ground is maintained by the municipality for Hindus. There are two burial grounds maintained and used by the Muhammedans and Khojas respectively.

Trade. Hinganghat is a leading producer of cotton and hence has developed into a flourishing cotton trade centre. Here there are two textile mills, a few ginning and pressing factories and an oil mill. Once the Hinganghat brand of cotton known as *bani* was well known and though it is still grown, the acreage under it has considerably declined. Now improved high-yielding varieties and American Cotton are mostly grown. In olden days it was largely exported to Liverpool in Britain, but today much of it is used locally. Central Provinces Gazetteers published in 1870 has the following to say about Hinganghat: 'The name of an obscure town in the Wardha valley, unknown until within the last century, has become a household word in the markets of Liverpool.'¹ Of the two textile mills, the Hinganghat Mill Company was established in 1881 and the second started working in 1900. Hinganghat has also a significant handloom industry, there being some handloom co-operatives. It should, however, be noted that even to-day Hinganghat has a large trade in the export of raw cotton and other general merchandise. The turmeric formerly grown in the neighbourhood has a very good local reputation, but very little is grown now. On Mondays a large weekly market is held at which timber, brass and copper wares, fodder and agricultural implements besides provisions are sold. But by far the greatest attraction of the market is the fine breed of *Gaolao* and other cattle, for which the district is so justly well-known, which are sold in considerable numbers. Villagers from the surrounding habitations attend this market to purchase their weekly quota of provisions.

Objects. The only old building worthy of notice is the Khandoba Malhari Martand temple built by Lalba Dadba Bidkar, a *Sardar* of the Bhosles, to perpetuate the memory of his mother. Its construction was undertaken in 1792 and completed in 1805, the stone employed being brought from Waroda, Bhandak, Bhatala and other places. Noted architects

¹ Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A. 1906, p. 246.

from Rajasthan worked indefatigably on this monument to make it one of the finest sculptural achievements in the Vidarbha region. The whole temple bears richly carved images and patterns, and the illustrations of the burning Lanka, the seat of Ravana, Vanara Sena of Rama, Rama-Ravana war are especially of high sculptural merit. Again the carvings delineating the carrying away of Rukmini, Draupadi-Svayamvara, Amrita Manthana or churning of the sea for Amrit or nectar, a scene of Yamapuri or hell, and images of deities like Ganesha and Mahakali also deserve mention. In addition to an imposing yet artistic idol of Malhari in the sanctuary, the temple contains an idol of Ganesha and a fine *nandi* image installed in the centre of the *mandap*. The town has three mosques, none of which is significant and two *dargahs* at one of which a small annual *urus* is held. In the month of December a fair attended by over 10,000 persons is held in honour of Gadge Maharaj.

Of the modern buildings, the Jain temple built by one Bansilalji Kochar is one of the most beautiful places of religious worship met with in the Vidarbha region. The glass work in the temple is especially noteworthy. A large number of Jains from other parts of the country come down to Hinganghat to pay their respects.

Ornamenting the town and contributing to its beauty are the Vrundavan and Shiva gardens and Ganga and Shivaji parks. Laid out by Seth Mathuradasji Mohata, a wealthy inhabitant of the town, the Vrundavan garden is the finest garden of the town and stands favourable comparison with the best gardens in Nagpur City. It is about a mile from the town along Nagpur road and, besides other amenities, has a fine tank. Shiva Baga is to the south of the town and contains a shrine of Vishvanatha built in the centre of a lake. It was laid out by Seth Thakurdasji Potdar, another wealthy resident of Hinganghat. Of lesser importance are the Ganga Park and the Shivaji Park, the latter containing a statue of *Chhatrapati* Shivaji immediately inside the entrance. Hinganghat has also a well-built town-hall.

Being the headquarters of a tahsil, Hinganghat has mamlatdar's and panchayat samiti offices, civil and judicial courts, a police station and a rest house.

Hingni is a large village flourishing on the Bor river in Wardha tahsil, HINGNI, situated about 16 miles north-east of Wardha and having a population of 3,944 as per the 1961 Census. The village was founded about 1800 A. D. by Raghunath Pant Subahdar, a Maratha Brahman whose family held the *subah* or government of Chanda for a time under the Bhosle administration. He is credited with planting of 300 mango and tamarind trees in the village. He also built a masonry fort, two temples and a number of wells. The then *malguzar* held the fort with 200 of his followers against the Pendhari depredations. Hingni is known for its large earthen jars made by the village potters. On Friday a weekly bazar is held. There are a middle school, a sub-centre of the veterinary dispensary and an Ayurvedic dispensary. There is also a post office.

Jalgaon, with 2,140 inhabitants in 1961, is a village in Arvi tahsil lying JALGAON, six miles to its north-west and standing on a small stream called the Bakli. The name Jalgaon means 'the village of water' and is due to the number of wells which the village contains. A small dyeing industry used to be carried on here but it is almost extinct now. Jalgaon has several betel gardens and some fine mango groves besides other fruit trees. On Tuesdays is held the weekly market. The village has a middle school, a post and a medical practitioner. There is also a *grampanchayat*.

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Objects.

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JAURWADA.

Jaurvada, virtually surrounded by forest-clothed hills on all its sides, is a small but beautiful village in Arvi tahsil, about 36 miles distant from Arvi. The village has a Sarvodaya centre established in 1958. With Jaurvada as the centre it carries on its activities in the fields of social welfare, mass education, health and sanitation in 44 surrounding villages. It also imparts training in live stock raising, agriculture and such other occupations. By imparting training in the various arts and crafts like carpentry, tailoring etc., it seeks to make young men and women self-reliant and independent. The high school at Jaurvada is a model not only to be adopted by villages of similar size and type but also by the developing townships. Jaurvada has an Ayurvedic dispensary.

KAOTHA. Kavtha, a village of 1,711 inhabitants in Wardha tahsil, is a railway station on the Badnera-Nagpur route of the Central Railway, 14 miles west of Wardha and three miles from Pulgaon. The name is derived from the wood-apple tree (*Ferania elephantum*). Kavtha is important in that when the district was formed it was made its headquarters and continued to be so for some years until it was shifted to the present place. The village has a middle school and a post office. Wells are the source of drinking water.

KAPSHI. Kapshi is a village of 754 inhabitants in Hinganghat tahsil lying about 21 miles south of Wardha and 20 miles west of Hinganghat. The name is said to be derived from *kapas* or cotton. It is situated on the Wardha river and has a fine temple of Lakshmi Narayan built by one Nanaji Maharaj, a devout worshipper. His tomb stands just in front of the temple. Because of Nanaji Maharaj's tomb and the temple, Kapshi is considered to be a holy place or *tirth kshetra* where a fair is held in the month of *Magha* (February) in honour of Nanaji Maharaj. The fair begins on *Rathasaptami* day and lasts till *Purnima*, a total period of 8 days. Kapshi being on the borders of Wardha and Yeotmal districts, the fair is attended by a large number of persons coming from both the districts. Many temporary shops are opened for the sale of cloth, copper and brass ware, iron implements, carts and provisions. A weekly bazar is held on Saturdays. The village has a primary school. This village is also liable to be flooded during the rains and hence a new *gaathan* has been provided on a higher level where it can be shifted.

KARANJA. Karanja is a large village on the Dham river in Arvi tahsil about 24 miles distant from Arvi, the Nagpur-Amravati road touching it in its run. The village name is derived from the *Karanj* tree (*Pangamia albagra*) with which the place was once full; but to-day hardly any tree of this species is seen in the village. Karanja was founded about 1600 A.D. by *Navab* Muhammad Khan Niazi of Ashti. Its site is on a rising ground, surrounded by hills but the depressions adjoining it have some fine gardens. It is the headquarters of a development block and is known for *Gaolao* cattle considered to be one of the best cattle breeds in the country. Rich pasture and grazing lands in the vicinity have made Karanja an ideal cattle-raising place and hence a full-fledged veterinary dispensary has been established here. At the weekly market held here on Sundays, besides usual articles, cattle and agricultural implements are sold. Orange orchard culture in coarse reddish sandy soil is undertaken on a large scale and irrigation provided by small *bandharas* across the Jam, the Kar and other rivulets. The produce is transported to Morshi, Achalpur, Amravati and Nagpur. There are a few *Koshtis* who weave cotton cloth and carpets. A primary health centre and a leprosy eradication centre are the only institutions catering to the medical needs of its 4,128 inhabitants. Apart from primary schools, Karanja has two high schools, a post and a police station, a forest office and a branch

of the district central co-operative bank. However, an acute scarcity of potable water is felt, to remove which the *grampanchayat* is proposing to have a water supply scheme.

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KELZAR.

Kelzar is a small village of 1,551 inhabitants on the Arvi-Nagpur road in Wardha tahsil, 17 miles north-east of Wardha. The name 'Kelzar' means 'the village of plantain trees'. It contains an antique ruined fort. Inside the fort is a temple of Ganapati in whose honour a fair used to be held in olden days in the month of *Magh* (February). However, the fair appears to have been discontinued. Kelzar is believed to occupy the site of the old city of Chakranagar described in the *Mahabharata*, the great Hindu epic. On a mound near the city there lived a demon who had to be provided with a child each day for his meal, until the Pandava brothers appeared on the scene. One day on seeing a family weeping they inquired the cause and were told that it was their turn to give a child to be devoured by the demon. The Pandavas pacified them and told them not to worry; Bhima then forthwith went against the demon and slew him thus making the villagers happy. The mound still remains and the demon is supposed to lie buried inside. Formerly a buffalo was sacrificed to him on every *Dasara* day but the practice has since been discontinued. A weekly bazar is held here on Saturdays. The village has a middle school, a primary health sub-centre, a post office and a rest house. Kelzar was formerly the headquarters of a *paragana*.

Madni, lying about ten miles east of Wardha is a small village in Wardha tahsil with 1,089 inhabitants situated on the banks of the Dham river. On Wednesdays a weekly market is held at which, besides ordinary provisions, agricultural implements are also sold. Formerly the market was held on Saturdays and large quantities of cotton used to be brought for sale. Now the agriculturists take their produce mostly to regulated markets which assure them better returns. Madni has a primary health subcentre, a post office and educational facilities upto the middle school stage.

Mandgaon, with a population of 2,437 in 1961 is a large village in Hinganghat tahsil, situated about 19 miles south-west of the district headquarters at the point of the confluence of the Wunna with the Dham and the Asoda rivers. It is named after one Mando Rissi who is supposed to have performed penance on the banks of the Wunna. It also contains a tomb of a Muhammedan saint where offerings are made if cattle epidemics break out, in the belief that the saint would prevent its spread. Mandgaon has also a temple dedicated to Murlidhar. A small fair is held in honour of Koliba Baba, supposed to be an incarnation of Krishna, in the month of *Chaitra* on the Ramnavmi festival. He was a Koshti by caste and was born at Dhapevada in Nagpur but his principal shrine is at Mandgaon. There is also a *samadhi* of one Brahanpure Maharaj which is worshipped by the people on the *Ashadhi* and *Ramnavmi* days. Mandgaon is a centre of handloom industry of which there is a cooperative. It is also known for its large earthen water-vessels. There is a tank that was improved in the famine of 1900 which gripped the whole of the region. A weekly market is held on Tuesdays. The village has a high school, an Ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary sub-centre and a post office.

Nachangaon, once the headquarters of a *paragana* with an area of 310 square miles and 150 villages,¹ is a large village in Wardha tahsil, 21 miles south-west of Wardha and two miles south of Pulgaon railway

1. *Central Provinces District Gazetteers, Wardha District, Vol. A, 1906, p. 251.*

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NACHANGAON.

station with which it is connected by a good road. In 1961 it had a population of 6,513. The village has a ruinous old fort which was successfully defended against the Pendhari attacks. In the month of *Ashvin* (October) a small local fair is held. On Thursdays a weekly market is held at which oil-seeds, yarn, agricultural implements and provisions are brought for sale. Nachangaon has educational facilities upto the higher secondary school stage, a post office and a dispensary. There is a taluka seed multiplication farm.

NARAYANPUR.

Narayanpur is a small village in Hinganghat tahsil with 618 inhabitants as per the 1961 Census, lying ten miles away from Hinganghat and about 30 miles from Wardha. It is named after the god Narayan. The village has an old temple with a broken image of Krishna and not Vithoba as stated in the Old Gazetteer. A small fair is held on *Kartik Purnima*. Narayanpur has a primary school, a middle school and a sub-centre of the primary health centre. A weekly market is held on Wednesdays. Potable water sources are a tank and wells.

PARDI.

Pardi is a small village in Hinganghat tahsil settled on the Wunna river about 17 miles east of Wardha, the district headquarters. It has an old temple dedicated to Muralidhar or Krishna, *Murli* being the reed flute on which Krishna is believed to have played. On *Janmashtami* day an annual fair lasting for five days in the months of Shraavan (August) is held and is attended by over 2000 persons. It is held in honour of a devotee called Nagaji Maharaj who it is said, was a barber by profession and of whom some miracles are related. It is credulously believed that once he created *ghee* miraculously for feeding the Brahmans. During the fair the idol of Krishna is said to perspire and the people tell this story with great zest and belief. Temporary shops are set up for the sale of provisions. On Fridays a weekly market is held. Pardi has a primary school, a post office, a co-operative society and a *sarai*.

PAVNAR.

Pavnar is an historically important village of 3,765 inhabitants in the Wardha tahsil on the Dham river, lying about five miles north-east of Wardha. It is a railway station on the Wardha-Nagpur route. Pavnar is one of the oldest settlements in the Wardha district and is supposed to be named after a legendary Rajput King by name Pawan (literally meaning wind) so called because his movements were as swift and his actions as sweeping as the wind. Many miracles are told of this king and legends have grown around him. His kingdom included Pavni, Pavnar and Pohna which places he visited daily, leaving Pavnar in the morning and bathing in the Wainganga at Pavni over 100 miles distant, and then embarking on a return journey of 130 miles to Pohna in the Hinganghat tahsil to take his food, after which he returned another 30 miles to Pavnar for the night. He had *paris* or the philosopher's stone and could turn all metals into gold by its mere touch. It is further related that he exacted no revenue from his people, but annually each cultivator brought him a ploughshare which he turned into gold. He took iron from the people and turned it into gold. He could kill and annihilate his enemy by magic as it were, merely by taking a bundle of jowar stalks and chopping of their heads, which caused the heads of his enemies to fly in unison. His wife was so virtuous that she could cross the river just by standing on a lotus leaf. It is related that it was ordained that the Raja would perish only at the hands of a headless man. A Muhammedan saint on hearing of the Raja's miraculous powers took the precaution of leaving his head in a village before daring to approach Pavnars. On seeing the headless trunk approaching his castle and perceiving the artifice the Raja and his queen threw themselves in the Dham and were drowned. Here there is a deep pool in the Dham. His 200 and odd troop.

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are also reported to have followed their king. Of the Dham pool the usual tale is related that the people could, by prayer and performance of *pūja*, obtain vessels for use on festive occasions. These were found on the bank and the condition attached was that they should be returned back to the pool after done with. But finally someone stole one of the vessels and since then the miracle ceased. On the hill, on which stood an old fort, is a tomb which is pointed out to be that of the Muhammedan saint to whom the Raja succumbed. There is no basis for this legendary story.

Coming to historical times we find that Pavnar was the capital city of Pravarasena II of the Vakatakas. Rudrasena II of the Vakatakas, who ruled from Nandivardhan near Ramtek in Nagpur district, died soon after his accession, leaving behind his queen Prabhavatigupta and two sons Divakarsena and Damodarasena *alias* Pravarasena. Prabhavatigupta was an able and capable woman who ruled as the regent. Divakarsena appears to have died at an young age. Damodarasena or Pravarasena succeeded him and later founded the city of Pravara-pura where he shifted his capital. Some of his later grants were made at his new capital. He built there a magnificent temple of Ramchandra evidently at the instance of his mother who was a devout worshipper of Vishnu. Some of the sculptures used to ornament this temple have recently been discovered here on the banks of the Dham and have thus led the historians to the identification of Pravara-pura with Pavnar. The discovered panels illustrate various scenes from the *Ramayana*. The idols and the sculptures excavated are indicative of the high level of architectural and sculptural skill of the ancient Indians. Among the idols found, those of Vishnu, and the panel illustrating Rama-Bharata meeting with Sita, and Lakshmana nearby, are especially noteworthy. To house the idol of Rama a temple with a spacious *sabhamandap* is erected. The *sabhamandap* was built in 1962 at a cost of Rs. 25,000. Panels illustrating Sugriva-Vali fight, *Ramajanya* and other incidents decorate the compound of the temple.

Sir R. Jenkins in his report on the Nagpur territories (1827) states that Pavnar was formerly the chief seat of Muhammedan Government east of the Wardha, and an officer styled the Faujdar of Pavnar resided here and was charged with the collection of the tribute then paid by the Gond Rajas of Devgad and Chanda to the Emperor of Delhi. In 1807 the Pendharis attacked Pavnar and sacked it. Under the Marathas it was the headquarters of a *paragana* and the residence of a *Kamavisdar*. Many remnants of buildings remain to show the evidence of Muslim and Hindu rule. The village contained an old fort which must have been a place of considerable strength. It was built on a height surrounded on three of its sides by a deep reach of the Dham. A reference to this fort is found in the *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul-Fazl. The ruins of the old fort are still traceable and one of its gateways is standing. It was a large and imposing structure of stone and contained an illegible inscription apparently in the Devanagari character.*

A relic of Muhammedan rule is found in an old mosque said to have been built several centuries ago, which is now partly in ruins. The structure affords an example of Hindu influence on Muhammedan architecture, as it is without the dome, which is the distinguishing feature of a mosque.

*It may be added here that Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. V. Mirashi of Nagpur has recently published some articles which are the results of the research he conducted in regard to ancient idols and panels, and inscriptions found at Pavnar. Recently, excavations were conducted here by the Nagpur University, which have carried back the antiquity of the place to 1000 B.C.

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On the opposite bank of the Dham there is a large *linga* which is said to be of considerable antiquity. Nearby a temple to Mahadeva has been constructed by one Kailas Maharaj, a saint of Wardha. In this temple, besides the *linga* in the sanctuary, eleven other *lingas* are housed signifying the twelve *Jyotir lingas* of India. In the bed of the river in rocks near Panchdhara some *linga* caricatures are engraved. People worship these also with great devotion. While some opine that they are of considerable age, others say that they must have been engraved in modern times.

Of the modern places which have been invested with sanctity are the Gandhi Kutī and the Paramdham Ashram of Vinobaji, the Sarvodaya leader, who launched the *Bhoodan* Movement. The Gandhi Kutī contains the sundry things of Gandhiji, the father of the nation. For years Vinoba stayed in this Ashram and went out every day to the surrounding villages and worked ceaselessly to ameliorate the conditions of the indigent and the downtrodden in diverse ways. At the spot in the river where Gandhiji's ashes were immersed a memorial pillar is erected where on 12th February every year a fair is held. On this day nearly 10,000 people gather and many participate in spinning thread. A weekly market is held on Mondays.

POHNA. Pohna, with a population of 1,538 in 1961 is a large village in Hinganghat tahsil on the Wardha river about 31 miles south of Wardha. The Delhi-Hyderabad national highway touches Pohna on its way. The village is named after the legendary king Pawan of Pavnar and cut and dressed stones dug out of the village site indicate it to have been an important place in the days gone by. Further it is pointed out that during the days of the Bhosles of Nagpur a contingent of troops used to be posted here to keep the Muslim and Gond neighbours in check. It contains a beautiful antique temple of Rudreshvar with a large *linga* embedded to a depth of over ten feet in the ground. The temple, even today, is in a good condition and is worth a visit. A large fair is held on *Mahashivratri* every year in honour of the deity. There is a small handloom industry and a weekly market is held on Fridays. Here is located one of the eight taluka seed-farms in the district entrusted with the task of multiplying the improved seed varieties as also to carry out agricultural demonstrations. The village has a high school, a post office, a janapada dispensary and a veterinary sub-centre. Water supply is drawn from the Wardha river and wells.

POTI. Poti is a small village of 529 inhabitants in Hinganghat tahsil, lying 19 miles south of Wardha and situated on the Wardha river. Since it faces danger from the river floods a new site or *gaathan* has been selected for resettling it on a higher level. On the opposite side of the river is a temple of Eknath Maharaj where in the olden days a large fair attended by over 15,000 persons was held in *Phalgun* (March). It used to continue for 15 days and nearly 1000 temporary shops were erected. But now due to the fair held at Kapsi, a village about three miles from Poti, in the same month, the fair here has been discontinued. The village has a primary school and a multi-purpose co-operative society.

PULGAON. Pulgaon, with in 1961 a population of 28,063, is a fast growing municipal town in Wardha tahsil on the Wardha river situated about 19 miles south of Wardha. It is a railway junction on the Wardha-Badnera section, Arvi rail link taking off from here northwards. The main town lies south of the railway and is comparatively a new town sprung out of a collection of hutments of workers employed on the railway bridge over the Wardha river near which the town stands. Hence its name 'the village

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by the bridge.' Its rapid rise in importance is due to the favourable position it occupies in the centre of a large cotton growing tract. Again Pulgaon is on the Bombay-Nagpur trunk route and hence can avail itself of the speedy transport. Added to the post and telegraph, is the telephone exchange which highly facilitates commercial transactions.

Pulgaon was created a municipality in 1901¹ and has an area of 5.3 square miles under its jurisdiction. Nineteen elected councillors constitute the municipal committee. A president is elected by the councillors from among themselves to preside over its meetings. In 1961-62 the total municipal receipts were Rs. 2,87,337 of which receipts from municipal taxes amounted to Rs. 1,12,347.²

The town is built on rocky soil and derives its water supply mainly from the Wardha river, though in recent years quite a few wells have been added to augment the water supply. In dry years when the water runs low a scarcity of water is felt. Pulgaon has educational facilities upto the higher secondary school stage, the primary education being solely conducted by the municipality. A library is conducted by the neo-Buddhist youths. The municipality conducts a civil hospital together with a family planning centre. There are also a veterinary dispensary and a leprosy eradication centre. A club known as Liberty Club established in 1952, besides providing most of the indoor games, has been doing fine work in social and cultural fields also. In 1961 the efforts of its members materialised in the shape of a Mahila Mandal, tailoring classes and a *vyayamshala* or gymnasium. It also brings out a weekly magazine both in Hindi and Marathi captioned '*Shiv Prerana*' for which a press was set up in 1962.

The town has temples dedicated to Madan Mohan, Buddha, Balaji, Maruti and Vitthal. Of these Balaji temple is reported to be 80 years old and is perhaps the first temple to be built in Pulgaon. It is looked after by a trust. The Buddha temple containing a bronze bust of the Buddha has a spacious *sabhamandap* and is built by the neo-Buddhists of Pulgaon. The statue is reported to have been brought from Thailand. Madan Mohan temple was built some 60 years ago by one Sivasji Mohota. Krishnalila in *Shravana* is celebrated.

Pulgaon is one of the leading cotton trade centres in the district, there being a large cotton market. The Pulgaon spinning Mills were opened in 1892. There are also some ginning and pressing factories. Handloom cloth industry is also picking up gradually. Pulgaon has assumed military importance since the establishment of a large ammunition depot here. The town has a rest house.

Rasulbad, with 2,577 inhabitants in 1961, is a large village in Arvi RASULBAD. tahsil situated on the Pulgaon-Arvi narrow gauge railway line. It lies 19 miles south of Arvi, the railway station here being known as Sorta. In olden days Rasulbad with six other villages in Wardha district was held in *jagir* from the Hyderabad Government by a Muhammedan family related to the Navabs of Ellichpur. The village contains a temple dedicated to Vishnu and Vitthal where a small fair is held in the month of Ashadha 2 (July). The image is said to have been brought originally from a place near Pune. For the maintenance of the temple some plots of land were assigned. Plantains of good quality are grown here and a section of Koshti community weave cloth by hand. Rasulbad has a middle school, a post office and a medical practitioner. A large weekly market is held here on Fridays.

¹ Census Handbook of Wardha District however gives the year as 1902.

² *Ibid.*

CHAPTER 19.**Places.****ROHNA.**

Rohna, said to derive its name from the *rohan* tree (*Soymida febrifuga*), is a large village in Arvi tahsil having a railway station on the Pulgaon-Arvi route of the Central Railway. It lies 14 miles south of Arvi and contains the ruins of an old fort built in the 14th century by Krishnaji Shinde who held it rent-free from the Bhosles and the Nizam in return for maintaining a troop of 200 horse. A weekly market is held here on Tuesday at which cattle are also sold. The village has a primary health centre, a middle school, a post office and a police out-post. There is a leather workers' co-operative. In 1961, its population was 2,474.

ROHANI.

Rohani is a village in the Wardha tahsil 25 miles south-west of Wardha on the Wardha river, with a population of 1,152 according to the 1961 Census. The name is said to have been derived from the *rohan* tree (*Soymida febrifuga*). On the banks of the river Wardha is an antique but fine temple of Koteshtar Mahadeva built of large blocks of stones. Sage Vasishtha who is supposed to have performed a sacrifice here is credited with the building of the temple, and for this reason it is held in all the more reverence. It is said that at the request of Vasishtha the Wardha flowed forth from the mouth of the *Varaha* or boar incarnation of Vishnu. A fair lasting for three days is held here on *Mahashivratri* in March. The attendance goes well beyond five thousand and more than a hundred temporary shops are set up for the sale of vessels, cloth and provisions including sweetmeats. A weekly market is held here on Tuesdays. Rohani has a primary school, a post office and a medical practitioner.

SAHUR.

Sahur, with a population of 2,177 in 1961 is a large village in Arvi tahsil settled along the Jam river. It lies on Arvi-Warud road, about ten miles north of Ashti and 60 miles from Wardha, there being a regular Wardha-Sahur bus service. The name Sahur seems to have been derived from Saur or cotton tree (*Bombax malabari*). A weekly market is held on every Saturday. Sahur has a middle school, a primary health sub-centre, an Ayurvedic dispensary, a post office and a cattle pound. The inhabitants depend upon wells and the river for water supply.

SALOD-HIRAPUR.

Salod-Hirapur, with a population of 3,122 in 1961, is a large village in Wardha tahsil lying five miles west of Wardha. Hirapur is mostly an uninhabited village the land in which belongs to cultivators resident in Salod. Earthen vessels are manufactured here in considerable numbers. There is a small handloom weaving industry. The dyeing industry which flourished here in former times is practically non-existent. Every Tuesday a weekly market is held. Salod-Hirapur has a middle school, a post office and a medical practitioner. The source of potable water is wells.

SELOO.

Seloo is a large village in Wardha tahsil on the Bor river, eleven miles north-west of Wardha and about four and a half miles from Pavnar railway station with both of which it is connected by good roads. In 1961 its population was 4,519. According to one tradition Seloo was an old Gond settlement. It was formerly held on revenue-free tenure by one Hazari Bhosle who bravely fought the Pendhari depredations. There are the remains of an old fort. The village is largely agricultural and there is considerable orange culture. Seloo has a large Koshti community weaving cotton cloth on handlooms, there being some handloom co-operatives. The medical institutions comprise a primary health centre, a leprosy eradication centre and a family planning centre. There are a veterinary dispensary, a police station and a post office. Seloo has educational facilities upto the high school stage. A weekly market is held on Tuesdays at which cattle and timber are brought for sale.

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SEVAGRAM.

Sevagram is an important village in Wardha tahsil about five miles from Wardha on the Wardha-Nagpur railway. It had a population of 1,424 in 1961. Its original name was Shegaon but Gandhiji, making it the headquarters of his social service work, changed its name to Sevagram, *Seva* meaning service and *Gram* meaning village. Many decisions of grave national importance were taken here and deliberations were held during the struggle for national independence when it was visited almost by all the leading leaders of the independence struggle. It was here that the meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held in 1941. Thus Sevagram is known not only to Indians but also to the people all over the world. Because of Gandhiji's seat and his cottage, which is preserved intact to date, that Sevagram has become a place of pilgrimage and reverence to the patriots.

From here Mahatma Gandhi worked ceaselessly for the uplift of the untouchables, the downtrodden, the indigent and the diseased. Various social welfare institutions were started and today the village is known more for the good work it is doing in the social and educational fields than for anything else. While entering the village one comes across the Charakha Sangh which while propagating the use of Khadi imparts education in spinning of thread on *Charakha* and weaving cloth out of it. Gandhiji's slogan in this regard was that if every Indian learnt to spin thread and weave cloth there will be no necessity of importing textiles.

Kasturba hospital which made its humble beginnings in the form of a small dispensary in 1937 is another institution rendering medical aid to the needy. Since then it has grown rapidly and today nearly 75 villages from the surrounding country take advantage of the medical facilities it affords. It was established by Dr. Sushila Nayar in a small cottage. It is now housed in the Birla Bhavan. Recently a Medical College has been started here.

In order to make youth self-reliant and to develop their physical and cultural attainments, the Hindustani Talim Sangh was founded in 1928 under the guidance and inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi. Among the notables who helped its growth Acharya Aryanayakam and Ashadevi Aryanayakam stand out prominently. The Sangh has five main sections viz., Pre-basic training; Basic Training School; Post-basic training for students coming from Rashtriya Samsthas outside Wardha; Nai Talim Bhavan where teachers and workers are given education in physical training exercises and the Sahitya Vibhag where equipment required for basic training is made and publicity work carried out. Here the resident students are required to cultivate corn and vegetables and weave cloth. Since its establishment the institute has trained hundreds of youths in various arts and crafts thus helping them to stand on their own feet. Sevagram has post and telegraph facilities.

Sindi, the name of which is derived from *Sindi* or *datepalm* trees, is a municipal town in the Wardha tahsil, lying 19 miles east of Wardha. It is a railway station on the Wardha-Nagpur line of the Central Railway. The Wunna river enters the Wardha district three kilometres south-east of the Sindi railway station, the Wardha-Chanda railway passing over it just west of the town.

Sindi was created a municipality in 1948. Its jurisdiction extends over an area of 2.7 square miles. Ten elected councillors constitute the municipal council. It is presided over by a president elected by the councillors from among themselves.

Income accrued to the municipality from various sources in 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 1,74,446. This figure, however, excludes a sum of Rs. 4,708 as being income under extraordinary and debt heads. Item-wise

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SINDI.

the income was; revenue from municipal rates and taxes Rs. 61,478; realization under special acts Rs. 2,894; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 8,478; grants and contributions Rs. 99,814 and miscellaneous Rs. 1,772. Expenditure incurred on various heads during the same year stood at Rs. 1,74,254. Extraordinary and debt heads accounted for Rs. 7,000. Heads comprising expenditure were: general administration and collection charges Rs. 33,342 public safety Rs. 6,845; public health and convenience Rs. 38,954; public instructions Rs. 94,473 and miscellaneous Rs. 640.

Medical institutions of the town comprise a civil hospital and a maternity home, both of which are conducted by the town municipality. There is also a veterinary dispensary located near the railway station which is conducted by the Zilla Parishad. The town has been provided with open surface drains some of which are stone lined and others, *kutchas*. Sewage is allowed to gather in cess pools and then removed out of the town. At present wells are the only source of drinking water supply. A proposal to install a water-works for tap water supply is under consideration.

Primary education is compulsory and is conducted by the municipality. The municipality also manages a high school. There is yet another high school maintained by a private body.

Sindi has a considerable trade in cotton, there being some cotton ginning and pressing factories. There are cotton and grain markets under the management of the agriculture produce market committee which assures a better price for the cultivators' produce. Sindi, though small, is also a handloom weaving centre. A large weekly market is held on Thursdays. The town is provided with a mutton market by the municipality. The wheat grown in the surrounding tract is considered to be of a fine quality. The town has a police station, and post and telegraph facilities. There are four temples.

SONEGAON. Sonegaon is a village in the Wardha tahsil and is a station on the Wardha Ballarshah railway line, eleven miles distant from Wardha. The village contains the remains of a fort, a fine temple of Krishna, another of Lakshmi Narayan and the tomb of a highly revered local saint Abaji Maharaj by name. Because of this tomb the village is sometimes known as Sonegaon-Abaji. Abaji Maharaj is believed to have been inspired by Krishna, who appeared before him in person when shut up in a temple at night. In his honour two religious fairs are held annually, one on the 11th day of Ashadha (July) and another on the 11th day of Kartika (November). Each fair lasts for about four days and a considerable number of temporary shops are opened for the sale of different goods. The image of Krishna is taken in procession to a river where it is given a holy bath. On Thursdays a weekly market is held. Sonegaon has a middle school and a medical practitioner.

TALEGAON. Talegaon, with a population of 1,841 in 1961, is a village in Wardha tahsil, lying ten miles south-east of Wardha and about two miles from Sonegaon railway station on the Wardha-Ballarshah route. The village contains two temples, one each dedicated to Mahadeva and Dattatraya. While the Mahadeva shrine is quite old and is ruinous, the Datta temple is in good repair. Remains of old masonry work were found under the sites of some of the houses in the village. Talegaon has a middle school, an Ayurvedic dispensary, a post office and a rest house. There is a New Multipurpose Education Society imparting training in various cottage industries. A taluka seed multiplication farm has been set up here. A tank has also been tapped for irrigating agricultural land. A weekly market is held on Fridays.

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THANEGAON.

Thanegaon, with in 1961 a population 1482, is a small village in Arvi tahsil about 30 miles from Arvi on the Nagpur-Amravati road. It contains an old temple, built according to a long and illegible inscription on it in 1223 A. D. Though to-date the temple is in good repair, it has little architectural merit. A weekly market is held here on Mondays. The village has a post office, a civil dispensary, a middle school and a high school. Wells are the source of potable water.

Virool is a village of 2,787 inhabitants in Arvi tahsil, situated 16 miles south of Arvi on the Pulgaon-Arvi road. It is also a railway station on the Pulgaon-Arvi section of the Central Railway which runs virtually parallel to the road. The village has a tomb to one Abaji Maharaj worshipped both by the Hindus and the Muhammedans. The Maharaj belonged to a Kunbi family which was granted the village of Nagjheri for the maintenance of the tomb. The old Wardha Gazetteer states, "The proprietors have an old copper-leaf record, much defaced, in the *Modi* character which relates to the grant to them of the Birul village and paragana." In honour of Abaji Maharaj a fair is held in the month of Kartika. By the side of this tomb there is yet another of Akaji Maharaj, probably a descendant of the earlier Abaji Maharaj. Some generations ago the family is said to have embraced Islam and taken to the practise of a curious mixture of Hindu and Muslim customs. Virool has an old ruined *gadhi* whose earth is used by the people for building mud-houses. The village has a middle school, a high school, a post office, a dispensary and a veterinary aid centre. Here is located one of the eight taluka seed-farms helping to multiply improved seed-varieties. A handloom co-operative, weaving cloth has recently been established here. Every Thursday a weekly market is held.

Wadhona is a large village in Arvi tahsil, situated on the river Dham, eight miles east of Arvi and about 27 miles from Wardha. As per the 1961 Census its population is 2,394 and area 2062.48 acres. On Sundays is held the weekly market. The village has, besides, facilities for primary education, a high school, a post office, a cattle pound and a rest house. There is also a medical practitioner.

Wadner, with in 1961, 2,415 inhabitants, is a large village in Hinganghat tahsil situated on the Delhi-Hyderabad national highway, about ten miles distant from Hinganghat. It formerly belonged to an old Deshmukh family which became hopelessly indebted and hence it was later acquired by one Raja Gokul Das. Since the abolition of *Inamdari* and *Jagirdari* systems, the village lands have become *Khalsa*. It is the headquarters of a Revenue Inspector's circle and has post and telegraph facilities and a police station. A weekly market is held on Wednesdays. Wadner has two high schools, a primary health centre, leprosy eradication and family planning centres and a veterinary aid centre. There is also a small handloom weaving industry. In honour of Shri Krishna a fair is held on *Ashadhi Purnima*. The tank mentioned in the Old Gazetteer is no more in existence.

Waigaon, with a population of 3,336 persons as per the 1961 Census, is a large village in the Wardha tahsil with which it is connected by a good road, buses plying to and from Wardha. It is also connected with Hinganghat and Devli and other villages in the tahsil. It is also called Nipania Waigaon on account of the inadequacy of drinking water. There is a small weaving industry and a leather workers' co-operative. The tank was repaired in the famine of 1900. A weekly market is held on every Thursday. Waigaon has a primary health centre, a high school and a post office. It is also a key village centre under which a breeding bull and a stockman are posted here.

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WARDHA.

Wardha town is the headquarters of the district of the same name. It derives its importance from Mahatma Gandhi's long association with it and from the railway junction on the Bombay-Nagpur route; the Delhi-Madras line takes off from here. The population of Wardha has increased nearly five fold since the turn of this century and in 1961 stood at 49,113 persons. The town is only a century old having been founded in 1866 as an administrative headquarters over the old settlement of Palakvadi. The small hamlet of Palakvadi, literally meaning a vegetable garden, formerly existed on the same site and the houses were levelled to make room for the new town. It was carefully laid out with wide and regular streets to permit future expansion. Both the town and the district are named after the Wardha river and until recently the old name of Palakvadi was used by the local population to designate the town. The local story as to the manner in which the town came to be selected is that the officers entrusted with the duty proceeded along the railway eastwards from the former headquarters of Kavtha and stopped at the first place where they saw a tree. There is nothing distinguishing or attractive about the site of the town. The town has expanded eastwards across the district jail quarters where are also the administrative offices, while industrial sections have grown westward along the railway sidings.

Until Gandhiji's selection of Wardha in 1934 to carry on his mission, it was an insignificant place and it was only then that it began to grow steadily in importance. Gandhiji took up his residence at Sevagram and from that time Wardha began to witness political gathering attended by eminent national leaders. It was here that the Quit India proposal was prepared and adopted. Gandhiji's stay attracted, people of the stature of, to mention a few, Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, Acharya Aryanayakam, Krishnadas Jaju, Vinoba Bhave and others. Vinoba Bhave took up his residence at Pavnar, a few miles away from Wardha, devoted himself to Sarvodaya and later launched the *Bhoodan* movement. He has worked and is indefatigably working, even in this old age of his, for the uplift of the poor and the downtrodden. His *ashram* at Pavnar known as Paramdhama was constructed by Jamnalal Bajaj.

Municipality.

Wardha was created a municipality in 1874. A total of 33 councillors constitute the municipal committee. A president elected by the councillors from among themselves presides over its meetings. The municipal jurisdiction extends over an area of three square miles. In 1967-68 the income of the municipality from all sources excluding extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 14,66,756·06 and expenditure Rs. 14,66,212·58. Income and expenditure on account of extra-ordinary and debt heads stood at Rs. 31,37,265·79 and Rs. 32,18,514·52 respectively.

Medical Aid, Drainage and Water Supply.—Wardha has a well-equipped government maintained civil hospital affording the best of medical treatment. It is known as King Edward hospital and has a capacity of 121 beds. Besides, over 200 out-patients are treated daily. Recently a 40 bedded unit was added for leprosy patients. The maternity ward consists of only 15 beds and needs expansion. As the incidence of diphtheria and polio is more among the children in the age group of six months to five years, a scheme called the Abhinava Yojana has been started under which the children are sought to be immunised against these attacks by inoculating and vaccinating them. Wardha has also a veterinary dispensary.

The town has only open surface drains, which for the major part are stone-lined. Need is, however, felt for underground drainage as the town is rapidly expanding. The water supply of the town is obtained

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WARDHA.

Municipality.

from the Dham river about five miles east of Wardha. A dam has been thrown across the river at Pavnar creating a level sheet of water for about six furlongs. The water is piped through pipe lines running a length of five miles first into two settling tanks situated on the highest ground. From these tanks the surface water is decanted and led on to two filtering beds through which it flows into an underground clear water reservoir. From this reservoir it is again pumped into an elevated service reservoir which sufficiently commands the town to allow of a supply being given by gravitation. It was inaugurated in 1898 at a total cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs. The water-works which was constructed to supply seven gallons of water per head for a prospective population of 15,000 has outlived its capacity and the town faces short supply. An expansion programme to supplement it by an additional two and a half lakhs of gallons was taken up. It was commissioned by the end of 1969.

Education.—Excepting Nagpur and Amravati, Wardha has perhaps the best educational facilities throughout the Vidarbha region. Primary education is compulsory and is managed by the town municipality. There are about 36 municipal conducted primary schools and a high school exclusively for girls. In addition, the town has eight private high schools and two government, of which one is technical. For higher education Wardha has the Yashwant Arts College, Govindram Commerce College and Jankibai Bajaj College of Science. In the case of arts and commerce, night classes are also conducted. There are a primary teachers training college and a basic training college.

During the period 1936-40, a span of nearly five years, many social welfare and educational institutions imparting training in various arts and crafts, and vocations were established at Wardha and the surrounding region under Mahatma Gandhi's inspiration and guidance. Of these the following are noteworthy.

Akhil Bharat Gram Udhog Sangh.—It was established with the object of encouraging village and cottage industries as also to develop the cultural and physical attainments of the villagers. It is located in the Maganvadi area of the town and educates its students in the process of manufacturing soap, paper, earthen vessels and operation of *tel ghanis* or oil presses. Since its establishment it has trained hundreds of youths who are practising these trades and professions and earning their livelihood independently. Gandhiji was for long its president. A monthly magazine captioned '*Gramodyog Patrika*' is brought out by this Sangh.

Magan Sangrahalaya.—It is a memorial to Maganlal Gandhi near Maganvadi which was inaugurated in December 1938 by Mahatma Gandhi. It has been turned into a sort of a display house where cottage and village industries' products and equipment required for their manufacture are displayed. The process of manufacture is also explained.

Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti.—About two furlongs from Wardha station is the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti working under the supervision and guidance of Bharatiya Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Since the past several years the Samiti has been working for the propagation of Hindi in the regions where it is not widely learnt. Prarambhik, Pravesh, Parichaya, Kovid and Rashtrabhasha are the examinations held and diplomas and degrees conferred.

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Mahilashram.—The principal object of this institute is to instill self-confidence and national pride in women through vocational training and education. The course is of five year's duration during which reading and writing, spinning and weaving, tailoring, drawing and painting, music and such other vocations are taught. Training is also given in home sciences and social welfare. It is situated along Wardha-Sevagram road and has a *Vasatigriha* for the girl students.

Bal Mandir.—To enable the village children between the ages of two and a half and seven years to develop their faculties the Bal Mandir was inaugurated at the hands of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1949.

Hindustani Prachar Sabha.—The Sabha works for national integration through the propagation of Hindustani which it seeks to make the common medium of intercourse to bring the diverse linguistic people of India into direct contact with each other. It was founded in May 1962 at the instance of Gandhiji.

Wardha has a research institute and three libraries to which public can have access. Of these one is a government maintained, the second a private one and the third of the Hindi Mandir.

Objects. Of the other objects of interest in Wardha town the Lakshmi Narayan temple built by Bachraj Bajaj in 1905 is worth a visit. In July 1928 it was thrown open to the Harijans by Jamnalal Bajaj. About a mile from the station is the Bajajvadi where eminent leaders of the independence struggle usually resided during the Congress conferences and other meetings. Here are also the offices of the Harijan, Kasturba Smarak Trust, Sarvodaya, Bhansali Kutir and Jaju Kutir. The Bhansali Kutir is so named because Yogiraj Bhansali launched here a fast unto death for 63 days in protest against the molestation of women which sparked off the Ashti-Chimur episode and which sent its echoes throughout the length and breadth of India. Bajaj Guest House has historical importance in that All India Congress Committee meetings used to be held here. The Quit India resolution was prepared and adopted in August 1942 at this place.

Trade. Wardha owes its rapid rise as a centre of commercial importance to the good railway and road transport. Apart from post and telegraph, it also enjoys telephone facilities. It is an important cotton mart having quite a few ginning and pressing factories. It has a considerable trade in grain and general produce besides cotton. Regulated markets for cotton and grain are functioning under the Agriculture Produce Market Committee. There is also an oil mill and a promising handloom industry. Wardha is also known for its bamboo work. Of the industries, a heavy plates and vessels project and a steel re-rolling mill are of major importance. An industrial estate has also been set up. The town is thus slowly but steadily marching towards industrial progress. Goras Bhandar run by Goseva Sangh provides pure milk to the town. There is vast scope for the expansion of the dairy industry.

Being the headquarters of a district Wardha has not only the offices of the collector and Zilla Parishad, but a host of other government offices including those of the buildings and communications, agriculture, assistant registrar of co-operative societies, police, civil and criminal courts, soil conservation, forest department and others, and many more. There is also the Home Guards organization.

In the country side around Wardha at Nalvadi is a Grama-Seva Mandal. It is about two miles from the town and undertakes leather tanning, gul, manufacturing, khadi cloth weaving, agriculture and gardening. It also

maintains a Goshala. Here Vinoba has started a *charkha* manufacturing factory. A monthly magazine entitled '*sevak*' containing among other subjects Vinoba's thoughts is published from here.

Dattapur Kushinadham is another institution which works ceaselessly for the eradication of leprosy. It was established in 1936 and now treats about 100 patients. The recovered patients are trained in agriculture and gardening, nursing, spinning and weaving and such other vocations. It is about two miles from Wardha. Prior to this, leprosy patients were generally treated by the missionaries who converted most of the patients to their religion. Gandhiji by setting up his institute effectively put a brake on the activities of the missionaries.





सत्यमेव जयते

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADINGS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

The names of the towns and villages are broadly arranged in alphabetical order for the whole of the District.

Column (1)—The names are given both in English and Deonagari.

Abbreviations indicating tahsils:—

Arvi—Ari. Hinganghat—Hgt. Wardha—Wrd.

Column (2)—(a) Direction; (b) Travelling distance of the village from the taluka Headquarters. Abbreviations used showing direction from tahsil Headquarters:—

E—East.	NE—North-East.	
W—West.	SE—South-East.	HQ—Headquarters.
N—North.	NW—North-West.	
S—South.	SW—South-West.	

Column (3)—(a) Area (Acres)*; (b) Total population; (c) Number of households; (d) Number of cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Column (4)—(a) Post Office; (b) Its distance from the village.

Column (5)—(a) Railway station; (b) Its distance from the village.

Column (6)—(a) Weekly bazar; (b) Distance of the bazar place from the village; (c) Bazar day.

Column (7)—(a) Nearest motor stand; (b) Its distance from the Village.

Column (8)—Drinking water facilities available in the village:—

br—brook.	o—scarcity of water.	pl—pipe-line.	t—tank.
c—canal.	p—pond.	spr—spring.	W—big well.
n—nalla.	rsr—reservoir.	str—stream.	w—small well.

Column (9)—Miscellaneous information about school, panchayat, co-operative society, fair, temple, math, mosque, dargah, dharmashala, gymnasium, chavadi, library, dispensary, church and inscription:—

Sl—school	Cs—co-operative society.	Fr—fair.
(pr)—primary.	(c)—credit.	tl—temple.
(m)—middle.	(fmg)—farming.	m—math.
(h)—high.	(gr)—group.	mq—mosque.
(tr-clg)—training college.	(i)—industrial.	dg—dargah.
mun—municipality.	(con)—consumers.	dh—dharmashala.
pyt—panchayat.	(mis)—miscellaneous.	gym—gymnasium.
	(mp)—multipurpose.	ch—chavadi.
	(sp)—sale and purchase.	lib—library.
	(wvg)—weaving.	dp—dispensary.
		(vet)—veterinary.
		Cch—Church.
		ins—inscription.

Months according to Hindu Calendar:—

Ct—Chaitra; Vsk—Vaishakha; Jt—Jaishtha; Asd—Ashadha; Srn—Shravana; Bdp—Bhadrapada; An—Ashvina; Kt—Kartika; Mrg—Margashirsha; Ps—Pausha; Mg—Magh; Phg—Phalgun; Sud—Shuddha (first fortnight of the month); Vad—Vadya (Second fortnight of the month).

N. B.—Figures for distance in columns (2), (4), (5), (6) and (7) stand for miles and furlongs.

* Figures for urban area are in Sq. kilometres.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q. ; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Abadkinhi; ARI; आबादकिन्ही	N; 19-0	980; 537; 85; 170	Ashti; 5-0
Adegaon; WRD; अडेगांव	S; 16-0	2,749; 820; 170; 355	Gaul; 3-0
Agargaon; ARI; आगरगांव	E; 20-0	1,979; 378; 84; 100	Kajli; 3-0
Agargaon; WRD; आगरगांव	SW; 16-0	2,085; 1,324; 257; 492	Local;
Ahirwada; ARI; अहिरवाडा	S; 6-0	505; 525; 101; 197	Jamalpur; 2-0
Ahmadabad; ARI; अहमदाबाद	W; 3-0	445; 15; 4; 10	Arvi; 3-0
Ahmadnagar (1); ARI; अहमदनगर (१)	E;	569; 8; 7; 7	Arvi; 1-0
Ahmadnagar (2); ARI; अहमदनगर (२)		Included in urban Area VI	
Ajada; HGT; आजदा	NE; 12-0	1,567; 545; 110; 234	Samudra- pur; 2-0
Ajagaon; WRD; आजगांव	S; 9-0	737; 233; 52; 71	Waigaon; 2-0
Ajanadevi; ARI; अजनादेवी	NE; 20-0	2,281; 464; 94; 174	Nara; 0-4
Ajanavati; WRD; अजनावती	SW;	599; 7; 1; 5	Pevli; 3-0
Ajandoh; ARI; अजनडोह	E; 8-0	1,666; 769; 155; 215	Jaurwada; 2-0
Ajangaon; ARI; अजनगांव	SE; 22-0	3,346; 709; 152; 369	.... ....
Ajangaon; HGT; अजनगांव	S; 5-0	1,127; 377; 73; 102	Arvi; 2-0
Ajansara; HGT; अजनसरा	SW; 16-0	1,460; 984; 158; 441	Local;
Ajanti; HGT; आजंती	NE; 3-4	1,425; 885; 172; 301	Hingan- ghat; 3-4
Ajitpur; ARI; अजीतपूर	N; 12-0	181; 429; 91; 232	Bharas- wada; 2-0
Akoli; WRD; अकोली	SW; 22-0	1,563; 591; 129; 181	Loni; 2-0
Akoli; WRD; आकोली	N; 13-0	2,658; 1,076; 214; 325	Local;
Alamdoh; HGT; अलमडोह	W; 18-0	2,019; 484; 103; 230	Allipur; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance ; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drinking water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Arvi; 19-0	Ashti; 5-0; Sun.	Pandhura; 2-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Wardha; 16-0	Local; .. Sun.	Devli; 6-0	W	Sl(pr); 2 tl; gym; ch.
Katol; 12-0	Thanegaon; 4-0; Mon.	Savli; 2-0	W	Sl(pr); 2 tl; m.
.... 9-0	Local; .. Thu.	.... 7-0	W	3Sl(pr,m,h); Cs; tl.
Khubgaon; 5-0	Arvi; 6-0; Thu.	Khubgaon; 5-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Arvi; 3-0	Arvi; 3-0; Thu.	Arvi; 3-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 1-0	Arvi; 1-0; Thu.	.... 1-0	W	
.... ..	Included in	Urban Area VI		
Hinganghat; 12-0	Samudrapur; 2-0; Sun.	.... 0-4	W	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs(mp); 2tl.
Wardha; 9-0	Waigaon; 2-0; Thu.	.... 2-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 20-0	Nara; 0-4; Wed.	.... 4-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2 tl; lib.
Dahegaon; 8-0	Dewli; 3-0; Fri.	Dewli; 3-0	W	..
Arvi; 24-0	Jaurwada; 2-0; Thu.	.... 2-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Rohna; 10-0	.... ..	Kharangna; 3-4	W	2Sl(pr,m); Cs(mp); 2tl.
Hinganghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 5-0	W	tl.
Hinganghat; ..	Local; .. Sat.	Wadner; 5-0	W	2Sl(pr, m); 2 tl; lib.
Hinganghat; 3-4	Hinganghat; 3-4; Mon.	Hinganghat; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl;m;lib.
.... ..	Bharaswada; 2-0; Mon.	Chistur; 2-0	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Pulgaon; 9-0	Bhidi; 3-0; Sun.	Bhidi; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Wardha; 12-0	Sukli; 4-0; Tue.	Sukli; 4-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr. ct. Sud. 5; tl; lib.
Sonegaon; 8-0	Allipur; 2-0; Tue.	Allipur; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; c. ch.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H. Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Algaon; WRD; अलगांव	E; 18-0	3,141; 337; 65; 133	Hamdapur; 2-0
Allipur; ARI; अल्लीपूर	S; 7-0	267; 242; 45; 125	Jamalpur; 1-0
Allipur; HGT; अल्लीपूर	W; 16-0	7,223; 5,791; 1,125; 1,793	Local;
Aloda; WRD; आलोडा	S; 11-0	936; 369; 78; 169	Waigaon; 4-0
Alodi; WRD; आलोडी	N; 2-2	611; 290; 49; 115	Nalwadi; 0-2
Amaji Majara; WRD; आमजी मजरा	NW; 13-4	566; 437; 81; 203	Kasarkheda; 0-3
Ambajhari; ARI; अंबाझरी	E; 7-4	290; 37; 5; 18	Wadhona; 3-0
Ambhora; ARI; आंभोरा	E;	1,356; 238; 52; 124	Jaurwada; 3-0
Ambikapur; ARI; अंबिकापूर	NW; 23-0	220; 368; 82; 155	Delwadi; 0-4
Amboda; WRD; आंबोडा	W; 15-0	858; 365; 67; 138	Giroli; 1-0
Amboda; WRD; आंबोडा	S; 8-0	1,694; 587; 113; 217	.... 1-0
Amgaon; WRD; आमगांव	N; 14-0	1,325; 372; 85; 168	Anji; 2-0
Amgaon; WRD; आमगांव	N; 24-0	738; 219; 51; 71	Salai (Pevat); 5-0
Amgaon; WRD; आमगांव	NE; 17-6	89; 426; 79; 207	Kelzar; 1-6
Amla; WRD; आमला	W; 6-0	1,336; 542; 111; 261	Dahegaon (Miskin); 1-4
Anandwadi; ARI; आनंदवाडी	NW; 12-0	232; 361; 80; 150	Ashti; 4-0
Andori; WRD; अंदोरी	SW; 18-0	2,677; 1,943; 410; 730	Local;
Anjangaon; WRD; अंजनगांव	E; 14-0	1,172; 274; 37; 139	Dahegaon Gosai; 1-0
Anji; WRD; अंजी	S; 18-0	1,095; 1,037; 209; 552	Andori; 3-0
Anji; WRD; अंजी	NW; 9-0	2,842; 3,720; 618; 763	Local;

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drinking water facilities.	Institutions and other Information.
Dahegaon Gosai; 4-0	Hamdapur; 2-0; Mon.	Sindi; 5-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs(c); 2tl.
Khubgaon; 4-0	Arvi; 7-0; Thu.	Khubgaon; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); ch.
Sonegaon; 6-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local;	W	5Sl (2pr, 2m, h); Cs; Abaji Maharaj Fr. Kt. Vad. 12; tl; mq; 2gym; ch; 2lib; 5dp; Cch. Cs; tl.
Sonegaon; 6-0	Waigaon; 4-0; Thu.	Waigaon; 4-0	W	
Wardha; 3-0	Wardha; 3-0; Sun.	Wardha; 3-0	W	Sl(pr.); tl
Wardha; 14-0	Kasarkhedda; 0-3; Tue.	Local;	W	Sl(pr); tl; lib.
Arvi; 7-4	Wadhona; 3-0; Sun.	Wadhona; 3-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 35-0	Jaurwada; 3-0; Thu.	Jaurwada; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 23-0	Delwadi; 0-4; Tue.	Nandora; 3-4	W	tl.
Wardha; 15-0	Kangaon; 3-0; Sat.	Waigaon; 8-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; gym; ch.
1-4	.... 1-0; Fri.	.... 1-4	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Wardha; 13-0	Anji; 2-0; Thu.	Anji; 2-0	W	Sl(pr).
Paunar; 18-0	Hingni; 8-0; Fri.	Hingni; 8-0	W	Sl(pr).
Sindi;	Kelzar; 1-6; Sat.	Kelzar; 1-0	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Dahegaon; 3-0	Dahegaon (Miskin); 3-0; Fri.	Dahegaon; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Arvi; 12-0	Bharaswada; 2-0; Mon.	Chistur; 2-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 5tl; m.
Wardha; 18-0	Local; Tue.	.... 8-0	W; rv.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs. Yamaji Buva Fr. Phg. Vad.5; tl; dp.
Dahegaon Gosai; 1-0	Dahegaon Gosai; 1-0; Wed.	Kelzar; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs(g); 3tl.
Wardha; 18-0	Andori; 3-0; Tue.	.... 7-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Wardha; 9-0	Local; Thu.	Local;	W	3Sl(pr. m, h); 3tl; Nar-sai Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; Narayan Buva Fr; m; mq; 6dg; ch; lib; 2dp.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Antardoh; ARI; अंतरडोह	S; 7-0	892; 580; 122; 256	Virgaon Hatla; 2-0
Antargaon; HGT; अंतरगांव	E; 18-0	632; 647; 105; 239	Girad; 4-0
Antargaon; WRD; अंतरगांव	N; 7-0	823; 489; 115; 226	Zadshi; 1-0
Antora; ARI; अंतोरा	NW; 22-0	2,631; 1,334; 272; 448	Local; ..
Apati; WRD; आपटी	W; 23-0	948; 465; 116; 107	Dahegaon; 2-0
Arambhasekapur; HGT; आरंभासेकापूर	E; 12-0	2,650; 604; 111; 285	Nimba; 2-0
Arvi (Rural Areas); ARI; आर्वी (ग्रामीण विभाग)	.... 0-1	751; 1; 1; 1	Arvi; 0-1
Arvi (urban area 5)ARI; आर्वी; (नागरी विभाग ५.)	HQ; ..	5,031; 26,494; 5,093; 4,167	Local; ..
Arvi; HGT; आर्वी	W; 10-0	4,020; 1,488; 295; 647	Local; ..
Arvi; HGT; आर्वी	E; 22-0	1,191; 211; 35; 99	Girad; 2-0
Arvi; WRD; आर्वी	E; 10-0	684; 344; 69; 107	Sukli; 1-0
Ashta; ARI; आष्टा	N; 1-4	451; 4; 1; 2	Arvi; 1-4
Ashta; HGT; आष्टा	N; 15-0	960; 435; 88; 231	.... 6-0
Ashta; WRD; आष्टा	SE; 8-6	1,763; 720; 161; 356	Bhankheda; 3-6
Ashti; ARI; आष्टी	N; 14-0	5,205; 6,147; 1,209; 1,694	Local; ..
Asola; HGT; असोला	E; 16-0	680; 314; 67; 112	Wasi; 2-0
Aurangapur; HGT; अवरंगपूर	NE; 6-0	349; 78; 16; 50	Hinganghat; 6-0
Babapur; ARI; बाबापूर	NW; ..	414; 5; .. ..	.... ..
Babapur; HGT; बाबापूर	SW; 14-0	594; 483; 38; 160	Mozari; 2-0
Babapur; WRD; बाबापूर	N; 7-0	539; 300; 72; 126	Surgaon; 2-0
Babhulgaon; WRD; बामुळगांव	N; 7-0	272; 251; 54; 139	Surgaon; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day;	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water acilities.	Institutions and other information.
Pachegaon; 3-0	Arvi; 7-0; Thu.	Pachegaon; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m.
Hinganghat; 18-0	Pimpalgaon; 2-0; Tue.	Dhondagon; 2-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Wardha; 7-0	Zadshi; 1-0; Mon.	Selu; 6-0	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Arvi; 22-0	Local; .. Wed.	Lahan Arvi; 3-0	W; rv.	3Sl (pr, m,h); Cs; 6tl; mg.
Pulgaon; 3-0	Pulgaon; 3-0; Mon.	Pulgaon; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Hinganghat; 12-0	.. 3-0; ..	.... 1-0	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Arvi; 0-1	Arvi (Urban Area);	Arvi (Urban 0-1 Area);	..	8 Sl(5pr,3h).
Local; ..	Local; .. Thu.	..	W; pl.	15 Sl(10pr, 3h, 2clg); 3Cs; 2otl; 2mg; dg; 2dh; 2gym; ch; lib. dp. Sl(nr); Pvt. 2Cs. P.
Hinganghat; 10-0	Hinganghat; 10-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 10-0	..	..
....	Shirsi; 2-0; Wed.	Girad; 2-0	W	tl.
Paunar; 1-4	Seloo; 5-0; Tue.	Seloo; 5-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl. ch.
Arvi; 1-4	Arvi; 1-4; Thu.	Arvi; 1-4	W	....
.... 10-0	.... 4-0; ..	.... 10-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Bhugaon; 1-0	Wardha; 0-6; Sun.	Neri; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; lib.
Arvi; 16-0	Local; Sun.	Local; ..	W	6Sl(3pr,m, 2h);pyt; 6Cs; 11tl; 2m; 2mq; 82dg; lib; 2dp(1vet). Sl(pr); tl.
Hinganghat; 16-0	Wasi; 2-0; Mon.	Nandori; 4-0	W	..
Hinganghat; 6-0	Hinganghat; 6-0; Mon.	.... 1-0	W	Cs(gr.); tl.
....
Sonegaon; 12-0	Local; .. Wed.	Kangaon; 3-0	W	Sl.(pr.); Cs.
Wardha; 7-0	Selu; 6-0; Tue.	Surgaon; 2-0	W	2tl.
Wardha; 7-0	Selu; 6-0; Tue.	Surgaon; 2-0	..	Sl.(pr); Cs; 2tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Babhulgaon; WRD; बाभुळगांव	SW; 27-0	844; 546; 87; 272	Dahegaon 3-0 Dhonde;
Babhulgaon; WRD; बाभुळगांव	S; 21-0	1931; 787; 218; 332	Wabgaon; 3-0
Bahadarpur; ARI; बहादरपूर	S; 3-0	447; 682; 168; 280	Khubgaon; 1-0
Bahadarpur; WRD; बहादरपूर	S; ..	647; 16; .. ..	.... ..
Bajarwada; ARI; बाजारवाडा	S; 2-0	619; 366; 76; 169	Arvi; 2-0
Balapur; WRD; बाळापूर	SW; ..	731; 83; 14; ..	.... ..
Ballarpur; HGT; बल्लारपूर	SE; 17-0	542; 279; 63; 131	Nagri; ..
Bamani; WRD; बामणी	NE; 14-0	538; 226; 29; 74	Hingni; 4-0
Bambarda; ARI; बांबरडा	N; 15-0	1,085; 346; 66; 126	Sarwadi; 3-0
Bambarda; HGT; बांबरडा	S; 14-0	1,269; 280; 55; 126	Pipari; 3-0
Bangadapur; ARI; बांगडापूर	E; ..	681; 286; 64; 171	Jaurwada; 3-0
Barbadi; HGT; बरबडी	NE; 20-0	1,382; 455; 99; 185	Kandali; 2-0
Barbadi; WRD; बरबडी	E; 4-0	2,929; 1,282; 250; 553	Wardha; 4-0
Barfa; HGT; बर्फा	E; 14-0	531; 393; 85; 125	Nimbha; 2-0
Barhanpur; WRD; बन्हणपूर	S; 18-0	757; 209; 45; 116	Andori; 2-0
Barhasonegaon; ARI; बाऱ्हासोनेगांव	SE; ..	849; 67; 15; 19	Virul; 5-0
Bawapur; HGT; बावापूर	N; 13-0	428; 291; 56; 127	.... 6-0
Bedhona; ARI; बेढोणा	E; ..	1,923; 536; 103; 309	Wadhona; 2-4
Behadi; ARI; बेहाडी	NE; 25-0	1,527; 772; 151; 236	Karanja; 2-0
Bela; HGT; बेला	W; 5-0	3,983; 1,404; 275; 434	Wagholi; 2-0
Belgaon; ARI; बेलगांव	NE; 20-0	1,849; 591; 118; 362	.... ..

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar: Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand ; Distance.		Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Pulgaon;	9-0	Sonora;	3-0; Tue.	Pulgaon;	9-0	rv	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 2tl.
Wardha;	21-0	Bhidi;	3-4; Sun.	Bhidi;	3-4	W	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl; lib.
Khubgaon;	1-0	Arvi;	3-0; Thu.	....	1-0	W	S(pr); 2tl; ch.
....
Khubgaon;	1-0	Arvi;	2-0; Thu.	....	1-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
....
Hinganghat;	17-0	....	4-0; ..	....	3-0	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Paunar;	7-0	Hingni;	4-0; Fri.	Kinhi;	1-0	W	tl.
Arvi;	17-0	Sarwadi;	3-0; Fri.	Sanrwadi;	3-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl; dg;
Hinganghat;	14-0	Wadner;	2-0; Wed.	Wadner;	2-0	W; w.	Sl(pr); pyt; tl.
Arvi;	24-0	Jaurwada;	3-0; Thu.	....	..	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sindi;	8-0	Sindi;	8-0; Thu.	Sindi;	8-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Wardha;	4-0	Wardha;	4-0; Sun.	Wardha;	4-0	W	2Sl(pr,m); 2Cs(mis); 2tl; gym; lib.
Hinganghat;	14-0	Samudrapur;	6-0; Sun.	Lasanpur;	4-0	W	Cs; tl.
Wardha;	18-0	Andori;	2-0; Tue.	....	8-0	W; rv.	tl.
....	5-0	Rohna;	8-0; Thu;	....	5-0	W	....
....	4-0	....	4-0; ..	....	8-0	rv; w.	tl; ch.
Arvi;	5-0	Wadhona;	2-4; Sun.	Local;	..	W	Sl(pr); tl; gym; ch.
Arvi;	25-0	Karanja;	2-0; Sun.	....	2-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Waghhol;	1-0	Hinganghat;	5-0; Mon.	Local;	..	W	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; 4tl; mq; gym; ch; lib.
Arvi;	26-0	Manikwada;	4-0; Fri.	Sarwadi;	..	W	Cs(gr); tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H. Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Belgaon; WRD; बेलगांव	NE; 11-0	586; 676; 129; 155	.. 1-0
Belgaon; WRD; बेलगांव	NW; 11-0	1,499; 644; 134; 229	Selu; 1-0
Belgaon; WRD; बेळगांव	W; ..	762; 3; 1; 1	Nagzori; 1-0
Belghat; HGT; बेलघाट	E; 9-0	1,377; 354; 61; 185	.. 2-4
Belhara; ARI; बेल्हारा	E; ..	1,971; 480; 90; 243	Wadhona; 2-0
Belodi; WRD; बेलोडी	NE; 20-0	310; 112; 12; 38	Sindi; 3-0
Belora Bk.; ARI; बेलोरा बु.	NW; 27-0	449; 900; 180; 393	Delwadi; 2-4
Belora Kh.; ARI; बेलोरा खु.	NW; 9-0	508; 877; 185; 386	Jalgaon; 1-0
Benoda; ARI; बेनोडा	W; 2-0	528; 302; 59; 83	Nandpur; 0-4
Bhadod; ARI; भादोड	SE; 21-0	818; 632; 147; 314;	Panwadi; 1-0
Bhadod; ARI; भादोड	S; 9-0	515; 208; 45; 83	Dhanodi; 2-0
Bhagawa; HGT; भगवा	SW; 18-0	920; 33; 7; 14	Sirasgaon; 2-0
Bhaipur (1); ARI; भाईपूर (१)	W; 3-0	300; 1; 1; 1	Arvi; 3-0
Bhaipur (2); ARI; भाईपूर (२)	—	Included in Urban; Area	I.
Bhaiyapur; WRD; भैयापूर	SW; ..	101; 21; 6; 2	Wardha; 4-0
Bhalevadi; ARI; भालेवाडी	NE; 25-0	700; 466; 98; 254	Karanja; 4-0
Bhalu; ARI; भालू	NW; ..	1,153; 6; 1; 1	.... ..
Bhankheda; WRD; भानखेडा	SE; 9-0	1,793; 696; 171; 318	Local; ..
Bharaswada; ARI; भारसवाडा	NW; 14-0	1,240; 1,823; 386; 791	Local; ..
Bhardi; HGT; भारडी	S; 8-0	346; 2; 1; ..	Pardi; ..
Bhawanpur; HGT; भवानपूर	NE; 18-0	619; 324; 56; 96	Girad; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day;	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Paunar; 5-0	Selu; 1-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv	Sl(pr); tl; dg.
Paunar; 5-0	Selu; 1-0; Tue.	Anji; 4-0	W; rv	Sl(pr); 2 tl; dg; ch; dp.
Dahegaon; 8-0	Devli; 7-0; Fri.	Devli; 7-0	..	Sl (pr).
Hinganghat; 8-0	Nandori; 2-4; Tue.	.... 3-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; ..	Wadhona; 2-0; Sun.	Wadhona; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); 2 tl.
Sindi; 3-0	Sindi; 3-0; Thu.	Sindi; 3-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 27-0	Nandora; 3-0; Fri.	Nandora; 3-0	W; rv	Sl(pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Arvi; 9-0	Jalgaon; 2-0; Tue.	Chistur; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 2-0	Arvi; 2-0; Thu.	Arvi; 2-0	W	Cs; tl; gym.
.... ..	Panwadi; 1-0; Sun.	Talegaon; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Pargothan; 1-4	Pipri; 1-0; Sun.	.... 1-4	W	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Sonegaon; 8-0	Sirasgaon; 2-0; Fri.	Sirasgaon; 2-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 3-0	Arvi; 3-0; Thu.	Arvi; 3-0	..	....
....
Wardha; 4-0	Wardha; 4-0; Thu.	.... ..	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Arvi; 26-0	Karanja; 4-0; Sun.	Karanja; 4-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
..
Sonegaon; 2-0	Madni; 3-0; Wed.	Sonegaon; 3-0	W	2 Sl (pr,m); Cs; tl; ch.
Arvi; 24-0	Local; Mon.	.... 5-0	W; rv	2 Sl (pr,m); 2 Cs; 2 tl; mq; dh; lib; dp.
Yenora; 8-0	Hinganghat; 8-0; Mon.	Daroda; ..	W	....
Hinganghat; 18-0	Samudrapur; 8-0; Sun.	.... 3-0	W	Cs; tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Bhayyapur; HGT; भय्यापूर	W; 17-0	726; 312; 58; 175	Mozari; 1-0
Bhidi; WRD; भिडी	SW; 18-0	6,018; 2,330; 474; 786	Local; ..
Bhishnur; ARI; भिष्णुर	NW; 12-0	1,288; 1,164; 262; 505	Local; ..
Bhivapur; ARI; भिवापूर	E; ..	741; 154; 31; 79	Jaurwada; 1-0
Bhiwapur; HGT; भिवापूर	S; 15-0	1,479; 409; 75; 159	Pipari; ..
Bhiwapur; WRD; भिवापूर	S; 10-0	991; 480; 90; 219	Waigaon; 3-0
Bhojankheda; WRD; भोजनखेडा	S; 11-0	449; 338; 69; 98	Talegaon; 2-0
Bhosa; HGT; भोसा	N; 20-0	1 798; 696; 144; 318	Kandali; 2-0
Bhugaon; WRD; भुगांव	S; 7-6	2,213; 1,055; 197; 299	Selu (Kate); 2-0
Bibi; WRD; बिबी	NE; 13-0	1,147; 5; 2; 4	.... ..
Bodad; ARI; बोदड	SE; 9-0	1,518; 533; 106; 251	Pipri; 2-0
Bodad; WRD; बोदड	W; 13-0	1,392; 724; 152; 260	Kavtha; 2-0
Bodkha; HGT; बोडखा	E; 16-0	1,310; 431; 74; 182	Nimbha; 4-0
Bondarthana; ARI; बोंदरठाणा	NE; 18-0	3,134; 913; 181; 437	Karanja; 6-0
Bondsula; WRD; बोंडसुला	E; 17-0	1,008; 498; 97; 170	Hamdapur; 2-0
Bondurni; HGT; बोंदुर्णी	W; 3-0	647; 47; 1; 3	Arvi; 2-0
Bopapur; HGT; बोपापूर	SW; 21-0	1,893; 898; 184; 339	Pohna; 2-0
Bopapur; WRD; बोपापूर	SW; 18-0	380; 324; 79; 78	Andori; 3-0
Bopapur; WRD; बोपापूर	SW; 11-0	1,571; 611; 124; 156	.... ..
Borgaon; ARI; बोरगांव	N; ..	976; 16; 5; 10	.... ..
Borgaon; ARI; बोरगांव	N; 26-0	1,342; 1,078; 228; 354	Sahur; 2-0

Railway Station: Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Wardha; 15-0	Khangaon; 1-0; Sat.	Khangaon; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs.
Pulgaon; 10-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W	3 Sl(pr, h); pyt; 2Cs; Gopal Fr. Srn. Vad. 8; 4 tl; lib; 2d p (vet).
Arvi; 12-0	Local; .. Fri.	Khadka; 3-0	W; rv	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; m; lib; dp.
Arvi; 36-0	Jaurwada; 1-0; Thu.	Jaurwada; 1-0	W	Sl(pr).
Hinganghat; 15-0	Pipari; .. Mon.	Pipari; 1-0	W; w	Sl(pr); tl; lib.
Sonegaon; 4-0	Waigaon; 3-0; Thu.	Waigaon; 3-0	W; n	Sl(pr); tl.
Sonegaon; 5-0	Waigaon; 4-0; Thu.	Waigaon; 4-0	n	Sl(pr); Abaji Maharaj Punyatithi Kt. vad. 4; tl.
Sindi; 4-0	Sindi; 4-0; Thu.	..... 2-0	W	Sl(pr); pyt; 2 tl; ch.
Local; ..	Wardha; 7-6; Sun.	Selu (Kate); 2-0	W; rv	Sl(pr); Cs; 2 tl; m.
.....
Pipri; 2-0	Pipri; 2-0; Sun.	.....	..	Sl(pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Kavtha; 2-0	Pulgaon; 2-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Hinganghat; 16-0	Samudrapur; 5-0; Sun.	Paikmari; 2-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 18-0	Karanja; 6-0; Sun.	Karanja; 6-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Dahegaon Gosai; 3-0	Hamdapur; 2-0; Mon.	Kelzar; 6-0	W	Sl(pr); pyt; 3 tl.
Hinganghat; 7-0	Hinganghat; 7-0; Mon.	Kutki; 2-0	..	.....
Hinganghat; 19-0	Pohna; 2-0; Fri.	Pohna; 1-0	W	2 Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; tl; gym; lib.
Wardha; 18-0	Andori; 3-0; Tue.	..... 8-0	W	tl.
.....	..... 4-0; Fri.	..... 4-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 2 tl.
.....
Arvi; 27-0	Sahur; 2-0; Sat.	Sahur; 2-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Borgaon; ARI; बोरगांव	NE; 23-0	1654; 947; 218; 310	Karanja; 4-0
Borgaon; ARI; बोरगांव	S; 6-0	889; 944; 175; 378	Local; ..
Borgaon; HGT; बोरगांव	S; 3-2	875; 279; 50; 94	Hinganghat; 3-2
Borgaon; HGT; बोरगांव	N; 4-0	1147; 456; 87; 167	Hinganghat; 4-0
Borgaon; WRD; बोरगांव	S; 13-0	1159; 524; 117; 155	Waigaon; 4-0
Borgaon; WRD; बोरगांव	NE; 18-0	427; 133; 23; 47	Sindi; 3-0
Borgaon (Gondi); ARI; बोरगांव (गोंडी)	E; 26-0	3063; 497; 112; 253	Kharangna; 7-0
Borgaon (Meghe); WRD; बोरगांव (मेघे)	S; 1-2	1127; 2774; 453; 492	Local; ..
Borgaon Nandora; WRD; बोरगांव नांदोरा	N; 7-0	1130; 350; 76; 109	Sukli; 2-0
Borgaon Saoli; WRD; बोरगांव सावळी	NW; 11-0	1343; 737; 153; 304	Sukli; 3-0
Bori ARI; बोरी	NE; 29-4	2143; 791; 152; 365	Murti; 3-4
Bori; ARI; बोरी	SE; 20-0	1176; 154; 35; 43	Virul; 2-0
Bori; HGT; बोरी	E; ..	981; 74; .. ..	..... ..
Bori; WRD; बोरी	NE; 20-0	2395; 1032; 221; 143	Bordharan; 0-2
Borkhedi; ARI; बोरखेडी	SE; 23-0	1186; 278; 67; 133	Kharangana; 4-0
Borkhedi; ARI; बोरखेडी	E; ..	437; 11; 2; ..	Pimpalkhuta; 1-0
Borkhedi; ARI; बोरखेडी	N; 15-0	1234; 215; 40; 53	Sarwadi; 4-0
Borkhedi; WRD; बोरखेडी	N; 13-0	1916; 747; 125; 249	Zadshi; 2-0
Borkhedi; WRD; बोरखेडी	N; 9-0	388; 119; 26; 46	Zadshi; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Arvi; 23-0	Karanja; 4-0; Sun.	Karanja; 4-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Pachegaon; 2-0	Arvi; 6-0; Thu.	Pachegaon; 2-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Hinganghat; 3-2	Hinganghat; 3-2; Mon.	Hinganghat; 3-2	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Hinganghat; 4-0	Hinganghat; 4-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 4-0	W; rv	Sl(pr); Cs.
Wardha; 13-0	Waigaon; 4-0; Thu.	.... 4-0	W; rv	Sl(pr); tl.
Sindi; 3-0	Sindi; 3-0; Thu.	Sindi; 3-0	W	tl.
Wardha; 18-0	Kharangna; 7-0; Fri.	Kharangna; 7-0	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Wardha; 1-0	Wardha; 1-0; Sun.	Wardha; 1-0	W	2Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; m; 2 gym; lib.
Wardha; 7-0	Anji; 1-4; Thu.	Anji; 1-4	rv	Sl(pr); tl.
Wardha; 11-0	Anji; 2-0; Thu.	Anji; 2-0	w	Sl(pr); 3tl; m; lib.
Arvi; 29-4	Murti; 3-4; Sat.	Thanegaon; 1-4	W	Sl(pr); pyt (gr); tl.
Virul; 3-0	Virul; 2-0; Thu.	.... 3-0	W	tl.
....
Paunar; 14-0	Hingni; 4-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W	2Sl(pr); Cs (mis); 2tl; lib; dp.
Arvi; 23-0	Kharangana; 4-0; Fri.	Kharangana; 4-0	..	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Arvi; 11-0	Pimpalkhuta; 1-0; Wed.	.... 1-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 18-0	Sarwadi; 4-0; Fri.	.... ..	W	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Wardha; 13-0	Zadshi; 2-0; Mon.	Seloo; 5-0	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Wardha; 9-0	Zadshi; 1-0; Mon.	Seloo; 6-0	W	tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H. Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Bothali; ARI; बोथली	SE; 12-0	1373; 311; 63; 144	Pipaekhuta; 2-0
Bothali; HGT; बोथली	NE; 16-0	814; 267; 51; 88	.... 6-0
Bothali; WRD; बोथली	N; 14-0	632; 274; 52; 145	Zadshi; 3-0
Bothali Heti; ARI; बोथली हेटी	E; ..	2577; 856; 153; 349	Pimpalkhuta; ..
Bothuda; HGT; बोथुडा	N; 10-0	1972; 890; 178; 309	Local; ..
Botona; ARI; बोटोणा	N; 21-0	1770; 928; 182; 406	Pardi; 0-4
Brahmanwada; ARI; ब्राह्मणवाडा	E; 11-0	1628; 641; 148; 337	Wadhona; 3-0
Brahmanwada; ARI; ब्राह्मणवाडा	E; 20-0	1084; 13; 4; 7	Kharangna; 7-0
Budhalagad; ARI; बुधलागड	E; 21-0	886; 53; 9; 26	Kajli; 5-0
Burkoni; HGT; बुरकोणी	S; 6-0	2226; 1030; 203; 360	Pardi; 2-6
Chaka; WRD; चाका	NW; 13-4	185; 218; 41; 99	Kasarkheda; 0-3
Chakur; HGT; चाकूर	N; 17-0	912; 465; 78; 190	.. 2-0
Chamala; ARI; चामला	N; 18-0	667; 380; 65; 131	Sarwadi; 3-0
Chandani; ARI; चांदणी	SE; 12-0	338; 269; 49; 146	Pimpalkhuta; 2-0
Chandewani; ARI; चंदेवाणी	NE; 25-0	1699; 829; 142; 408	Karanja; 2-0
Chanki; HGT; चानकी	SW; 15-0	2557; 1,041; 223; 481	Sirasgaon; 2-0
Chanki; WRD; चानकी	E; 12-0	2825; 879; 177; 368	Kopra; 0-1
Chapapur; HGT; चापापूर	E; 20-0	383; 349; 71; 144	Kora; 2-0
Charmandal; WRD; चारमंडळ	E; 13-0	2688; 550; 108; 114	Kopra; 3-0
Chhoti Arvi; ARI; छोटी आर्वी	NW; 18-0	2774; 1,294; 283; 534	Local; ..
Chichala; WRD; चिचाळा	S; 13-0	2161; 930; 190; 397	Giroli;

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar: Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Arvi; 12-0	.... 2-0; Wed.	Chandani; 1-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.... 10-0	.... 6-0; ..	.... ..	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Wardha; 14-0	Zadshi; 3-0; Mon.	Yeli; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; ..	Pimpalkhuta; .. Wed.	Bothali; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
.... 10-0	.... 1-0; ..	.... 6-0	W; rv	Cs; tl; ch.
Arvi; 19-0	Pardi; 0-4; Thu.	Sarwadi; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); 2Cs (c.mis) ; Kalamgirbaba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Arvi; 11-0	Wadhona; 3-0; Sun.	.... 3-0	..	tl.
Arvi; 20-0	Kharangna; 7-0; Fri.	Kharangna; 7-0	W	tl.
Katol; 23-0	Dhanoli; 1-0; Sun.	Kondhali; 10-0	W	tl.
Yenora; 1-6	Hinganghat; 6-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; lib.
Wardha; 14-4	Kasarkheda; 0-2; Tue.	.... 0-2	W	Nagpanchami Fr. Sm; Sud.5; 3tl; m; dg.
.... 9-0	.... 7-0; ..	.... 4-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Arvi; 18-0	Sarwadi; 3-0; Fri.	Sarwadi; 3-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 12-0	Pimpalkhuta; 2-0; Wed.	.... 1-0	W	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Arvi; 25-0	Karanja; 2-0; Sun.	Karanja; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr);pyt; Cs(mp); tl.
Sonegaon; 11-0	Allipur; 5-0; Tue.	Allipur; 5-0	W; rv	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Paunar; 5-0	Local; .. Sat.	Paunar; 5-1	W; rv	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Hinganghat; 20-0	Kora; 2-0; Fri.	Nandori; 20-0	W	Sl(pr);tl.
Dahegaon 5-0 (Gosai);	Junona; 2-0; Fri.	Kelzar; 8-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Arvi; 18-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; 2tl.
Wardha; 13-0	Adegaon; 3-0; Sun.	Waigaon; 5-0	W	Sl(pr);Cs.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H. Q. ; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Chichala; WRD; चिचाला	E; 1-0	933; 98; 13; 32	Borgaon Meghe; 1-0
Chichghat; HGT; चिचघाट	S; 10-0	1,001; 181; 39; 94	Nagri; 2-0
Chichghat; HGT; चिचघाट	NE; 5-0	1,110; 140; 31; 55	Segaon; 2-0
Chicholi; ARI; चिचोली	NW; 21-0	983; 321; 62; 152	Khadki; 4-0
Chicholi; ARI; चिचोली	NE; 16-0	1,572; 999; 211; 443	Karanja; 8-0
Chicholi; HGT; चिचोली	S; 8-0	1,851; 958; 182; 326	Hinganghat; 8-0
Chicholi; HGT; चिचोली	N; 5-0	481; 241; 52; 116	Hinganghat; 5-0
Chicholi; WRD; चिचोली	E; 17-0	377; 304; 63; 134	Sindi; 5-0
Chicholi; WRD; चिचोली	NE; ..	592; 5; 2; 3	.... ..
Chikhali; HGT; चिखली	E; 18-0	870; 681; 131; 310	Kora; 2-0
Chikhali; WRD; चिखली	SW; 15-0	2,424; 624; 124; 313	Gaul; 3-0
Chikmoh; HGT; चिकमोह	S; 8-0	1,329; 633; 124; 234	Pardi; 2-0
Chikni; WRD; चिकनी	W; 11-0	1,752; 782; 139; 281	Padhegaon; 3-0
Chincholi; ARI; चिचोली	E; ..	1,778; 756; 156; 308	Arvi; 6-0
Chistur; ARI; चिस्तुर	NW; 10-0	469; 886; 182; 263	Talegaon; 2-0
Chitki; WRD; चिटकी	W; 17-0	1,050; 158; 25; 22	Pulgaon; 2-0
Chitoda; WRD; चितोडा	S; 2-0	544; 1,034; 152; 358	Wardha; 2-0
Chondi; WRD; चोंडी	SW; 22-0	1,056; 404; 76; 110	Inzala; 2-0
Chondi Bahadarpur; ARI; चोंडी बहादरपूर	S; 2-0	669; 73; 16; 32	Arvi; 2-0
Chopan; ARI; चोपन	E; ..	701; 228; 42; 88	Wadhona; ..

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Wardha; 1-0	Wardha; 1-0; Sun.	Wardha; 1-0	W	tl.
Nagri; 2-6	Nagri; 2-0; Tue.	Hinganghat; 10-0	rv	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Hinganghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0; Mon.	Udga; 2-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 21-0	Antora; 2-0; Wed.	Ashti; 8-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); tl; ch.
Arvi; 16-0	Local;	Talegaon; 8-0	W	Cs (mp); tl; m; dg.
Hinganghat; 8-0	Hinganghat; 8-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 8-0	W	Sl(m); pyt; Cs; Balaji Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. land 5; tl; lib.
Hinganghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0; Mon.	..... 2-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Dahegaon Gosai; 3-0	Dahegaon Gosai; .. Wed.	Sindi; 5-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 2 tl.
.....
Hinganghat; 18-0	Kora; 2-0; Fri.	Nandori; 8-0	W	Sl (pr.); tl.
Wardha; 15-0	Adegaon; 1-0; Sun.	..... 5-0	W	Sl (pr); 2 tl. ch.
Yenora; 3-6	Hinganghat; 8-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 8-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); 2 tl.
Dahegaon; 2-0	Devli; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W	2Sl(pr, m); 2 Cs; 2 tl.
Arvi; 6-0	Arvi; 6-0; Thu.	Bedhona;	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; 10-0	Talegaon; 2-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; lib; ch; dp (vet.)
Pulgaon; 3-0	Pulgaon; 2-0; Mon.	.....	W	.....
Wardha; 2-0	Wardha; 2-0; Sun.	Wardha; 2-0	W	Sl(pr); 2Cs; tl; gym; lib.
Pulgaon; 10-0	Vijaygopal; 2-0; Thu.	Bhidi; 6-0	W	Sl (pr.); Cs.
Khubgaon; 4-0	Arvi; 2-0; Thu.	Khubgaon; 4-0	W	tl.
Arvi; ..	Wadhona; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ Peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Chopan; HGT; चोपन	E; 17-0	590; 34; 6; 18	Wasi; 1-0
Choramba; ARI; चोरआंबा	SE; 17-0	1,025; 226; 49; 62	Rohna; 3-0
Dabha; HGT; दाभा	N; 2-0	836; 322; 56; 141	Hinganghat; 2-0
Dag; HGT; डाग	N; 4-0	315; 12; 22; 55	Hinganghat; 4-0
Dahegaon; HGT; दहेगांव	NE; 11-0	1,670; 539; 100; 322	Samudrapur; 2-0
Dahegaon Dhande; WRD; दहेगांव धांदे	SW; 25-0	1,767; 855; 151; 315	Local; ..
Dahegaon Gondi; ARI; दहेगांव गोंडी	E; 23-0	4,080; 1,237; 278; 526	Local; ..
Dahegaon (Gosai); WRD; दहेगांव (गोसाई)	E; 15-0	2,009; 2,070; 358; 674	Local; ..
Dahegaon (Miskin); WRD; दहेगांव मिस्कीन	W; 8-0	2,691; 1,260; 269; 468	Local; ..
Dahegaon Mustafa; ARI; दहेगांव मुस्तफा	SE; 6-0	2,307; 1,305; 293; 764	Arvi; 6-0
Daigavan; HGT; डायगव्हाण	NW; 5-0	1,066; 148; 25; 33	Wagholi; 1-0
Dalalpur; HGT; दलालपूर	NW; ..	394; 121; 23; 34	Gauji; 2-0
Dalpatpur; ARI; दलपतपूर	NW; 20-0	606; 261; 49; 78	Khadki; 4-0
Dalpatpur; ARI; दलपतपूर	W; 2-0	180; 1; 1; 1	Arvi; 2-0
Dalpatpur; HGT; दलपतपूर	NE; 17-0	746; 5; 2; ..	Kandali; 1-0
Danapur; ARI; दानापूर	E; 10-0	690; 670; 129; 279	Pimpalkhuta; ..
Dapori; WRD; दापोरी	S; 14-0	1,073; 607; 120; 234	Giroli; 2-0
Daroda; HGT; दारोडा	S; 10-0	4,803; 2,082; 423; 775	Arvi; 5-0
Dasoda; HGT; दसोडा	E; 25-0	1,575; 410; 59; 124	Mangrul; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Hinganghat; 17-0	Wasi; 1-0; Mon.	Nandori; 4-0	W	Cs (gr); tl.
Rohna; 3-0	Rohna; 3-0; Tue.	.... 3-0	W	tl.
Hinganghat; 2-0	Hinganghat; 2-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 2-0	W	Sl (pr).
Hinganghat; 4-0	Hinganghat; 4-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 4-0	W	....
Hinganghat; 11-0	Samudrapur; 2-0; Sun.	Ajada; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); 2tl.
Pulgaon; 6-0	Local; Fri.	Pulgaon; 6-0	W; rv	2 Sl (pr,m); Cs (mp); 2tl; gym.
Wardha; 19-0	Kharangna; 3-0; Fri.	Kharangna; 3-0	W	2Sl (pr,m); 5tl; lib.
Local; ..	Local; .. Wed.	Kelzar; 3-0	W	4Sl (2pr,m,h); 3Cs (c,mis, con); 2tl; lib; 2dp.
Dahegaon; 3-0	Local; .. Fri.	.... 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; mq; lib.
Pachegaon; 3-4	Arvi; 6-0; Thu.	.... 3-4	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Wagholi; 1-0	Hinganghat; 5-0 Mon.	Bela; 2-0	W	Sl (pr).
Wagholi; 5-0	Taroda; 4-0; ..	Wagholi; 5-0	W	....
Arvi; 20-0	Antora; 3-0; Tue.	Ashti; 8-0	rv	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); ch; tl.
Arvi; 3-0	Arvi; 3-0; Thu.	Arvi; 2-0	..	....
Borkhedi; 9-0	Kandali; 1-4; Mon.	.... 1-0	W	tl.
Arvi; ..	Pimpalkhuta; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Wardha; 14-0	Local; .. Wed.	Devli; 8-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; dg; ch; lib; 2dp (vet).
Hinganghat; 10-0	Local; .. Sun.	Hinganghat; 10-0	W	3Sl (2pr,m); pyt; Cs; 2tl; ch; lib.
Hinganghat; 25-0	Kora; 6-0; Fri.	Nandori; 33-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Dattapur; WRD; दत्तापूर	E; 3-2	143; 477; 59; 2	Nalwadi; 1-0
Dattapur; WRD; दत्तापूर	SE; ..	421; 5; 1; 5	.... 1-0
Dautapur; ARI; दौतपूर	N; ..	319; 1; 1; 1	.... ..
Dautapur (1); ARI; दाऊतपूर	N; 1-0	342; 62; 17; 12	Arvi; 1-0
Dautapur (2); ARI; दाऊतपूर			Included in
Davlatpur; HGT; दवलतपूर	NE; 18-0	660; 115; 23; 65	.... 5-0
Dawlapur; HGT; डवलापूर	SW; 14-0	946; 419; 100; 144	Mozari; 2-0
Degaon; WRD; देगांव	W; 10-0	2,365; 1,171; 208; 289	Dahegaon; 2-0
Delwadi; ARI; देलवाडी	NW; 23-0	695; 745; 165; 208	Local; ..
Derda; HGT; देरडा	N; 16-0	1,197; 543; 103; 166	.... 7-0
Deurwada; ARI; देऊरवाडा	W; 6-0	1,804; 1,198; 246; 535	Local; ..
Devhada; ARI; देव्हडा	N; 3-3	556; 20; 4; 11	Local; ..
Devli (urban area III); WRD; देवळी (नागरी विभाग ३)	SW; ..	264; 9,508; 1,920; 2438	Local; ..
Dabha; ARI; दाभा	NE; 23-0	1,295; 63; 13; 26	Karanja; 1-0
Dhadi; ARI; घाडी	N; 21-0	2,348; 1,306; 254; 483	Ashti; 7-0
Dhaga; ARI; ढगा	E; ..	1,926; 268; 52; 111	Jaurwada; 6-0
Dhagadban; HGT; धगडबन	E; 15-0	827; 171; 33; 71	Samudrapur; 3-0
Dhamakund; ARI; धामकुंड	NE; 18-0	744; 214; 47; 89	Karanja; 8-0
Dhamangaon; HGT; धामनगांव	E; 25-0	753; 242; 53; 122	Mangrul; 3-0
Dhamangaon; HGT; धामनगांव	NE; 19-0	1,733; 466; 94; 213	.... 4-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Wardha; 3-0	Wardha; 3-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W	dp.
..
..
Arvi; 1-0	Arvi; 1-0; Thu.	Arvi; 1-0	W	....
Urban Area I.				
.. 18-0	.. 5-0; ..	.. 7-0	W	tl; ch.
Sonegaon; 12-0	Kosurla; 1-0; Wed.	Kangaon; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs.
Local; ..	Devli; 6-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W	3 Sl (2 pr, m); 2 tl.
Arvi; 23-0	Local; .. Tue.	Nandora; 3-0	W	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl.
.. 7-0	.. 7-0; ..	.. 7-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Arvi; 6-0	Local; .. Mon.	Stage; ..	rv	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; dg; lib.
.. ..	Local; .. Tue.	.. ..	W	....
Dahegaon; 5-0	Local;	Local; ..	W	Pl 11 Sl (5pr, 3m, 3h); 3Cs; 10tl; m; mq; 2dg; dh; gym; lib; 7dp.
Arvi; 23-0	Karanja; 1-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 21-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; rv	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Arvi; 20-0	Jaurwada; 6-0; Thu.	Jaurwada; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl.
Hinganghat; 15-0	Samudrapur; 3-0; Sun.	Samudrapur; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; 18-0	Karanja; 8-0; Sun.	Karanja; 8-0	W	....
Hinganghat; 25-0	Kora; 6-0; Fri.	Nandori; 15-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.. 19-0	.. 8-0; ..	.. 4-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area acres; Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Dhamangaon; HGT; धामनगांव	S; 9-0	2,044; 278; 50; 122	Hinganghat; 9-0
Dhamangaon; WRD; धामनगांव	W; 8-0	1,617; 562; 108; 272	Dahegaon 1-4 (Miskin);
Dhanodi; ARI; धनोडी	S; 9-0	2,250; 1,567; 347; 589	Local; ..
Dhanodi Kh.; ARI; धनोडी खुर्द	W; 2-4	356; 276; 47; 132	Nandpur; 0-3
Dhanoli; ARI; धानोली	E; 18-0	1,446; 825; 163; 346	Kajli; 4-0
Dhanoli; HGT; धानोली	N; 14-0	763; 285; 62; 168	.... 6-0
Dhanoli; WRD; धानोली	N; 8-0	786; 320; 58; 163	Seloo; 2-0
Dhapki; WRD; धापकी	E; 13-0	815; 432; 58; 130	Dahegaon 3-0 Gosai;
Dharti; ARI; धर्ती	NE; 31-0	602; 945; 340; 399	Murti; 0-4
Dhavadi Bk.; ARI; धावडी बुद्रुक	NE; 20-0	1,027; 311; 50; 172	Karanja; 2-0
Dhavadi Kh.; ARI; धावडी खुर्द	NE; 20-0	511; 162; 31; 73	Karanja; 2-0
Dhavasa Bk. ARI; धावसा बुद्रुक	NE; 23-4	930; 972; 199; 444	Karanja; 3-4
Dhiwari Pipari; HGT; ढिवरी पिपरी	S; 21-0	1,082; 621; 136; 320	Pipari; 5-0
Dhochi; HGT; धोची	S; 24-0	1,842; 577; 111; 213	Pohna; 4-0
Dhondgaon; HGT; धोंडगांव	NE; 10-0	981; 570; 313; 138	Samudrapur; 6-0
Dhondgaon; WRD; धोंडगांव	NE; 19-0	202; 50; 8; 14	Seldoh; 1-4
Dhanoli; WRD; धानोली	NE; 11-0	771; 729; 122; 300	Seloo; 1-0
Dhanora; HGT; धानोरा	S; 18-0	1,437; 742; 137; 241	Sekapur(Bai); 4-0
Dhanora; WRD; धानोरा	SE; 7-0	1,406; 954; 187; 450	.... 2-0
Dhotra; WRD; धोत्रा	W; 5-0	2,502; 781; 148; 302	Padhegaon; 3-0
Dhotra; WRD; धोत्रा	S; 2-0	1,598; 674; 138; 369	Goji; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Nagri; 4-0	Nagri; 4-0; Tue.	.. ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Dahegaon; 3-4	Local; .. Wed.	.. 3-4	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Local; ..	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4 tl; ch.
Arvi; 2-2	Arvi; 2-2; Thu.	Arvi; 2-2	W; rv	tl.
Katol; 20-0	Local; .. Sun.	Kondhali; 8-0	W	2 Sl (pr, m); 3 Cs (mp); 3 tl; dg; gym; lib.
.. 10-0	.. 4-0; ..	.. 10-0	W; rv	tl; ch.
Wardha ; 8-0	Seloo; 2-0; Mon.	Seloo; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Dahegaon Gosai; 3-0	Dahegaon Gosai; 3-0; Wed.	Kelzar; 5-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 4 tl.
Arvi; 31-0	Murti; 0-4; Sat.	Thanegaon; 3-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); tl; 3 dp (vet).
Arvi; 20-0	Karanja; 2-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 20-0	Karanja; 2-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 23-4	Karanja; 3-4; Sun.	Karanja; 3-4	W	Sl (pr).; pyt; Cs (mp); tl.
Hinganghat; 21-0	Pohna; 5-0; Fri.	Pohna; 5-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Hinganghat; 24-0	Pohna; 4-0; Fri.	Pohna; 4-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Hinganghat; 16-0	Samudrapur; 6-0; Sun.	.. 0-2	W	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Sindi; 3-0	Sindi; 3-0; Thu.	Seldoh; 1-6	W	tl.
Paunar; 4-0	Seloo; 1-0; Tue.	Seloo; 1-4	W; rv	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 tl; ch.
Nagri; 8-0	Sekapur (Bai); 4-0; Thu.	Hinganghat; 18-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhugaon; 1-0	Wardha; 7-0; Sun.	Wardha; 7-0	W	Sl (pr); lib.
Wardha; 5-0	Wardha; 5-0; Sun.	Salod; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; Ganesh Ma- haraj Fr. Kt. Vad. 6; 3 tl.
Sonegaon; 1-0	Hinganghat; 9-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H. Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Dhulgaon; WRD; धुळगांव	E; 14-0	1,544; 613; 127; 364	Hamdapur; 3-0
Dhulwa; WRD; धुळवा	NW; 8-0	414; 256; 54; 136	Sukli; 1-0
Dhumankheda; HGT; धुमनखेडा	NE; 14-0	1,653; 329; 64; 82	.. 3-0
Digdoh; WRD; डिगडोह	SW; ..	1,517; 485; 74; 224	Deoli; 1-0
Dighi; ARI; दिघी	S; 14-0	532; 298; 65; 86	Dhanodi; 3-0
Dighi; WRD; दिघी	SW; 10-0	1,257; 393; 81; 141	.. 3-0
Digraj; WRD; दिग्रज	E; 23-0	1,307; 513; 83; 251	Sindi; 2-0
Digraj; WRD; दिग्रज	NW; 4-0	1,889; 312; 56; 177	Wardha; 4-0
Dilawarpur; WRD; दिलावरपूर	S; ..	412; 9; 1; 4	Andori; 1-0
Dindoda; WRD; दिंदोडा	E; 13-0	1,314; 449; 98; 245	Madni; 0-4
Dodaki; WRD; दोडकी	N; ..	911; 61; .. ..	.. ..
Donduda; HGT; दोंदूडा	S; ..	1,825; 853; 164; 258	Sekapur(Bai); 2-0
Dongargaon; HGT; डोंगरगांव	SE; 16-0	1,580; 893; 176; 396	.. 2-0
Dongargaon; WRD; डोंगरगांव	NE; 16-0	867; 211; 41; ..	Hingni; 2-0
Dorla; HGT; डोरला	S; 25-0	772; 169; 32; 59	Pohna; 5-0
Dorli; WRD; डोरली	NW; 8-0	474; 75; 13; 19	Anji; 1-4
Dorli; WRD; डोरली	W; 16-0	1,391; 156; 33; 64	Waifad; 2-0
Durgada; WRD; दुरगडा	SW; 18-0	813; 654; 127; 283	Bhidi; 3-0
Durgapur; ARI; दुर्गापूर	N; 2-0	371; 8; 3; 3	Arvi; 2-0
Durugwada; ARI; दुरूगवाडा	N; 24-0	827; 955; 174; 275	Sahur; 2-0
Ekamba; ARI; एकांबा	N; 16-0	988; 318; 61; 125	Pardi; 0-2

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Tuljapur; 6-0	Chanki; 2-0; Sat.	.... 7-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Wardha; 8-0	Anji; 1-0; Thu.	Anji; 1-0	W	dg; ch.
Hingan- ghat; 14-0	.... 3-0; ..	.... 3-0	W	Sl (pr); ch;
Dahegaon; 8-0	Deoli; 1-0;	Deoli; 1-0	W	Sl (pr.)
Dhanodi; 3-0	Dhanodi; 3-0; Fri.	Dhanodi; 3-0;	W; rv	Sl (pr); tl.
.... 6-0	.. 3-0; Fri.	.... 3-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 lib.
Sindi; 2-0	Sindi; 2-0; Thu.	Sindi; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Wardha; 4-0	.... 1-0; Sun.	Wardha; 4-0	W	Laxmibai Fr. An. Sud. 1 to 9 and Ct. Sud. 8 to 15; tl.
Dahegaon; 1-50	Andori; 1-0; Tue	.... 1-0	W	....
Sonegaon; 5-0	Madni; 0-4; Wed.	Sonegaon; 6-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
....
Nagri; 6-0	Sekapur (Bai); 2-0; Fri.	Wander; ..	W; w	Sl (pr); pyti; 2 tl; lib.
Hingan- ghat; 6-0	Kosarsar; 2-0; Sat.	Nandori; 4-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dp.
Paunar; 10-0	Hingni; 2-0; Fri.	Hingni; 2-0	W	tl.
Hingan- ghat; 25-0	Pohna; 5-0; Fri.	Pohna; 5-0	W	tl.
Wardha; 8-0	Anji; 1-4; Thu.	Anji; 1-4	rv	tl; ch.
Dahegaon; 3-0	Waifad; 2-0; Tue.	Dahegaon; 4-0	W	tl.
Pulgaon; 12-0	Bhidi; 3-0; Sun.	.... 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 2-0	Arvi; 2-0; Thu.	Arvi; 2-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 24-0	Sahur; 2-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; lib.
Arvi; 16-0	Pardi; 0-2; Thu.	.... 2-2	W; n	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ Peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Ekamba; WRD एकंबा	SW; 24-0	935; 306; 70; 127	Loni; 2-0
Ekapal; WRD; एकपाळ	SW; 11-0	988; 1; 1; ..	Devli; 1-0
Ekarjun; ARI; एकार्जून	NE; 18-0	1,259; 648; 131; 357	Sarwadi; 4-0
Eklara; ARI; एकलारा	NW; 4-0	359; 237; 52; 105	Nandpur; 1-0
Faridapur; HGT; फरिदपूर	E; 23-0	1,592; 421; 72; 210	Girad; 2-0
Fattepur; WRD; फत्तेपूर	SW; 16-0	1,468; 676; 138; 229	Agargaon; 3-0
Fefarwada; ARI; फेफरवाडा	E; ..	1,114; 263; 56; 129	Wadhona; 3-0
Fukta; HGT; फुकटा	SW; 15-0	1,387; 1,282; 266; 537	Ajansara; 1-0
Gadegaon; HGT; गाडेगांव	W; 16-0	1,103; 563; 109; 272	Sirasgaon; 2-0
Gaimukh; WRD; गायमुख	NE; 14-0	717; 205; 41; 110	Kelzar; 5-0
Ganeshpur; HGT; गणेशपूर	SE; ..	1,271; 373; 68; 122	..... ..
Ganeshpur; HGT; गणेशपूर	NE; 6-0	372; 361; 59; 134	Hinganghat; 6-0
Ganeshpur; HGT; गणेशपूर	E; 22-0	467; 203; 38; 55	Kora; 4-0
Ganeshpur; WRD; गणेशपूर	SW; 18-0	342; 161; 40; 48	Andori; 3-0
Ganeshpur; WRD; गणेशपूर	NW; 5-0	550; 402; 76; 111	Wardha; 5-0
Ganeshpur; WRD; गणेशपूर	NE; 20-0	674; 9; 1; 3	Sindi; 4-0
Gangapur; HGT; गंगापूर	S; 14-0	906; 331; 68; 153	Pipari; 2-0
Gangapur; HGT; गंगापूर	E; 19-0	948; 60; 14; 33	Kora; 3-0
Gangapur; WRD; गंगापूर	SW; 17-0	295; 130; 17; 59	Andori; 2-0
Garamsur; WRD; गरमसूर	N; 24-0	2,005; 342; 76; 170	..... 6-0
Gaul; HGT; गऊळ	W; 5-0	794; 100; 18; 41	Arvi; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other Information.
Pulgaon; 5-0	Pulgaon; 5-0; Mon.	Nachangaon; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Wardha; 11-0	Devli; 1-0; Fri.	.... 1-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 18-0	Sarwadi; 4-0; Fri.	.... 4-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Arvi; 4-0	Arvi; 4-0; Thu.	Arvi; 4-0	W	2 tl.
Hinganghat; 23-0	Shirsi; 2-0; Wed.	Girad; 3-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); tl.
Pulgaon; 12-0	Agargaon; 3-0; Sat.	.... 8-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; ..	Wadhona; 3-0; Sun.	Chopan; 0-6	W	2 tl.
Hinganghat; 15-0	Local; .. Sat.	Wadner; 4-0	W; w	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sonegaon; 8-0	Allipur; 2-0; Tue.	Allipur; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Dahegaon (Gosai); 9-0	Seloo; 4-0; Tue.	Seloo; 4-4	W	tl.
.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	W	Kathi Maharaj Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; tl.
Hinganghat; 6-0	Hinganghat; 6-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 6-0	W	Sl (pr).
Hinganghat; 22-0	Kora; 4-0; Fri.	Nandori; 12-0	W	tl.
Wardha; 18-0	Andori; 3-0; Tue.	.... 8-0	W	tl.
Wardha; 5-0	Wardha; 5-0; Sun.	Yeli; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sindi; 4-0	Sindi; 4-0; Thu.	Sindi; 4-0	W	tl.
Hinganghat; 14-0	Pipari; 2-0; Mon.	.... 0-6	W; w	Sl; (pr); Pyt; tl.
Hinganghat; 19-0	Kora; 3-0; Fri.	Nandori; 8-0	W	tl.
Wardha; 17-0	Andori; 2-0; Tue.	.... 7-0	W	tl.
Paunar; 18-0	Kondhali; 6-0; Sat.	.... 4-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Hinganghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 5-0	W	tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Gaul; HGT; गऊळ	N; 22-0	594; 211; 44; 77	Sindi; 4-0
Gaul; WRD; गौळ	SW; 16-0	1,082; 1,194; 259; 377	Local; ..
Gaurkheda; ARI; गौरखेडा	SE; 16-0	1,601; 320; 69; 140	Rohna; 2-0
Gavala; ARI; गवळा	NW; 25-0	171; 139; 29; 68	Sirri; 2-0
Gavandi; ARI; गवंडी	NE; 22-0	1,642; 1,053; 193; 413	Karanja; 2-0
Gavha; HGT; गव्हा	NE; 5-0	371; 147; 27; 52	Hinganghat; 5-0
Ghatsavli; HGT; घाटसावली	S; 10-0	2,082; 472; 94; 196	Arvi; 6-0
Ghatsur; ARI; घाटसूर	N; ..	1,355; 7; 1; 2;	.... ..
Ghodegaon; WRD; घोडेगाव	SW; 26-0	712; 544; 110; 124	Inzala; 3-0
Ghorad; WRD; घोराड	NE; ..	2,041; 3,586; 664; 1,188	Local; ..
Ghughus; ARI; घुघुस	E; 21-0	151; 35; 6; 10	Kharangna; 2-0
Girad; HGT; गिरड	NE; 20-0	4,079; 2,882; 559; 915	Local; ..
Girgaon; HGT; गिरगाव	E; 24-0	917; 228; 45; 68	Kora; 4-0
Girnala; WRD; गिरनाळा	N; 8-0	493; 4; 1; 1	Sukli; 1-0
Giroli; WRD; गिरोली	S; 13-0	2,484; 1,009; 209; 255	Local; ..
Giroli; WRD; गिरोली	N; 9-0	834; 507; 101; 208	Zadshi; 1-6
Godari; ARI; गोदरी	NW; 16-0	320; 150; 30; 82	Khadki; 2-0
Gohdakala; WRD; गोहदाकला	NE; 18-0	702; 150; 32; 65	Selai(Pevat); 1-0
Goiwada; ARI; गोयवाडा	N; 4-0	513; 18; 5; 10	Wardha (Maneri); 1-0
Goji; WRD; गोजी	SE; 13-0	2,387; 1,220; 262; 645	Local; ..
Gondapur; WRD; गोंडापूर	NE; 7-0	565; 165; 29; 51	Surgaon; 2-0

Railway Station: Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Sindi; 4-0	Sindi; 4-0; Thu.	.... 4-0	W	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Wardha; 16-0	Local; .. Thu.	.... 4-0	W	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; ch; lib.
Rohna; 2-0	Rohna; 2-0; Tue.	Rohna; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Arvi; 25-0	Nandora; 1-0; Fri.	Nandora; 1-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; 22-0	Karanja; 2-0; Sun.	Karanja; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; dg.
Hinganghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0; Mon.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hinganghat; 10-0	Hinganghat; 10-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 10-0	W	Sl (pr).
....	....	....	W	....
Pulgaon; 7-0	Sonora; 1-0; Mon.	Nachangaon; 5-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
....	....	....	W	Kedaji Maharaj Fr. Kt. Sud. 6, Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9. tl.
Arvi; 21-0	Kharangna; 2-0; Fri.	Kharangna; 2-0	W	
Hinganghat; 20-0	Samudrapur; 10-0; Sun.	Stage; 0-2	rv	3 Sl (2 pr, m); 2 Cs; Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 1 to 12. tl; m; mq; gym 2; lib; 2 dp. Sl (pr); tl.
Hinganghat; 24-0	Kora; 4-0; Fri.	.... 4-0	W	
Wardha; 11-0	Sukli; 1-0; Tue	Sukli; 1-0	W; rv	....
Waigaon; 7-0	Local; .. Fri.	.... 7-0	W	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; ch; lib.
Wardha; 9-0	Zadshi; 1-6; Mon.	.... 4-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl.
Arvi; 16-0	Khadki; 2-0; Thu.	Talegaon; 9-0	W; rv	tl. ch.
Paunar; 12-0	Hingni; 2-0; Fri.	Hingni; 2-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 4-0	Arvi; 4-0; Thu.	.... 1-0	W	tl.
Sonegaon; 3-0	Local; .. Sun.	Sonegaon; 3-6	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl.
Paunar; 3-0	Paunar; 1-0; Mon.	.... 1-0	W	3 tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Gondhani; ARI; गोंधणी	NE; 20-0	725; 134; 35; 36	Karanja; 2-0
Govindpur; HGT; गोविंदपूर	SE; 13-0	1,391; 406; 81; 155	Nandori; 2-0
Govindpur; HGT; गोविंदपूर	N; 5-0	733; 256; 60; 77	Wagholi; 3-0
Govindpur; HGT; गोविंदपूर	NE; 14-0	1,290; 96; 16; 36	.... 1-0
Gumgaon; ARI; गुमगांव	SE; 10-0	469; 350; 87; 162	Pimpal- khuta; 1-0
Gundmund; ARI; गुंडमूंड	E; 12-0	216; 64; 15; 34	Pimpal- khuta; 1-0
Hadasti; HGT; हडस्ती	S; ..	844; 401; 81; 234	Pohna; 3-0
Haladgaon; HGT; हळदगांव	N; 13-0	1,525; 553; 118; 227	.... 3-0
Hamdapur; ARI; हमदापूर	SE; ..	500; 48; 11; 21	.... ..
Hamdapur; WRD; हमदापूर	E; 20-0	3,137; 1,572; 324; 465	Local; ..
Harankhuri; HGT; हरनखुरी	NE; 15-0	1,511; 171; 33; 76	.... 3-0
Harashi; ARI; हराशी	E; 10-0	714; 144; 29; 78	Wadhona; 6-0
Hardoli; ARI; हरदोली	SE; 3-0	710; 322; 64; 143	Arvi; 3-0
Hariswada; ARI; हरिसवाडा	S; 8-0	615; 164; 31; 59	Borgaon; 1-0
Hariswada; ARI; हरिसवाडा	N; 8-4	216; 1; 1; ..	.... ..
Hatla; ARI; हातला	S; 6-0	984; 333; 40; 74	Borgaon; 0-3
Helodi; WRD; हेलोडी	E; 18-0	1,054; 709; 133; 299	Sindi; 3-0
Heti Heti farm; ARI; हेटी हेटी फॉर्म	NE; 31-4	1,321; 81; 19; 25	Jaurwada Bk; 2-4
Hindnagar (Sind Meghe); WRD; हिंदनगर (सिंद मेघे)	W; 2-4	1,723; 2,735; 523; 336	Local; ..
Hinganghat (Urban Area VI); HGT; हिंगणघाट (नागरी विभाग ६)	HQ; ..	6.42; 44,349 8,509 1,284	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Arvi; 20-0	Karanja; 2-0; Sun.	.... 2-0	W.	tl.
Hingan- ghat; 13-0	Nandori; 2-0; Tue.	Nandori; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingan- ghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0; Mon.	Hingan ghat; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
.... 10-0	.... 3-0; ..	.... 2-0	W.	tl; ch.
Arvi; 11-0	Pimpal- khuta; 1-0; Wed.	Pimpal- khuta; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; 12-0	Pimpal- khuta; 1-0; Wed.	Pimpal- khuta; 1-0	W.	tl.
Hingan- ghat; 20-0	Pohna; 3-0; Fri.	Pohna; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
.... 9-0	.... 9-0; ..	.... 2-0	..	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
....
Dahegaon (Gosai); 5-0	Local; .. Mon.	Sindi; 6-0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; 4 tl; m; gym; dp.
.... 10-0	.... 4-0; ..	.... ..	W.	tl; ch.
Arvi; 10-0	Wadhona; 6-0; Sun.	Wadhona; 6-0	W.	tl; gym; ch.
Arvi; 3-0	Arvi; 3-0; Thu.	.... 3-0	W.	tl.
Pachegaon; 3-0	Arvi; 8-0; Thu.	Pachegaon; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
....
Pachegaon; 2-0	Arvi; 6-0; Thu.	Pachegaon; 2-0	W.	....
Sindi; 3-0	Sindi; 3-0; Thu.	Sindi; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; dg; gym.
Arvi; 31-4	Jaurwada Bk; 2-4; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	tl.
Wardha; 1-0	Wardha; 2-0; Sun.	Wardha; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2Cs (fmg, mis); 9 tl; lib; dp.
Local; ..	Local;	Local; ..	W.	Gadge Maharaj Fr. Mrg.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H. Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Hingni ; WRD; हिंगणी	NE; 16-0	1,427; 4,185; 694; 1,534	Local; ..
Hirdi ; HGT; हिरडी	NE; 9-0	854; 179; 40; 85	Hinganghat; 9-0
Hivra ; ARI; हिवरा	SE; ..	8,96; 39; 10; 26	Rohna; 2-0
Hiwara ; HGT; हिवरा	NE; 16-0	1,718; 716; 146; 191	Samudrapur; 6-0
Hiwara ; HGT; हिवरा	SW; 20-0	1,837; 956; 219; 409	Pohna; 3-0
Hiwara ; WRD; हिवरा	E; 14-0	1,047; 493; 110; 210	Madni; 3-0
Hiwara ; WRD; हिवरा	E; 18-0	940; 199; 21; 42	Sindi; 3-0
Hiwara ; WRD; हिवरा	N; 10-0	483; 413; 80; 194	Zadshi; 1-0
Hiwara ; WRD; हिवरा	SW; 25-0	853; 287; 66; 154	Vijaygopal; 2-0
Hiwara ; WRD; हिवरा	W; 21-0	1,426; 400; 75; 115	Pulgaon; 2-0
Hiwra Heti ; ARI; हिवरा हेटी	E; 10-0	1340; 620; 117; 286	Wadhona; 2-0
Husenpur ; ARI; हुसेनपूर	S; 18-0	37; 189; 38; 118	Virul; 0-1
Husenpur ; HGT; हुसेनपूर	NE; 17-0	397; 94; 22; 21	Girad; 3-0
Hushenabad ; ARI; हुशेनाबाद	N; ..	262; 1;	Arvi; 1-0
Husnapur ; WRD; हुसनापूर	SW; 20-0	533; 320; 67; 94	Sirpur; 2-0
Ichora ; WRD; इचोरा	NE; ..	315 36; 7; 23	.. ..
Indarmari ; ARI; इंदरमारी	N; 8-0	394; 55; 13; 33	Sarwadi; 2-0
Inzala ; HGT; इंझाला	NW; 7-0	1750 798; 189; 302	Allipur; 3-0
Inzala ; WRD; इंझाला	SW; 32-0	4220; 2008; 415; 591	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar: Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Paunar; 10-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W	4Sl (2pr, m, h); 4Cs (c, 3mis); Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl; m; mq; dg; gym; 2lib; 3dp.
Hinganghat; 9-0	Samudrapur; 4-0; Sun.	.... 1-0	W	Cs (gr); tl.
Rohna; 2-0	Rohna; 2-0; Tue.	.... ..	W	tl.
Hinganghat; 16-0	Samudrapur; 6-0; Sun.	.... 3-0	W	Sl (p1); Cs; tl.
Sonegaon; 18-0	Pohna; 3-0; Fri.	Pohna; 4-0	W; rv	2Sl (pr,m); pyt; tl; gym; lib.
Sonegaon; 5-0	Madni; 2-0; Wed.	.... 8-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Sindi; 3-0	Sindi; 3-0; Thu.	Sindi; 3-0	W	2tl.
Wardha; 10-0	Zadshi; 1-0; Mon.	.... 4-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Pulgaon; 11-0	Vijaygopal; 2-0; Thu.	Bhidi; 6-0	rv	Sl (pr); Cs.
Pulgaon; 2-0	Pulgaon; 2-0; Mon.	.... ..	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; 10-0	Wadhona; 2-0; Sun.	Wadhona; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Virul; 0-1	Virul; .. Thu.	Local; 0-1	W	tl.
Hinganghat; 17-0	Samudrapur; 7-0; Sun.	.... ..	..	W.
Arvi; 1-0	Arvi; 1-0; Thu.	.... 1-0	W	....
Wardha; 20-0	Devli; .. Fri.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	W	....
Arvi; 8-0	Sarwadi; 2-0; Fri.	.... 2-0	W	tl.
Wagholi; 2-0	Hinganghat; 7-0; Mon.	.... ..	W	
Pulgaon; 10-0	Local; .. Wed.	.... 8-0	W	2Sl. (pr,m); Cs; Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 30; 4tl; m; mq; gym; ch; dp.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H. Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Inzapur ; WRD; इंझापूर	S; 2-0	1,316; 437; 93; 145;	Borgaon 1-0 (Meghe);
Irapur ; WRD; इरापूर	SW; ..	836; 311; 57; 172;	.. ..
Isapur ; HGT; इसापूर	N; 20-0	431; 5; 1; 2;	Kandali; 4-0
Isapur ; WRD; इसापूर	SW; 12-0	1,293; 466; 126; 189	Devli; 2-0
Ishakapur ; (1) ARI; इशाकपूर (१)	SW; 4-0	253; 71; 11; 28	Wadhona; 1-0
Ishakapur ; (2) ARI; इशाकपूर (२)	.. ..	Included in Urban Area I.	.. ..
Itakla ; WRD; इटाकला	NE; 15-6	1,628; 171; 31; 63	Kelzar; 3-0
Italapur ; HGT; इटलापूर	S; 2-0	556; 23; 3; 3	.. ..
Ithalapur ; ARI; इठलापूर	SW; ..	386; 588; 115; 262	Deurwada; 2-0
Jaipur ; WRD; जयपूर	E; 11-0	1,202; 925; 202; 368	Kopra; 3-0
Jaitapur ; ARI; जैतापूर	N; ..	268; 179; 43; 57	.. ..
Jakhala ; WRD; जखाला	NE; 13-0	509; 4; 1; 4	.. ..
Jalgaon ; ARI; जळगांव	NW; 8-0	2,654; 2,411; 420 1,026	Local; ..
Jam ; HGT; जाम	NE; 8-0	2,741; 878; 180; 547	Hinganghat; 8-0
Jamalpur ; ARI; जमालपूर	S; 5-0	431; 9; 4; 1	Local; ..
Jamani ; WRD; जामणी	N; 10-0	1,240; 940; 188; 378	Sukli; 2-0
Jamani ; WRD; जामणी	W; 11-0	1,684; 685; 127; 281	Padhegaon; 2-0
Jamb ; ARI; जांब	N; 2-0	761; 58; 12; 17	Arvi; 2-0
Jamgaon ; ARI; जामगांव	N; 27-0	906; 224; 48; 95	Manikwada; 2-4
Jamgaon ; HGT; जामगांव	NW; 6-0	390; 116; 21; 28	Wagholi; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Wardha; 2-0	Wardha; 2-0; Sun.	Wardha; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W	
Sindi; 5-0	Kandali; 4-0; Mon.	Kandali; 4-0	W	tl.
Wardha; 12-0	Devli; 2-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Arvi; 4-0	Arvi; 4-0; Thu.	Khubgaon; 2-0	W	tl.
..
Dahegaon (Gosai); 3-6	Kelzar; 3-0; Sat.	Kelzar; 2-0	W	2tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W	..
Arvi; 7-0	Deurwada; 3-0; Mon.	Deurwada; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Paunar; 1-6	Chanki; 3-0; Sat.	.. 6-0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; lib.
....
..
Arvi; 8-0	Local; .. Tue.	Wardha Maneri; 4-0	W	2Sl (pr,m); 2Cs; tl; mq; lib; dp.
Hinganghat; 8-0	Samudrapur; 3-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr) Cs (gr); tl.
Khubgaon; 3-0	.... ..	Khubgaon; 3-0	W	tl.
Wardha; 10-0	Sukli; 1-0; Tue.	Sukli; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Dahegaon; 2-0	Devli; 3-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; dg..
Arvi; 2-0	Arvi; 2-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W	....
Arvi; 27-0	Sahur; 2-0; Sat.	Sahur; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Wagholi; 3-0	Hinganghat; 6-0; Mon.	Sonegaon; 6-0	W	....

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Jamkhuta; ARI; जामखुटा	E; 8-0	689; 271; 59; 130	Wadhona; 3-0
Jamnera; ARI; जामनेरा	N; 4-4	1028; 2; 1; 2	.... ..
Jamni; ARI; जामनी	NE; 29-0	510; 164; 33; 49	Jaurwada Bk; 3-4
Jamni; HGT; जामनी	NW; 8-0	1120; 320; 71; 99	Wagholi; 3-0
Jamtha; WRD; जामठा	S; 4-0	1835; 229; 49; 77	Selookate; 2-0
Jangalapur; WRD; जांगळापूर	NE; 13-0	867; 163; 28; 61	Kelzar; 2-0
Jangona; HGT; जांगोना	S; 17-0	1373; 616; 111; 253	Pipari; 2-6
Jasapur; ARI; जसापूर	N; 14-0	888; 678; 130; 348	Sarwadi; 1-0
Jaulgaon; WRD; जळगांव	SE; 8-0	1273; 485; 85; 208	.... 3-0
Jaurwada; ARI; जऊरवाडा	NE; 33-0	819; 620; 124; 289	Karanja; 5-0
Jaurwada; (Heti) ARI; जऊरवाडा (हेटी)	E; 20-0	1801; 1476; 187; 421	Local; 1-0
Jejori; HGT; जेजोरी	N; 15-0	615; 235; 43; 89	.... 6-0
Joga; ARI; जोगा	E; 17-0	1733; 302; 68; 126	Kajli; 2-0
Jogingumpha; HGT; जोगीनगुंफा	E; 21-0	521; 173; 33; 92	Girad; 5-0
Jolwadi; ARI; जोलवाडी	NW; 23-0	673; 255; 51; 89	Delwadi; 1-0
Junapani; ARI; जुनापाणी	NE; 22-0	1274; 569; 114; 284	Karanja; 5-0
Jungad; WRD; जुनगड	NE; 15-0	843; 635; 122; 301	Kelzar; 3-0
Junona; ARI; जुनोना	N; ..	305; 53; 9; 14	.... 9-0
Junona; HGT; जुनोना	NE; 3-0	688; 162; 29; 45	Hinganghat; 3-0
Junona; WRD; जुनोना	E; 17-0	1242; 1260; 257; 366	Dahegaon 2-0 (Gosai);
Juwadi; WRD; जुवाडी	NE; 8-0	1197; 561; 102; 272	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Arvi; 8-0	Wadhona; 3-0; Sun.	Wadhona; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; gym; ch.
....
Arvi; 29-0	Thanegaon; 1-0; Mon.	Thanegaon; 1-0	W	pyt (gr); Cs (mp); tl.
Hinganghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 5-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; m.
Wardha; 4-0	Wardha; 4-0; Sun.	Wardha; 4-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Dahegaon (Gosai); 6-0	Seloo; 4-0; Tue.	Kelzar; 1-0	W	Cs; 2tl.
Hinganghat; 17-0	Pipari 2-6; Mon.	Pipari; 2-6	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Arvi; 15-0	Sarwadi; 1-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhugaon; 1-0	Wardha; 7-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; lib.
Arvi; 33-0	Murti; 2-0; Sat.	Thanegaon; 5-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; 2tl.
Arvi; 35-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W	3Sl (pr,m,h); 3Cs; 2tl; gym; lib; dp.
.... 10-0	.... 4-0; ..	.... 9-0	W; rv	tl; ch.
Katol; 17-0	Kondhali; 7-0; Wed.	.. 2-0	W	tl.
Hinganghat; 21-0	Pipri; 1-4; Tue.	Girad; 5-0	W	Cs (gr); tl.
Arvi; 23-0	Delwadi; 1-0; Tue.	Nandora; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 22-0	Karanja; 5-0; Sun.	Karanja; 5-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Dahegaon (Gosai); 7-0	Kelzar; .. 3-0; Sat.	Kelzar; 4-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl.
.... 6-0	.... ..	.... ..	....	tl.
Hinganghat; 3-0	Hinganghat; 3-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 3-0	W; rv	
Dahegaon (Gosai); 2-0	Local; .. Fri.	Kelzar; 5-0	W	2Sl (pr,m); pyt; Cs(c); Abaji Maharaj Fr.Mrg. Vad.14; 3tl.
Wardha; 8-0	Seloo; 3-0; Mon.	Seloo; 3-0	W	3Sl (pr, m,h.); tl.; Cch.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H. Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Kachangaon; HGT; काचनगांव	SW; 7-0	3255; 1016; 205; 461	Sirasgaon; 3-0
Kachanur; ARI; काचनूर	E; 21-0	4488; 1,421; 314; 675	Kharangna; 2-0
Kadajana; HGT; कडाजना	E; 3-0	1848; 463; 88; 195	Hinganghat; 3-0
Kajalsara; HGT; काजळसरा	S; 12-0	1592; 670; 127; 328	Local; ..
Kajalsara; WRD; काजळसरा	SW; 20-0	1856; 646; 130; 273	Wabgaon; 4-0
Kajli; ARI; काजळी	E; 17-0	894; 841; 172; 276	Local; ..
Kakada; ARI; काकडा	NE;	1003; 1018; 210; 298	Local; ..
Kakaddara; ARI; काकडदरा	SE; 17-0	821; 198; 44; 112	Rohna; 3-0
Kakaddara; ARI; काकडदरा	N; 6-0	410; 1,169; 249; 381	Talegaon; 0-1
Kalmana; HGT; कळमना	N; 21-0	804; 352; 73; 92	Kandali; 4-0
Kamathwada; WRD; कामठवाडा	E; ..	826; 14; 4; ..	.... ..
Kamthi; WRD; कामठी	NW; 12-0	392; 298; 57; 100	Kasarkheda; 2-0
Kamthi; WRD; कामठी	N; 10-0	665; 124; 21; 56	Surgaon; 1-0
Kandali; HGT; कांडळी	N; 18-0	1683; 1381; 306; 494	Local; ..
Kandegaon; WRD; कांदेगांव	SW; 35-0	1566; 527; 117; 246	Local; ..
Kangaon; HGT; कानगांव	W; 14-0	1376; 1760; 367; 461	Local; ..
Kanholi; HGT; कान्होली	NW; 26-0	2,073; 883; 189; 296	Local; ..
Kankati; HGT; कानकाटी	NE; 16-0	493; 43; 7; 1	.... 0-½
Kanoli; WRD; कानोली	N; ..	2700; 56; 8; 31	.... ..
Kapsi; HGT; कापसी	SW; 16-0	1053; 742; 147; 370	Mozari; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar: Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Hinganghat; 7-0	Sirasgaon; 3-0; Fri.	Allipur; 4-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); cs; tl; dg.
Wardha; 16-0	Kharangna; 2-0; Fri.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); 4tl; ch; dp.
Hinghan ghat; 3-0	Hinghanghat; 3-0; Mon.	Hinghan ghata; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nagri; 3-0	Nagri; 3-0; Tue.	.... ..	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Wardha; 18-0	Devli; 5-0; Fri.	Ratnapur; 2-0	W	Cs; tl.
Katol; 16-0	Kondhali; 5-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); 2Cs; tl.
Arvi; 25-0	Savanga; 2-0; Sat.	.... 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 2 tl; ch; lib.
Rohna; 3-0	Rohna; 3-0; Sun.	.... 3-0	W	tl; ch.
Arvi; 6-0	Talegaon; 0-1; Sat.	.... 0-1	W; rv.	Cs;
Sindi; 5-0	Sindi; 5-0; Thu.	.... 3-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt.; Cs; 2 tl; ch.
....
Wardha; 13-0	Anji; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	3tl; dg.
Wardha; 10-0	Selu; 3-0; Tue.	Selu; 3-0	W	2tl;
Sindi; 6-0	.. .. Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	3Sl (pr,m, h); pyt; 2Cs; 3tl; ch; lib; dp.
Pulgaon; 14-0	.. ..	12-0	rv	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; m; gym.
Sonegaon; 12-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W	2Sl (pr,m); pyt; Cs; 3tl; lib; dp.
Sonegaon; 17-0	Sirasgaon; 4-0; Fri.	.... 10-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4tl; gym; ch.
Borkhedi; 8-0	Kandali; 0-½; Mon.	Local; ..	W	tl.
.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	W	Cs.
Sonegaon; 14-0	Local; .. Sat.	Kangaon; 6-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Nanji Maha- raj Fr. Mg. Sud. Pan- chami to Vad. Ashtami; tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Karanja; ARI; कारंजा	NE; 23-0	4,663; 5,425; 1,053; 1,514	Local; ..
Karanja Bhoge; WRD; कारंजी-भोगे	E; 7-0	1,335; 613; 115; 214	Sevagram; 3-0
Karanja Kaji; WRD; कारंजी (काजी)	E; 8-0	1,442; 879; 125; 332	Madni; 2-0
Karda; HGT; कारडा	NE; 6-0	384; 130; 26; 65	Hinganghat; 6-0
Karla; WRD; कारला	N; 3-0	768; 330; 46; 172	Wardha; 3-0
Karmabad; ARI; करमाबाद	W; 4-0	512; 302; 62; 120	Nandpur; 2-0
Karur; HGT; करूर	E; 18-0	1,292; 477; 105; 205	Wasi; 3-0
Karur; HGT; करूर	SE; 14-0	1,123; 312; 49; 167	Nandori; 2-0
Kasarkhed; ARI; कासारखेडा	SE; 25-0	1,502; 971; 212; 352	Local; ..
Katri; HGT; कात्री	SW; 20-0	1,094; 766; 167; 330	Sirasgaon; 3-0
Kavadi; ARI; कवाडी	SE; 6-0	1,494; 695; 127; 286	Arvi; 6-0
Kavtha; HGT; कवठा	E; 15-0	1,517; 605; 118; 123	.... ..
Kavtha; WRD; कवठा	W; 17-0	2,143; 1,795; 294; 451	Local; ..
Kawdapur; HGT; कवडापूर	NE; 18-0	646; 66; 15; 28	.... 5-0
Kawadghat; HGT; कवडघाट	W; 1-0	729; 341; 65; 96	Hinganghat; 1-0
Kawithgaon; WRD; कविठगांव	SW; 37-0	1,135; 348; 76; 151	Sonora; 3-0
Kelapur; WRD; केळापूर	W; 11-0	1,727; 740; 164; 220	Sonegaon Abaji; 2-0
Keli; WRD; केळी	N; 5-0	644; 38; 5; 7	Yeli; 0-4
Kelzar; WRD; केळसर	NE; 16-0	4,395; 2,204; 398; 797	Local; ..
Kesalapur; WRD; केसळापूर	E; ..	293; 45; 9; 2	.... ..
Keslapar; HGT; केसलापार	E; 28-0	1,191; 328; 62; 178	Girad; 7-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Arvi; 23-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W	4 Sl (2pr, 2h); 7 Cs; 5tl; m; mq; dg; gym; ch; 4 lib; 3 dp (1 vet). Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; lib.
Sevagram; 3-0	Wardha; 7-0; Sun.	Sevagram; 3-0	W	
Sevagram; 4-0	Wardha; 8-0; Sun.	Sevagram; 4-0	W	
Hinganghat; 6-0	Hinganghat; 6-0; Mon.	.... 2-0	W; rv	Cs (gr); tl.
Wardha; 3-0	Wardha; 3-0; Sun.	Wardha; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; dg.
Arvi; 4-0	Arvi; 4-0; Thu.	.... ..	W	tl.
Hinganghat; 18-0	Wasi; 3-0; Mon.	Nandori; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hinganghat; 14-0	Nandori; 2-0; Tue.	.... ..	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Wardha; 14-0	Local; .. Tue.	.... 1-4	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Sonegaon; 16-0	Sirasgaon; 3-0; Fri.	.... 12-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; ch.
Pargothan; 2-0	Arvi; 6-0; Thu.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2 tl.
Hinganghat; 15-0	.... 3-0; ..	.... 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Local; ..	Pulgaon; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; lib.
.... 18-0	.... 7-0; ..	.... 5-0	W	tl; ch.
Hinganghat; 1-0	Hinganghat; 1-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 1-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); tl.
Pulgaon; 19-0	Sonora; 3-0; Tue.	.... ..	W	Sl (pr); tl.
.... 2-0	Devli; 5-0; Fri.	.... 0-4	W	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Wardha; 5-0	Wardha; 5-0; Sun.	Yeli; 0-2	rv	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Dahegaon (Gosai); 4-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; ch; 2 lib.
.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	W	
Hinganghat; 24-0	Pipri; 2-0; Tue.	Girad; 7-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Khadka; ARI; खडका	NW; 12-0	944; 593; 116; 223	Jalgaon; 2-0
Khadka; WRD; खडका	E; 12-0	821; 360; 73; 158	Kopra; 2-0
Khadki; ARI; खडकी	NW; 17-0	1,249; 827; 169; 243	Local; ..
Khadki; WRD; खडकी	NE; 18-0	1,406; 393; 73; 176	Seldoh; 1-0
Khadki; WRD; खडकी	NE; 12-0	730; 1; 1; 1	.... ..
Khairati; HGT; खराटी	N; 4-0	440; 180; 38; 84	Hingan- ghat; 4-0
Khairgaon; HGT; खैरगांव	NE; 14-0	1,385; 299; 61; 123	.... ..
Khairi; ARI; खैरी	SE; 21-0	758; 194; 40; 3	Virool; 4-0
Khairi; ARI; खैरी	NE; 4-4	891; 546; 110; 263	Karanja; 4-4
Khairi; WRD; खैरी	N; ..	849; 8; 3; 2	.... ..
Khairi; WRD; खरी	N; 15-0	2,121; 230; 39; 100	Juwadi; 1-0
Khairi; WRD; खरी	NW; 13-0	704; 476; 96; 203	Anji; 5-0
Khairwada; ARI; खैरवाडा	E; 11-0	1,558; 407; 83; 235	Wadhona; 3-0
Khambit; ARI; खंबीत	NW; 26-0	1,252; 668; 135; 256	Antora; 2-0
Khanapur; WRD; खानापूर	NE; 6-0	688; 651; 125; 145	Paunar; 1-6
Khanapur; WRD; खानापूर	NW; 12-0	897; 242; 54; 118	Kasar- kheda; 3-0
Khandala; HGT; खंडाळा	NE; 13-0	1,849; 944; 168; 398	Local; ..
Khangaon; HGT; खानगांव	W; 18-0	1,858; 1,222; 238; 346	Mozari; 1-0
Khanwadi; ARI; खानवाडी	N; 4-4	1,426; 210; 36; 107	Wardha Maneri; 0-4
Khapri; ARI; खापरी	E; 3-0	309; 1; 1; ..	Arvi; 3-0
Khapri; ARI; खापरी	NE; 23-0	7,177; 290; 63; 71	Nara; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other Information.
Arvi;	11-0	Jalgaon;	1-0; Tue.	Local;	..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Paunar;	2-6	Chanki;	2-0; Sat.	....	7-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi;	17-0	Ashti;	4-0; Sun.	Ashti;	5-0	W	Sl (m); pyt; 2 Cs 1 (fmg); 3 tl; lib.
Sindi;	4-0	Seldoh;	1-0; Sun.	Seldoh;	1-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
....
Hinganghat;	4-0	Hinganghat;	4-0; Mon.	Hinganghat;	4-0	W; n	Sl (pr).
Samudrapur;	3-0	Samudrapur;	3-0; Sun.	Local;	..	W	Sl (pr); 4 tl.
Virool;	5-0	Virool;	5-0; Thu.	Local;	..	W	ch.
Arvi;	28-0	Karanja;	4-4; Sun.	Karanja;	4-4	W	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
....
Paunar;	9-0	Hingni;	2-0; Fri.	....	5-0	W	dg.
Wardha;	13-0	Anji;	3-0; Thu.	....	0-5	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi;	11-0	Wadhona;	3-0; Sun.	Wadhona;	3-0	W	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Arvi;	25-0	Antora;	2-0; Tue.	....	..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Paunar;	2-4	Paunar;	1-4; Tue.	Paunar;	0-6	W; w	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Wardha;	13-0	Anji;	3-0; Thu.	....	0-1	W; rv	Sl (pr); tl.
....	8-0	....	2-0; ..	Local;	..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch; lib.
Wardha;	15-0	Local;	.. Thu.	Kangaon;	3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi;	4-4	Wardha Maneri;	.. Sun.	Wardha Maneri;	4-4	W	Sl (pr.); tl; ch.
Arvi;	3-0	Arvi;	3-0; Thu.	Arvi;	3-0	W	....
Arvi;	23-0	Savanga;	2-0; Sat.	....	2-0	rv	Sl (pr); tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Khapri; HGT; खापरी	S; 14-0	1,538; 477; 97; 169	Pipari; 3-0
Khapri; HGT; खापरी	E; 14-0	695; 282; 47; 115	Nimbha; 2-0
Khapri; HGT; खापरी	E; 22-0	645; 416; 99; 166	Kora; 4-0
Khapri; WRD; खापरी	NE; 15-0	509; 677; 138; 331	Hingni; 4-0
Khapri; WRD; खापरी	NE; 16-0	1,151; 344; 51; 130	Dahegaon Gosai; 1-0
Kharangna; ARI; खरांगणा	SE; 20-0	807; 1,682; 373; 431	Local;
Kharangna Gode; WRD; खरांगणा गोडे	E; 7-0	2,037; 1,102; 211 437	Seva- gram; 3-0
Kharaskhanda; ARI; खरसखांडा	NE; 29-0	1,212; 519; 97; 243	Karanja; 5-0
Kharda; WRD; खर्डा	SW; 23-0	1,973; 1,076; 247; 462	Sirpur; 2-0
Khatkheda; WRD; खातखेडा	SW; 24-0	997; 511; 109; 135	Nachan- gaon; 3-0
Khek; HGT; खेक	E; 22-0	1,145; 317; 44; 112	Kora; 4-0
Khekdi; HGT; खेकडी	S; 18-0	586; 262; 57; 80	Sekapur (Bai); 4-0
Kherda; WRD; खेर्डा	N; 10-0	601; 229; 38; 93	Sukli; 1-0
Khubgaon; ARI; खुबगांव	S; 2-2	954; 957; 188; 349	Local;
Khuni; HGT; खुनी	N; 14-0	572; 153; 31; 88	.... 5-0
Khursapar; HGT; खुर्सापार	NE; 18-0	963; 401; 89; 173	.... 4-0
Khursapar; HGT; खुर्सापार	E; 12-0	685; 4;	Kora; 4-0
Kingaon; HGT; किनगांव	N; 5-0	1345; 1019; 228; 393	Bothuda; 2-0
Kinhala; ARI; किन्हाळा	N; 19-0	705; 632; 130; 195	Khadki; 2-0
Kinhala; ARI; किन्हाळा	N; 15-0	423; 795; 173; 414	Sarwadi; 1-0
Kinhala; ARI; किन्हाळा	SE; 10-0	1166; 340; 72; 150	Pimpalkhuta;

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand ; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Hingan- ghat; 14-0	Pipari; 3-0; Mon.	Pipari; 3-0	W	SI (pr); pyt; tl.
Hingan- ghat; 14-0	Samudra- pur; 8-0; Sun.	Lasanpur; 5-0	W	Cs (gr); tl.
Hingan- ghat; 22-0	Kora; 4-0; Fri.	Nandori; 12-0	W	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Paunar; 11-0	Hingni; 4-0; Fri.	Hingni; 4-0	W	SI (pr); tl.
Dahegaon Gosai; 1-0	Dahagaon Gosai; 1-0; Wed.	Kelzar; 3-0	W	SI (pr); pyt; (sp) 2 tl.
Wardha; 16-0	Local; Fri.	Local;	W	3SI (pr.m.h); Cs; Kale- maharaj Fr. Mrg. Sud. 13; 4tl; mq.dg. lib; 2dp
Paunar; 2-0	Wardha; 7-0; Sun.	Local;	W	SI (pr); 3Cs (mis); tl. lib; dp.
Arvi; 29-0	Thanegaon; 2-0; Mon.	Thanegaon; 2-0	W	SI (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Wardha; 23-0	Sirpur; 2-0; Mon.	Sirpur; 2-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); pyt; 3Cs; tl.
Pulgaon; 5-0	Pulgaon; 5-0; Mon.	Nachan- gaon; 3-0	W	SI (pr); 3tl.
Hingan- ghat; 22-0	Kora; 4-0; Fri.	Nandori; 12-0	W	SI (pr); 2tl.
Nagri; 9-0	Sekapur (Bai); 4-0; Thu.	Hingan- ghat; 18-0	W	Cs (gr); tl.
Wardha; 11-0	Sukli; 1-0; Tue.	Sukli; 1-0	rv	SI (pr);
Local;	Arvi; 2-0; The.	Local;	W	SI (pr); Cs; 2tl; gym.
.... 7-0	.... 7-0; ....	.... 7-0	W; rv.	tl; ch.
.... 18-0	.... 7-0; ....	.... 4-0	W	SI (pr); tl; ch.
Hinganghat; 22-0	Kora; 4-0 Fri.	Nandori; 12-0	W	tl.
Hinganghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0 Mon.	.... 5-0	W; n.	2SI (pr. m.); Cs; 5tl; ch; 2C/ch.
Arvi; 19-0	Antora; 4-0 Wed.	Ashti; 5-0	W	SI (pr); pyt; Cs; lib.
Arvi; 15-0	Sarwadi; 1-0 Fri.	.... 1-0	W	SI (pr); tl; ch.
Arvi;	Pimpalkhuta; Wed.	.... ....	W	SI (pr); Cs; tl; ch.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q. Travelling distance.	Area (acres);Population; Households : Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Kinhala; HGT; किन्हाळा	E; 7-0	1482; 590; 113; 249	Segaon; 1-0
Kinhala; WRD; किन्हाळा	NE; 17-6	1222; 100; .. ..	.....
Kinhi; HGT; किन्ही	E; 14-0	803; 233; 35; 98	Wasi; 2-0
Kinhi; WRD; किन्ही	NE; 13-0	588; 113; 21; 38	Hingni; 3-0
Kshirsamudra; WRD; क्षीरसमुद्र	N; 8-0	830; 841; 155; 390	Yeli; 2-0
Kolgaon; WRD; कोल्गांव	NE; 13-0	753; 236; 49; 121	Selu; 3-0
Kolhakali; ARI; कोल्हाकाळी	N; 11-0	456; 34; 7; 22	Manik- wada;
Kolhapur; WRD; कोल्हापूर	SW; 20-0	869; 361; 107; 235	Bhidi; 1-4
Kolhapur; WRD; कोल्हापूर	SW; 17-0	197; 422; 86; 177	Andori; 3-0
Kolhi; HGT; कोल्ही	S; 16-0	1107; 287; 50; 132	Sekapur (Bai); 3-0
Kolhi; HGT; कोल्ही	NE; 4-0	1293; 149; 18; 29	Hingan- ghat; 4-0
Kolhi; WRD; कोल्ही	NE; 14-0	541; 1; 1; 1	.....
Kolona; WRD; कोळोना	SW; 25-0	907; 494; 117; 180	Inzala; 3-0
Kolona; WRD; कोळोना	SW; 23-0	1838; 1067; 207; 364	Gaul; 2-0
Kopra; ARI; कोपरा	NW; 33-0	753; 247; 51; 132	Dapori; 4-0
Kopra; HGT; कोपरा	N; 5-0	715; 231; 48; 70	Hingan- ghat; 5-0
Kopra; WRD; कोपरा	E; 12-0	1320; 865; 160; 358	Local;
Kora; HGT; कोरा	E; 19-0	755; 1802; 356; 735	Local;
Kori; HGT; कोरी	N; 17-4	843; 389; 77; 134	Kandali; 0-4
Kosurla; HGT; कोसूर्ला	SW; 14-0	1337; 358; 73; 91	Mozari; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Hinganghat; 7-0	Hinganghat; 7-0 Mon.	.... 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
....
Hinganghat; 14-0	Wasi; 2-0 Mon.	Nandori; 3-0	W	Cs (gr); t.
Paunar; 13-0	Hingni; 3-0 Fri.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; lib; dp.(vet).
Wardha; 8-0	Wardha; 8-0 Sun.	Yeli; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; Vasant Panchmi Fr. Mg. Sud. 5; 5 tl; lib.
Paunar; 15-0	Seloo; 3-0 Tue.	Seloo; 4-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; 26-0	Manikwada; 2-0 Fri.	Ashti; 11-0	W	....
Pulgaon; 12-0	Bhidi; 2-0 Sun.	Bhidi; 2-0	W	Sl (pr);
Wardha; 17-0	Andori; 3-0 Tue.	Devli; 7-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nagari; 7-0	Sekapur (Bal); 3-0 Thu.	Hinganghat; 16-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Hinganghat; 4-0	Hinganghat; 4-0 Mon.	.... 1-0	W	tl.
....
Pulgaon; 6-0	Sonora; 1-4 Tue.	Nachangaon; 5-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Wardha; 20-0	Local; Wed.	Stage; 1-4	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3tl; gym.
Arvi; 33-0	Morshi; 5-0 Tue.	Sirri; 3-0	rv	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Hinganghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0 Mon.	Hinganghat; 5-0	W; rv	....
Paunar; 5-0	Chanki; 0-1 Sat.	Paunar; 5-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); 2Cs; Kakkad Nath Maharaj Fr.Ps. Vad. 6; 3 tl; m; gym; lib.
Hinganghat; 19-0	Local; Fri.	Nandori; 9-0	W	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; 4tl; 2lib; 3dp(vet).
Sindi; 6-4	Sindi; 6-4 Thu.	.... 0-4	W	Sl (pr); pyt; 2tl; ch.
Sonegaon; 12-0	Kosurla; Wed.	Kangaon; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Kosurla; HGT; कोसूर्ला	SW; 14-0	952; 630; 147; 244	Mozari; 2-0
Kotamba; WRD; कोटंबा	NE; 13-0	1,931; 811; 154; 376	Local; ..
Krishnapur; ARI; कृष्णापूर	SE; 20-0	545; 93; 15; 25	Virool; 3-0
Krishnapur; HGT; कृष्णापूर	N; 18-0	470; 7; 1; 2	Kandali; 2-0
Kukabardi; HGT; कुकाबर्डी	E; 4-0	314; 14; 5; 8	Hinganghat; 4-0
Kumbhi; HGT; कुंभी	SE; 2-4	1267; 444; 82; 219	Hinganghat; 2-4
Kund; HGT; कुंड	E; 5-0	1295; 201; 45; 80	Segaon; 1-4
Kundi; ARI; कुंडी	NE; 30-0	1735; 1204; 241; 442	Jaurwada; 2-4
Kuran; HGT; कुरण	S; ..	704; 77; 77 6	.... ..
Kurla; HGT; कुर्ला	NE; 16-0	647; 498; 103; 220	.... 6-0
Kurla; WRD; कुर्ला	W; ..	Included in Urban Area II	
Kurli; WRD; कुर्ली	S; ..	864; 605; 116; 217	.... ..
Kurzadi; WRD; कुरझडी	W; 15-0	857; 804; 170; 280	Waifad; 3-0
Kurzadi; WRD; कुरझडी	S; 5-0	666; 1050; 221; 294	Seloo(Kate); 2-0
Kutki; HGT; कुटकी	S; 6-0	1776; 869; 183; 362	Arvi; 4-0
Kutki; WRD; कुटकी	E; 6-0	935; 502; 97; 212	Sevagram; 2-0
Ladegaon; ARI; लाडेगांव	W; 7-0	897; 530; 126; 259	Nandpur; 3-0
Ladgad; ARI; लादगड	E; 22-0	1249; 382; 86; 139	Masod; 1-0
Ladki; HGT; लाडकी	S; 14-0	3087; 1120; 224; 530	Nagri; 1-6
Ladnapur; ARI; लाडनापूर	W; 2-0	148; 23; 4; 3	Arvi; 2-0
Lahadevi; ARI; लहादेवी	E; 3-0	1991; 173; 47; 141	Arvi; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Sonegaon; 24-0	Local; .. Wed.	Kangaon; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Paunar; 16-0	Seloo; 3-0; Tue.	Seloo; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Virool; 4-0	Virool; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W	....
Borkhedi; 2-0	Kandali; 2-0; Mon.	.... 1-4	W	....
Hinganghat; 4-0	Hinganghat; 4-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 4-0	W; rv	tl.
Hinganghat; 2-4	Hinganghat; 2-4; Mon.	Hinganghat; 2-4	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Hinganghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 5-0	W; rv.	tl.
Arvi; 30-0	Thanegaon; 1-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); pyt; tl.
....
.... 8-0	.... 2-0	.... 7-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
....
Kavtha; 2-0	Waifad; 3-0; Tue.	Dahegaon; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Wardha; 5-0	Waigaon; 2-0; Thu.	Seloo (Kate); 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; m.
Hinganghat; 6-0	Hinganghat; 6-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3tl; lib.
Paunar; 1-6	Wardha; 6-0; Sun.	Kharangna (Gode); 1-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 7-0	Arvi; 7-0; Thu.	Arvi; 7-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dp.
Arvi; 22-0	Masod; 1-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Nagri; 2-0	Nagri; 1-6; Tue.	Hinganghat; 14-0	W	2Sl (pr,m) ; Cs; tl; lib; dp(vet).
Arvi; 2-0	Arvi; 2-0; Thu.	Arvi; 2-0	W	....
Arvi; 3-0	Arvi; 3-0; Thu.	.... 3-0	W	tl.

Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households ; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Lahori; HGT; लाहोरी	NE; 14-0	1314; 470; 89; 248	.... 3-0
Lasanpur; HGT; लसनपूर	NE; 13-0	606; 277; 55; 105	Waigaon (Halagha); ..
Laxmi Narayanpur; WRD; लक्ष्मी नारायणपूर	W; 18-0	499; 335; 49; 64	Pulgaon; 2-0
Laxmipur; ARI; लक्ष्मीपूर	SE; 16-0	38; 2; 1; ..	Rohna; 2-0
Lehakikala; WRD; लेहकीकला	NE; 11-0	1054; 1730; 324; 649	.... ..
Lingmandavi; ARI; लिंगामांडवी	NE; 29-0	1134; 269; 54; 150	Karanja; 6-0
Lingapur; ARI; लिंगापूर	N; 21-0	839; 213; 44; 76	Choti Arvi; 2-4
Lokhandi; HGT; लोखंडी	E; 17-0	859; 121; 20; 71	Girad; 7-0
Lonhar; HGT; लोन्हार	NE; 14-0	1110; 344; 62; 156	Nimbha; 2-0
Loni; WRD; लोणी	SW; 18-0	1992; 1026; 204; 320	Local; ..
Lonsawali; WRD; लोनसावळी	W; 16-0	3768; 1175; 216; 514	.... ..
Madka; WRD; मडका	E; 12-2	359; 3; 1; 2	Kopra; 2-0
Madna; ARI; मदना	SE; 32-0	2305; 868; 197; 407	Kasarkheda; 2-0
Madni; ARI; मदनी	NE; 25-0	1037; 354; 78; 104	Karanja; 2-0
Madni; WRD; मदनी	N; 12-0	593; 380; 84; 135	Akoli; 2-0
Madni; WRD; मदनी	E; 10-0	548; 1290; 271; 570	Local; ..
Mahabala; WRD; महाबळा	NE; 14-0	855; 928; 205; 453	Kelzar; 2-0
Mahadapur; ARI; महादापूर	E; ..	600; 164; 36; 79	Wadhona; ..
Mahagaon; HGT; महागांव	NE; 21-0	856; 318; 60; 71	Kandali; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
.... 14-0	.... 3-0; ..	.... 5-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Hinganghat; 13-0	Samudrapur; 2-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W	pyt; Cs(mp); tl.
Kavtha; 1-0	Pulgaon; 2-0; Mon.	Pulgaon; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Rohna; 2-0	Rohna; 2-0; Tue.	.... 2-0	W	....
.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	W	....
Arvi; 29-0	Karanja; 6-0; Sun.	Karanja; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; 21-0	Choti Arvi; 2-4; Thu.	Choti Arvi; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Hinganghat; 17-0	Pimpalgaon; 1-0; Tue.	Khairgaon; 4-0	W	tl.
Hinganghat; 14-0	Dhondgaon; 3-0; Thu.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.... 7-0	Local; .. Sat.	.... 7-0	W	Sl (pr); Dattatraya Maharaj Fr. Mrg. Sud. 10; tl
Dahegaon; 4-0	Waifad; 3-0; Tue.	Dahegaon; 4-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; lib.
Paunar; 3-0	Chanki; 2-0; Sat.	.... 7-0	W	tl.
Wardha; 14-0	Anji; 6-0; Thu.	Kamthi; 3-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); 3tl; m; dg.
Arvi; 25-0	Karanja; 2-0; Sun.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Wardha; 12-0	Sukli; 3-0; Tue.	Sukli; 3-0	W	Sl (pr).
Sonegaon; 4-6	Local; .. Wed.	Sonegaon; 4-0	W; rv	2Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dp.
Dahegaon (Gosai); 5-0	Seloo; 4-0; Tue.	Kelzar; 1-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; ..	Pimpalkhuta; .. Wed.	Danapur; ..	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Sindi; 9-0	Sindi; 9-0; Thu.	Kandali; 3-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); pyt; 2tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Mahakal; WRD; महाकाळ	NE; ..	2,071; 1,401; 234; 693	.. ..
Mahakali; ARI; महाकाळी	E; 24-0	1,574; 320; 61; 175	Kharan- gana; 4-0
Mahamadpur; ARI; महमदपूर	S; 7-0	910; 377; 89; 190	Virgaon Hatla; 2-0
Maiwadi (1); ARI; मायवाडी (१)	S; 0-1	113; 41; 10; 3	Arvi; 0-1
Maiwadi (2); ARI; मायवाडी (२)	Included in	urban area 5	
Malatapur; ARI; मलातपूर	SE; 1-0	602; 3; 1; 3	Arvi; 1-0
Malatapur; WRD; मलातपूर	SW; 21-0	453; 186; 38; 82	Rohani; 1-0
Maleganv Kali; ARI; मालेगांव काळी	NE; 14-0	1,966; 610; 132; 370	Sarwadi; 5-0
Malegaon (Theka); ARI; मालेगांव (ठेका)	E; 26-0	1,955; 858; 195; 376	Local; ..
Malkapur; WRD; मलकापूर	W; 13-0	1,474; 514; 106; 151	Kavtha; 2-0
Mamdapur; WRD; ममदापूर	S; ..	405; 336; 69; 203	Giroli; 2-0
Mandavgad; WRD; मांडवगड	E; ..	1,439; 532; 83; 205	Wardha; ..
Mandgaon; HGT; मांडगांव	N; 7-0	5,548; 2,925; 557; 875	Local; ..
Mandla; ARI; मांडला	N; 4-0	1,493; 445; 95; 233	Wardha Maneri; 2-0
Mandva Kolam Heti ARI; मांडवा कोळम हेटी	SE; 26-0	4,654; 1,372; 301; 776	Local; ..
Maneri; ARI; मनेरी	N; ..	557; 563; 122; 281	Wardha; 0-2
Mangaon; HGT; मनगांव	N; 6-0	1,040; 357; 74; 169	Hingan- ghat; 6-0
Mangli; HGT; मांगली	E; 5-0	1,265; 286; 52; 118	Hingan- ghat; 5-0
Mangrul; HGT; मंगरुळ	E; 25-0	2,747; 1,151; 220; 392	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar ; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Wardha; ..	Wardha; .. Sun.	.... 2-0	rv	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mahakal Fr. Phg. Sud. 15; 3tl; m; dg; lib; dp.
Wardha; 20-0	Kharangana; 4-0; Fri.	Kharan- gana; 4-0	W	Sl (pr); Mahakali Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 1 to 5.
Pachegaon; 3-0	Arvi; 7-0; Thu.	Pachegaon; 3-0	rv	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Arvi; 0-1	Arvi; 0-1; Thu.	.... 0-1	W	....
Arvi; 1-0	Arvi; 1-0; Thu.	Arvi; 1-0	..	....
Pulgaon; 12-0	Vijaygopal; 2-0; Thu.	Bhidi; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs.
Arvi; 14-0	Chincholi; 3-0; Wed.	Talegaon; 8-0	W	Sl (pr); Mahashivratra Fr. in Mg; 2 tl; dg.
Wardha; 21-0	Kharangana; 6-0; Fri.	Kharan- gana; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Kavatha; 2-0	Pulgaon; 5-0; Mon.	.... 0-2	W	2 tl.
Wardha; 14-0	Giroli; 2-0; Fri.	Giroli; 2-0	..	Sl (pr).
Bhugaon; 3-0	Wardha; .. Sun.	.... ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.... 5-0	Local; .. Tue.	.... 2-4	W	3 Sl (pr, mh); Cs; Ram Fr. Ct. Sud 9; 2 tl; m; dg; gym; ch; lib; 2dp. Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 4-0	Arvi; 4-0; Thu.	Wardha Maneri; 2-0	W	
Dahegaon; 6-0	Local; .. Wed.	.... ..	W	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs; 5tl; m; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Arvi; 4-0	Arvi; 4-0; Thu.	.... 0 2	..	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Hinganghat; 6-0	Hinganghat; 6-0; Mon.	.... 2-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hinganghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0; Mon.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Hingan- ghat; 25-0	Kora; 5-0; Fri.	Girad; 9-0	W	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Manikwada; ARI; मानीकवाडा	N; 21-0	1,948; 1,669; 347; 773	Local; ..
Mankapur; HGT; मानकापूर	SW; 12-0	2,130; 217; 43; 105	Ajansara; 3-0
Manora; HGT; मानोरा	S; 9-0	767; 475; 87; 168	Kajalsara; ..
Mansaoli; HGT; मनसावळी	SW; 18-0	197; 826; 172; 390	Sirasgaon; 2-0
Matoda; ARI; माटोडा	NW; 2-0	460; 359; 78; 139	Nandpur; 0-4
Marda; ARI; मारडा	S; 20-0	403; 255; 52; 133	Rohana; 2-4
Marda; HGT; मारडा	N; 20-0	1,555; 319; 66; 162	Kandali; 2-0
Margsur; ARI; मरगसूर	E; 27-0	1,474; 274; 61; 156	Kharan- gana; 8-0
Masod; ARI; मासोद	E; 27-0	4,029; 1,094; 229; 539	Local; ..
Mendhla; HGT; मेंढला	SE; 14-0	1,177; 303; 61; 123	Nandori; 2-0
Menkhat; HGT; मेनखात	NE; 7-0	1,059; 153; 31; 86	Hingan- ghat; 0-7
Methirji; ARI; मेटहिरजी	E; 20-0	1,307; 390; 88; 189	Kajli; 4-0
Mhasala; WRD; म्हसाळा	E; 2-0	1,042; 553; 86; 130	Wardha; 2-0
Mhasala; WRD; म्हसाळा	N; 12-0	364; 83; 16; 27	Akoli; 2-0
Mirapur; WRD; मिरापूर	S; 10-0	547; 346; 65; 192	Waigaon; 4-0
Mirjhapur; ARI; मिर्जापूर	S; 6-0	218; 664; 136; 248	Wathoda; 2-0
Mohanapur; WRD; मोहनापूर	NE; 6-0	311; 7; 1; 4	.... ..
Mohgaon; HGT; मोहगांव	E; 25-0	2,097; 532; 101; 267	Girad; 5-0
Moi; ARI; मोई	N; 20-0	663; 789; 141; 270	Manik- wada; 3-0
Moi; WRD; मोई	NE; 14-0	365; 824; 132; 365	Hingni; 2-0
Mominpur; WRD; मोमीनपूर	SW; 19-0	235; 261; 48; 92	Andori; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Arvi;	24-0	Local;	.. Fri.	Ashti; 10-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingan- ghat;	12-0	Wadner;	3-0; Wed.	Wadner; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Hinganghat;	9-0	Hinganghat;	9-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 7-0	W	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; tl.
Sonegaon;	14-0	Sirasgaon;	2-0; Fri.	Kangaon; 8-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch; lib.
Arvi;	2-0	Arvi;	2-0; Thu.	Arvi; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Virul;	4-0	Rohana;	2-4; Tue.	.... 3-0	W	....
Sindi;	4-0	Sindi;	4-0; Thu.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Arvi;	27-0	Kharangaon;	8-0; Fri.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Wardha;	23-0	Local;	.. Tue.	Kharangna; 7-0	W; rv	2 Sl (pr); m; 2 tl; dp.
Hingan- ghat;	14-0	Nandori;	2-0; Tue.	Nandori; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Hinganghat;	7-0	Hinganghat;	7-0; Mon.	.... 2-0	W	Cs (gr); tl.
Katol;	22-0	Dhanoli;	2-0; Sun.	Kondhali; 9-0	W	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Sevagram;	1-0	Wardha;	2-0; Sun.	Wardha; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Wardha;	10-0	Sukli;	2-0; Tue.	Sukli; 2-0	W	....
Wardha;	12-0	Waigaon;	4-0; Thu.	Waigaon; 4-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Khubagaon;	3-0	Arvi;	6-0; Thu.	.... 2-0	W	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4 tl; ch.
....	..	....	..	....	W	....
Hingan- ghat;	25-0	Samudrapur;	15-0; Sun.	Girad; 5-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi;	22-0	Manikwada;	3-0; Fri.	Sarwadi; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Paunar;	8-0	Hingni;	2-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym; lib.
Wardha;	19-0	Andori;	1-0; Tue.	.... 9-0	W	tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta/H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households : Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Morangana; ARI; मोरांगना	SE; 20-0	1,713; 1,736; 277; 550	Kharangna; 0-1
Morangna; WRD; मोरांगणा	E; 8-0	241; 115; 16; 54	Sevagram; 4-0
Morchapur; WRD; मोर्चापूर	E; 7-0	460; 300; 58; 115	Sukli; 2-0
Morshi; ARI; मोर्शी	NE; 28-0	1,070; 603; 124; 157	Karanja; 4-0
Mozari; HGT; मोझरी	W; 18-0	866; 802; 176; 325	Local; ..
Mubarakpur; ARI; मुबारकपूर	N; 14-0	447; 126; 23; 73	Manikwada; 4-0
Mubarakpur; ARI; मुबारकपूर	S; 7-0	538; 44; 5; 11	Dhanodi 2-0 (Bahadar pur);
Mund Maiwadi; ARI; मुंडमायवाडी	Included in Urban area 5.		
Muradgaon; WRD; मुरदगांव	W; 14-0	1,510; 737; 130; 250	Local; ..
Muradgaon Khose; WRD; मुरदगांव खोसे	SW; 13-0	1,490; 711; 148; 350	Nandori; 1-0
Muradpur; HGT; मुरादपूर	NE; 12-4	1,048; 108; 14; 42	Samudrapur; 1-4
Murpad; HGT; मुरपाड	S; 8-0	1,924; 406; 89; 195	Hinganghat; 8-0
Nababpur; ARI; नवाबपूर	NW; 12-0	353; 73; 17; 33	Bhisnur; 0-1
Nachangaon; WRD; नाचणगांव	W; 20-0	3,690; 8,295; 1,446; 1,627	Local; ..
Nagajhari; ARI; नागाझरी	E; 19-0	853; 719; 150; 378	Kajli; 2-0
Nagalwadi; ARI; नागलवाडी	NE; 25-0	1,287; 108; 23; 33	Karanja; 2-0
Nagapur; ARI; नागापूर	SE; 15-0	135; 447; 80; 199	Rohna; 1-0
Nagapur; WRD; नागापूर	E; 5-0	905; 380; 65; 157	Sevagram; 2-0
Nagthana; WRD; नागठाणा	W; 3-0	978; 459; 83 161	Wardha; 3-0

Railway Station: Weekly Bazar ; Distance; Distance. Bazar Day.				Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.	
Wardha;	16-0	Local;	.. Fri.	Local;	..	W	3Sl (pr, m, h); 2tl; lib.
Sevagram;	4-0	Wardha;	8-0; Sun.	Kharangna 1-0 Gode;	rv		
Paunar;	2-0	Selu;	3-0; Tue.	Sukli;	1-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Arvi;	28-0	Thanegaon;	1-0; Mon.	Thanegaon;	1-4	W	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs (mp); tl.
Wardha;	18-0	Local;	.. Sun.	Kangaon;	4-0	W	2Sl (pr, h); 2Cs; tl.
Arvi;	21-0	Manikwada;	4-0; Fri.	Ashti;	10-0	W	tl.
Pargothan;	..	Piptri;	0-4; Sun.	.....	0-4	W	Cs (gr); tl.
.....	6-0	Local;	.. Thu.	.....	6-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; dp.
Wardha;	13-0	Devli;	5-0; Fri.	.....	2-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Hinganghat;	12-4	Samudrapur;	1-4; Sun.	Samudrapur;	1-4	W	tl.
Hinganghat;	8-0	Hinganghat;	8-0; Mon.	.....	5-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Arvi;	12-0	Arvi;	12-0; Thu.	Khadka;	2-0	W	tl.
Pulgaon;	2-0	Pulgaon;	2-0; Mon.	Stage;	..	W	5Sl (3pr, m, h); 5Cs (mis); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Mahashivratra Fr. Mg; 4tl; m; 2mq; dg; 2gym; ch; 2lib; 4dp.
Katol;	17-0	Kondhali;	6-0; Wed.	Kajli;	2-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Arvi;	25-0	Karanja;	2-0; Sun.	..	2-0	W	Cs; tl.
Rohna;	1-0	Rohna;	1-0; Tue.	Rohna;	1-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Sevagram;	3-0	Wardha;	5-0; Sun.	Sevagram;	2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Wardha;	3-0	Wardha;	3-0; Sun.	Wardha;	3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households : Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Nagzari; WRD; नागझरी	W; 16-0	1,192; 1,711 331; 649	Local; ..
Nalwadi; WRD; नालवाडी	E; 2-2	720; 1,268 200; 338	Local; ..
Nanbardi; WRD; नानबर्डी	N; 16-0	1,128; 886; 107; 315	Juwadi; 1-0
Nandgaon; WRD; नांदगांव	SW; 35-0	326; 227; 39; 121	Kandegaon; 2-0
Nandgaon; HGT; नांदगांव	S; 2-0	2,178; 1003; 214; 324	Hinganghat; 2-0
Nandgaon; (Kholapur) HGT; नांदगांव (खोलापूर)	W; 14-0	2,326; 544; 118; 249	Kangaon; ..
Nandora; ARI; नांदोरा	NW; 26-0	730; 1,069; 218; 499	Sirri; 2-0
Nandora; ARI; नांदोरा	SE; ..	928; 284; 68; 151	.... ..
Nandora; WRD; नांदोरा	E; 5-5	829; 436; 89; 167	Sevagram; 1-0
Nandora; WRD; नांदोरा	SW; 13-0	1,376; 958; 180; 376	Local; ..
Nandori; HGT; नंदोरी	E; 12-0	3,154; 1,468; 284; 519	Local; ..
Nandpur; ARI; नांदपूर	W; 3-0	2,100; 1,325; 301; 527	Local; ..
Nandpur; HGT; नांदपूर	N; 15-0	1,091; 502; 107; 250	.... 3-0
Nandpur; WRD; नांदपूर	W; 18-0	913; 103; 20; 36	Pulgaon; 3-0
Nandra; HGT; नांद्रा	NW; 13-0	866; 333; 69; 126	.... 6-0
Nara; ARI; नारा	NE; 20-0	2,828; 1,934; 423; 865	Local; ..
Narayanpur; HGT; नारायणपूर	SE; 15-0	787; 666; 141; 203	Nagri; 3-0
Narayanpur; HGT; नारायणपूर	NE; 15-0	377; 174; 40; 58	.... 3-0
Narayanpur; HGT; नारायणपूर	E; 18-0	427; 208; 38; 81	Kora; 1-0
Narsala; HGT; नरसाळा	S; 14-0	140; 375; 76; 196	Kajalsara; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
.... 9-0	Local;	.. Wed.	.... 6-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); tl; lib.
Wardha; 2-0	Wardha;	2-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); 2Cs; 2tl; lib.
Paunar; 10-0	Hingni;	2-0; Fri.	Hingni; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Pulgaon; 16-0	Sonora;	7-0; Tue.	.... 16-0	W; rv	pyt; tl.
Hinganghat; 2-0	Hinganghat;	2-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; lib.
Sonegaon; 12-0	Kangaon;	.. Sat.	Kangaon; ..	W	Sl (pr); cs; tl.
Arvi; 26-0	Local;	.. Fri.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dp.
Pachegaon; ..	Arvi;	7-0; Thu.	Pachegaon; 0-1	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Sevagram; 2-0	Wardha;	5-5; Sun.	.... ..	W	....
Wardha; 13-0	Devli;	3-0; Fri.	Devli; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Hinganghat; 12-0	Local;	.. Tue.	.... ..	W	2Sl (pr,m); lib; dp.
Arvi; 3-0	Arvi;	3-0; Thu.	Arvi; 3-0	W	pyt; Cs; 3tl; lib; dp(vet).
.... 9-0	....	7-0; ..	.... 8-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Pulgaon; 3-0	Pulgaon;	3-0; Mon.	.... ..	W	....
.... 10-0	....	4-0; ..	.... 10-0	W; rv	tl; ch.
Arvi; 20-0	Local;	.. wed.	.... 2-4	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; gym; ch; lib.
Hinganghat; 15-0	Nagri;	3-0; Tue.	.... 1-6	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dp.
.... 10-0	....	3-0; ..	.... 2-0	W	tl; ch.
Hinganghat; 18-0	Kora;	1-0; Fri.	Nandori; 8-0	W	tl.
Nagri; 5-0	Nagri;	5-0; Tue.	.... ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q. Travelling distance.	Area (acres); population; Households ; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Narsapur; ARI; नरसापूर	NW; 17-0	338; 176; 32; 66	Khadki; 0-4
Narsingpur; ARI; नरसीगपूर	N; 14-0	1487; 289; 60; 114	Ashti; 0-4
Narsula; WRD; नरसूला	NW; 11-0	697; 276; 53; 118	Paunoor; 2-0
Natala; ARI; नटाळा	SE; 24-0	942; 500; 108; 268	Panwadi; 2-5
Neri; ARI; नेरी	S; 4-0	318; 395; 88; 125	Local; ..
Neri; WRD; नेरी	S; 8-0	1484; 543; 88; 159	Waigaon; 2-0
Nidha; HGT; निधा	SW; 25-0	1313; 377; 75; 164	Sirasgaon; 2-0
Nijampur; ARI; निजामपूर	S; 19-0	315; 171; 27; 62	Sorta; 1-0
Nimbha; HGT; निम्हा	E; 12-0	1854; 742; 108; 292	Local; ..
Nimboli; ARI; निंबोली	SW; 6-0	1770; 932; 178; 237	Jamalpur 2-0 (Wathode);
Nimboli; WRD; निंबोळी	NE; 15-0	291; 1; 1; 1	.... ..
Nimgaon; WRD; निमगांव	W; 9-0	2377; 687; 152; 327	Padhegaon; 2-0
Nimgavhan; WRD; निमगव्हाण	SW; 26-0	520; 252; 52; 107	Dahegaon 2-0 Dhande;
Nimsada; WRD; निमसडा	S; 13-0	1662; 455; 85; 122	Giroli; 4-0
Nirgudi; HGT; निरगुडी	NE; 16-0	1434; 313; 58; 110	.... 2-0
Nurapur; HGT; नुरापूर	N; 7-0	670; 128; 26; 56	Taroda; 2-0
Pachegaon; ARI; पाचेगांव	SE; 6-0	1050; 287; 64; 168	Borgaon; ..
Pachod; ARI; पाचोड	E; ..	623; 619; 114; 329	Wadhona; 4-0
Pachod; ARI; पाचोड	SE; 22-0	2972; 870; 191; 455	Mandva; 4-0
Padhegaon; WRD; पाढेगांव	SW; 7-0	3189; 1400; 275; 548	Local; ..
Pahadfarid; HGT; पहाडफरीद	NE; 19-0	164; 2; 1;	Girad; 10

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities	Institutions and other information
Arvi; 17-0	Bharaswada; 2-0; Mon.	Ashti. ..	w	ch.
Arvi; 14-0	Ashti; 0-4; Sun.	Ashti; 0-4	w	3tl.
Wardha; 12-0	Anji; 3-0; Thu.	Anji; 3-0	w	tl.
.... 20-0	.... 4-0 ..	Kharangna; 4-0	w; rv	Sl (pr); Ram Navami- Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2tl; ch.
Khubgaon; 2-0	Arvi; 4-0; Thu.	Khubgaon; 2-0	w	2Sl (pr,m); tl; ch.
Wardha; 10-0	Waigaon; 2-0; Thu.	Waigaon; 2-0	w	Sl (pr).
Sonegaon; 14-0	Sirasgaon; 2-0; Fri.	Allipur; 8-0	w	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Virul; 3-0	Pulgaon; 5-0; Mon	.... 3-0	w	tl.
Hinganghat; 12-0	Samudrapur; 6-0; Sun.	.... 3-0	w	Cs; tl.
Khubgaon; 4-0	Arvi; 8-0; Thu.	Arvi; 7-0	rv	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	w	....
Dahegon; 2-0	Devli; 5-0; Fri.	Chikni; 1-0	w	Sl (pr); Mungsaji Maha- raj Fr. Mg. Sud. 6; 2tl; m; gym; lib.
Pulgaon; 8-0	Sonora; 3-0; Tue	Pulgaon; 8-0	rv	Sl (pr); tl.
Wardha; 13-0	Waigaon; 4-0; Thu.	Waigaon; 4-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.... 10-0	.... 2-0 ..	.... 2-0	w	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Hinganghat; 7-0	Taroda; 2-0; Fri.	Hinganghat; 7-0	w	tl.
Local; ..	Arvi; 6-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 8-0	Wadhona; 4-0; Sun.	Bedhona; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Nirool; 6-0	Local; Sun.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Wardha; 7-0	Devli; 3-0; Fri.	Salod; 3-0	W; rv	2Sl (pr); m; 2tl; 2lib.
Hingan- ghat;	19-0 Samudra- pur;	9-0; Sun. Girad; 1-0	W	Shaikh Farid Baba Fr. in March-April.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Paikmari; HGT; पाईकमारी	E; 15-0	963; 300; 48; 113	Waigaon 3-0 Halagha;
Palasgaon; WRD; पळसगांव	SW; 14-0	1687; 723; 135; 291	Nagzari; 2-0
Palasgaon; WRD; पळसगांव	E; 23-0	3167; 1136; 228; 332	Sindi; 3-0
Palora; ARI; पालोरा	N; 15-0	1556; 506; 106; 246	Sarwadi; 1-0
Paloti; WRD; पालोती	S; 5-0	1732; 1100; 115; 432	Salod 1-0 (Hirapur);
Panchala; ARI; पंचाळा	N; 20-0	2156; 209; 37; 85	Ashti; 6-0
Pandharkawada; WRD; पांढरकवडा	NW; 4-0	1043; 176; 33; 38	....
Pandhurna; ARI; पांढुर्णा	N; 19-0	979; 200; 37; 99	Ashti; 5-0
Panjara; ARI; पांजरा	NE; 10-0	354; 107; 22; 40	Arvi; 10-0
Panjara; ARI; पांजरा	SE; 3-0	819; 42; 10; 23	Arvi; 3-0
Panjara Bothali; ARI; पांजरा बोथली	SE; 16-0	3342; 581; 120; 271	Rohna; 2-0
Panjaragondi; ARI; पांजरागोंडी	E; 12-0	1579; 487; 106; 272	Wadhona;
Panwadi; ARI; पानवाडी	SE; 21-0	1500; 1041; 242; 355	Local;
Pardi; HGT; पारडी	S; 10-0	2734; 658; 132; 200	Local;
Pardi; HGT; पारडी	N; 18-0	1192; 409; 88; 233	Kandali; 4-0
Pardi; WRD; पार्डी		Submerged under Bor	Project;
Pardi (Heti); ARI पारडी (हेटी)	N; 16-0	3765; 2533; 526; 885	Local;
Pargothan; ARI; पारगोठाण	SE; 9-0	1648; 233; 52; 150	Dhanodi 2-0 (Bahdarpur);
Parodhi; HGT; पारोधी	NE; 14-0	1095; 345; 70; 147	.... 3-0
Parsoda; ARI; परसोडा	N; 16-0	109; 654; 140; 235	Khadki; 1-0
Parsoda; HGT; परसोडा	N; 25-0	583; 129; 28; 56	Hamda- pur; 1-0

Railway Station: Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Hingan- ghat;	15-0	Samudra- pur;	4-0; Sun.	....	0-2	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
	14-0	Nagzari;	2-0; Wed.	....	5-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; Abaji Maharaj Fr. mg. Sud. 16; tl.
Sindi;	3-0	Sindi;	3-0; Thu.	Sindi;	1-6	W	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs; Satimaya Fr. in srn; 5tl; dg; gym; lib.
Arvi;	15-0	Sarwadi;	1-0; Fri.	Sarwadi;	1-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Wardha;	5-0	Salod (Hirapur);	1-0; Tue.	Salod (Hirapur);	1-9	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp); tl. ch; dp.
Arvi;	20-0	Dhadi;	3-0; Wed.	....	3-0	W	tl.
Wardha;	5-0	Wardha;	5-0; Sun.	Yeli;	1-0	W	tl.
Arvi;	9-0	Dhadi;	2-0; Wed.	Stage;	0-2	W	tl.
Arvi;	10-0	Arvi;	10-0; Thu.	....	4-0	W	..
Arvi;	3-0	Arvi;	3-0; Thu.	Arvi;	3-0	W	tl.
Rohna;	2-0	Rohna;	2-0; Tue.	Rohna;	2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Arvi;	..	Wadhona;	.. Sun.	....	0-4	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Wardha;	21-0	Local;	.. Sun.	Talegaon;	3-0	W	2Sl (pr); tl; dg; lib.
Nagri;	3-6	Hingan- ghat;	10-0; Mon.	Hingan- ghat;	10-0	W; w	2Sl (pr); Cs (gr); m. Gokulashtami Fr. srn. Vad. 8; 3tl.
Sindi;	6-0	Sindi;	6-0; Thu.	....	4-0	W	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs; 2tl; ch.
..
Arvi;	16-2	Local;	.. ..	....	2-2	W; n	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; m; mq; dg; gym; 2lib; dp.
Pargo- than;	1-4	Dhandi;	2-0; Fri.	....	1-4	W	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Hingan- ghat;	14-0	....	3-0; ..	....	3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Arvi;	16-0	Khadki;	1-0; Thu.	Ashti;	4-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Sara- swati Maharaj Fr. phg. Vad. 8; tl.
Sindi;	5-0	Hamdapur;	1-0; Mon.	....	6-0	W	2tl; ch.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Parsodi; ARI; परसोडी	NE; 25-0	930; 650; 126; 326	Kakada; 0-4
Parsodi; ARI; परसोडी	SE; 24-0	1,088; 424; 99; 215	Mandva; 2-0
Parsodi; HGT; परसोडी	NE; 16-0	803; 107; 19; 65	.... 5-0
Parsodi; WRD; परसोडी	E; 20-0	2,405; 180; 29; 90	Sindi; 1-6
Partha; HGT; परठा	E; 10-0	1,764; 859; 159; 326	Nandori; 4-0
Partoda; ARI; परतोडा	NW; 7-0	905; 330; 72; 187	.... 2-0
Pathar; HGT; पाठर	E; 7-0	2,258; 518; 97; 259	.... 2-0
Pathri; WRD; पाथरी	S; 13-0	1,373; 501; 96; 257	Giroli; 1-0
Paunar; WRD; पोनार	E; 6-0	3,796; 4,688; 886; 1,490	Local; ..
Paungaon; HGT; पाऊनगांव	E; 18-0	651; 536; 106; 124	Wasi; 2-0
Pauni; WRD; पोनी	E; 7-0	409; 82; 16; 31	Sevagram; 3-0
Paunoor; WRD; पोनूर	NW; 12-0	1,693; 1,148; 250; 461	Local; ..
Pawni; HGT; पवनी	W; 18-0	2,417; 872; 187; 351	Sirasgaon; 2-6
Pabelanpur; WRD; पहेलाणपूर	E; 22-0	583; 202; 36; 70	Sindi; 5-0
Peth; HGT; पेठ	NE; 20-0	1,137; 251; 47; 83	Girad; 0-1
Peth; WRD; पेठ	N; 11-0	583; 515; 108; 188	Anji; 2-0
Peth Ahmadapur; ARI; पेठ अहमदपूर	N; 14-0	882; 1,476; 266; 482	Ashti; 0-4
Pilapur; ARI; पिलापूर	NW; 20-0	635; 224; 51; 57	Delwadi; 3-0
Pimpalgaon; ARI; पिंपळगांव	S; 19-0	886; 437; 88; 211	Virul; 4-0
Pimpalgaon; HGT; पिंपळगांव	W; 9-0	2,100; 157; 32; 73	Allipur; 2-0

Railway Station: Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Drink- ing water facilities	Institutions and other information.
Arvi;	25-0	Savanga;	3-0; Sat.	....	4-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Virul;	8-0	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
....	9-0	....	.. ..	....	5-0	W	tl; ch.
Sindi;	1-6	Sindi;	2-6; Thu.	Sindi;	1-6	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Hinganghat; 12-0		Nandori;	4-0; Tue.	..	1-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Arvi;	8-0	Jalgaon;	2-0; Tue.	Jalgaon;	3-0	rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
....	7-0	....	7-0; ..	....	3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m.
Wardha;	13-0	Kangaon;	3-0; Sat.	....	7-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; gym; ch.
....	3-0	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	W	4Sl (2pr, m, h); Mahat- ma Gandhi (Immer- tion of holy ashes); 4tl; mq; dh; dg; 2lib; ch; 4 dp.
Hinganghat; 18-0		Wasi;	3-0; Mon.	Nandori;	6-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Sevagram;	3-0	Wardha;	7-0; Sun.	Sevagram;	3-0	W	tl.
Wardha;	12-0	Anji;	3-0; Thu.	Anji;	3-0	W	Sl (pr); 3tl; m; dg; ch; lib.
Sonegaon;	8-0	Allipur;	2-0; Tue.	Allipur;	2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; gym; ch; lib.
Sindi;	5-0	Sindi;	5-0; Thu.	Sindi;	5-0	W	tl.
Hinganghat; 20-0		Samudrapur; 10-0; Sun.		....	0-3	W	....
Wardha;	11-0	Anji;	2-0; Thu.	Anji;	2-0	W	tl; ch.
Arvi;	14-0	Ashti;	0-4; Sun.	Ashti;	0-4	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; 2mq; 3dg.
Arvi;	20-0	Nandora;	2-0; Fri.	....	..	W	tl.
Virul;	3-0	Pulgaon;	6-0; Mon.	....	3-0	W	Sl (pr); 2Cs; tl; ch; lib; dp.
Wagholi;	4-0	Allipur;	2-0; Tue.	Allipur;	2-0	W	tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); population; Households ; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Pimpalgaon; HGT; पिंपळगांव	E; 2-0	2,287; 1,077; 190; 323	Hinganghat; 2-0
Pimpalgaon; HGT; पिंपळगांव	E; 18-0	4,961; 1,045 199; 384	Girad; 6-0
Pimpalgaon; WRD; पिंपळगांव	S; 14-0	2,087 1,129; 212; 463	Giroli; 2-0
Pimpalgaon; WRD; पिंपळगांव	E; 14-0	918; 448; 105; 170	Kopra; 2-0
Pimpalkhuta; ARI; पिंपळखुटा	E; 12-0	2,183; 1,147; 214; 373	Local; ..
Pimpalkhuta; WRD; पिंपळखुटा	N; 14-0	516; 13; 4; 10	.... ..
Pimpalshenda; WRD; पिंपळशेंडा	NE; 14-0	856; 28; 5; 17	.... ..
Pipala; ARI; पिंपळा	NW; 32-0	1,505; 451; 922; 208	Wadala; 2-4
Pipalgaon; ARI; पिंपळगांव	SE; 35-0	1,009; 437; 87; 207	Sorta; 4-0
Pipara; WRD; पिंपरा	E; 20-0	948; 134; 20; 54	Sindi; 1-6
Pipari; HGT; पिंपरी	S; 16-0	3,230; 1,736; 354; 688	Local; ..
Pipari; HGT; पिंपरी	E; 22-0	1,411; 755; 126; 313	Girad; 6-0
Pipari; WRD; पिंपरी	SW; 19-0	1,595; 301; 64; 72	Agargaon; 2-0
Pipri; ARI; पिंपरी	NE; 27-0	875; 691; 125; 316	Karanja; 6-0
Pipri; ARI; पिंपरी	S; 7-0	1,921; 1,187; 256; 513	Dhanodi; 2-0
Pipri; WRD; पिंपरी	N; 3-0	2,684; 1,779; 319; 484	Wardha; 3-0
Pohna; HGT; पोहणा	S; 21-0	4,511; 2,024; 436; 709	Local; ..
Porgavhan; ARI; पोरगव्हाण	N; 19-0	1,004; 484; 90; 283	Ashti; 5-0
Pothara; HGT; पोथरा	SE; 15-0	2,037; 391; 68; 138	Nagri; ..
Poti; HGT; पोटी	SW; 20-0	922; 592; 132; 281	Mozari; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities	Institutions and other information.
Hinganghat; 2-0	Hinganghat; 2-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Hinganghat; 18-0	Local; .. Tue.	Dhondgaon; 4-0	W	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; tl.
Wardha; 14-0	Kangaon; 4-0; Sat.	.. 14-0	W	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; tl; lib.
Paunar; 7-0	Chanki; 2-0; Sat.	Paunar; 7-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 12-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W	Sl (m); Cs; 4tl.
....	....	....	W	....
....	....	....	W	....
Arvi; 32-0	Wadala; 2-4; Sun.	Sahur; 8-0	W; rv	3tl.
.... 4-0	Pulgaon; 6-0; Mon.	....	W	Sl (pr); Cs; Nirgunaji Maharaj Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; tl; gym; ch.
Sindi; 1-6	Sindi; 1-6; Thu.	Sindi; 1-6	W	Cs (mis); tl.
Hinganghat; 16-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W	2Sl (pr,m); pyt; Cs; 4tl; dg; dp.
Hinganghat; 22-0	Local; .. Tue.	Girad; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.... 6-0	.... 6-0; Mon.	.... 7-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 27-0	Karanja; 6-0; Sun.	Karanja; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Pargothan; ..	Local; .. Sun.	.... 0-3	W	Sl (pr); 2Cs; tl; dg; lib.
Wardha; 3-0	Wardha; 3-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Ram- dasnavami Fr. Mg. Vad. 9; 6tl; m; dg.
Hinganghat; 20-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W; rv	3Sl (pr,m, h); Pyt; Cs; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; lib; dp. Sl (pr); tl.
Ashti; 19-0	Ashti; 5-0; Sun.	.... 5-0	W	
Nagri; ..	Nagri; .. Tue.	.... 4-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Wardha; 16-0	Khangaon; 1-0; Fri.	Ralegaon; 4-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); population; Households : Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Pujai; WRD; पुजाई	SE; 10-6	1,092; 787; 170; 274	Bhankheda; 1-0
Pulaj; WRD; पुलज	NW; 12-0	1,446; 703; 140; 193	Paunar; ..
Pulgaon (Gunjakheda); WRD; पुलगांव (गुंजखेडा)	W; ..	3,400; 2,112; 273; 287	.... ..
Pulgaon (Urban area II); WRD; पुलगांव (नागरी विभाग २)	W; ..	2-67; 33,382; 6,638; 876	Local, ..
Ragadgaon; AR1; रगडगांव	NE; 10-0	304; 49; 10; 14	Chincholi; 2-0
Raghala; WRD; रघाला	SW; 20-0	1082; 91; 18; 38	Vijaygopal; 1-0
Raghunathpur; WRD; रघुनाथपूर	E; 7-0	635; 33; 6; 16;	Bhankheda; 2-0
Rahati; ARI; राहटी	E; 18-0	1640; 604; 118; 260	Kajli; 2-0
Raipalli; WRD; रायपल्ली	SE; 12-0	831; 152; 34; 73	Goji; 2-0
Raipur; ARI; रायपूर	E; ११-०	597; 6; 1; 3	.... ..
Raipur; WRD; रायपूर	N; ..	995; 220; 44; 130	.... ..
Raipur; WRD; रायपूर	SW; 21-0	538; 111; 24; 44	Andori; 2-0
Rajakpur; HGT; रजाकपूर	N; 18-0	750; 213; 39; 102	.... 4-0
Rajapur; ARI; राजापूर	W; 4-4	338; 426; 85; 129	Deurwada; 2-0
Rajapur; ARI; राजापूर	NW; 25-0	555; 261; 60; 112	Sirri; 1-4
Rajni; ARI; राजणी	N ; 19-0	1631; 565; 109; 232	Karanja; 4-0
Rajni; ARI; राजणी	E; 11-0	644; 59; 13; 22	.... 3-4
Ralegaon; HGT; राळेगांव	NE 13-0	1214; 319; 74; 155	.... 2-0
Ramdara; ARI; रामदरा	N 6-0	615; 1,324; 280; 489	Talegaon; 0-1

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance ; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information
.... 2-0	Local;	.. Thu.	Sevagram; 10-6	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Wardha; 12-0	Anji;	3-0; Thu.	Anji; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg.
.... ..	....	.. ..	.... ..	W	
Local; ..	Local;	.. Mon.	Local; ..	pl; W	15 Sl (10 pr, 2m, 2h, 1clg); mun; 2cs; 6tl; m; mq; 4dg; clh; gym; 2 lib; 6 dlp
Arvi; 10-0	Surwadi;	4-0; Fri.	.... 4-0	w	....
Pulgaon; 10-0	Vijaygopal;	1-0; Thu.	Bhid; 5-0	w	....
Bhugaon; 1-0	Wardha;	7-0; Sun.	Wardha; 7-0	w	tl.
Katol; 17-0	Kondhali;	6-0; Wed.	Kajli; 1-0	w	Sl (pr); 2Cs; tl.
Sonegaon; 2-0	Hinganghat;	8-0; Mon.	Sonegaon; 2-0	w	tl.
....
....
Wardha; 21-0	Andori;	2-0; Tue;	.... 12-0	w	tl; ch.
.... 7-0	...	7-0 ..	.... 9-0	w	tl; ch.
Arvi; 4-4	Deurwada;	2-0; Mon;	Arvi; 4-4	w	2 Sl (pr, m), Cs, tl.
Arvi; 25-0	Nandora;	1-0; Fri;	Nandora; 1-0	w	tl.
Arvi; 19-0	Karanja;	4-0; Sun;	Karanja; 4-0	w	Sl (pr); tl.
.... 8-0	....	3-4 Sun.	Wadhona; 3-4	w	2 tl; ch.
Hinganghat; 14-0	....	2-0	.... 3-0	w	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Arvi; 6-0	Talegaon;	0-1; Sat.	Local; ..	w; rv	Sl (pr); Datta Fr.Ct.Sud. 15 and Mrg. Sud.-15

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households : Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Ramnagar; HGT; रामनगर	NE; 17-0	1,560; 435; 101; 145	Waigaon Gond; 3-0
Rampur; ARI; रामपूर	SE; 16-0	702; 157; 33; 53	Rohna; 2-0
Rampur; HGT; रामपूर	N; 17-0	897; 154; 28; 63	Khandala; 1-0
Ranwadi; ARI; रानवाडी	NE; 12-0	779; 141; 30; 56	Chincholi; 2-0
Ranwadi; ARI; रानवाडी	N; 8-4	1,052; 203; 44; 109	Jalgaon; 2-0
Rasa; HGT; रासा	E; 22-0	923; 243; 38; 139	Girad; 6-0
Rasulabad; ARI; रसुलबाद	S; 19-0	2,654; 2,958; 609; 1,014	.... ..
Rasulpur; ARI; रसुलपूर	N; 14-0	20; 61; 11; 23	Ashti; 0-1
Ratnapur; WRD; रत्नापूर	SW; 20-0	1,827; 511; 123; 241	Wabgaon; 4-0
Renkapur; HGT; रेनकापूर	NE; 10-0	1,040; 544; 94; 213	Samudrapur; 1-0
Revati; ARI; रेवती	SE; 7-0	1,266; 90; 17; 45	Dahegaon; 3-0
Ridhora; WRD; रिधोरा	N; 15-0	1,035; 339; 63; 181	Zadsbi; 4-0
Rimdoh; HGT; रिमडोह	E; 2-0	653; 36; 9; 11	Hinganghat; 2-0
Rohana; ARI; रोहणा	SE; 14-0	1,163; 3,009; 593; 898	Local; ..
Rohani; WRD; रोहणी	SW; 22-0	1,570; 1,237; 184; 490	Local; ..
Rohankheda; HGT; रोहनखेडा	W; 17-0	1,416; 580; 121; 232	Kangaon; 2-0
Rotha; WRD; रोठा	W; 4-0	1,815; 744; 150; 340	Wardha; 4-0
Runka; HGT; रुनका	E; 13-0	638; 146; 22; 60	Nimbha; 1-4
Saheb Daulatpur; ARI; साहेब दौलतपूर	N; 7-0	190; 11; .. 1	Deurwada; 1-0
Saheli; ARI; सहेली	E; 26-0	2,645; 5,85; 118; 180	Dahegaon Gond; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities	Institutions and other information
Sindi; 10-0	Samudrapur; 7-0; Sun.	.... 3-0	w	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl.
Rohna; 2-0	Rohna; 2-0; Tue.	Rohna; 3-0	w	tl; ch.
Borkhedi; 10-0	Kandala; 2-0; Mon.	Stage ..	w	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Arvi; 12-0	Sarwadi; 4-0; Fri.	.... 4-0	w	....
Arvi; 8-4	Jalgaon; 2-0; Tue.	.... ..	w	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Hinganghat; 22-0	Pipri; 1-0; Tue.	Girad. 6-0	w	Cs (gr); tl.
Sorta; 2-0	Local; .. Fri.	.... 2-0	w	4 Sl (3 pr, m); 2 Cs; Mansagir Maharaj Fr. Asd. Sud. 2.; 2 tl; 2 mq; gym; lib.
Arvi; 14-0	Ashti; 0-1; Sun.	Ashti; 0-1	w	
Wardha; 16-0	Devli; 5-0; Fri.	Local; ..	w	Sl (pr); tl.
Hinganghat; 10-0	Samudrapur; 1-0; Sun.	Local; ..	w; n	Cs; tl.
Pathegaon; 2-0	Arvi; 7-0; Thu.	.... 2-0	w	Kailaspuri Maharaj Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl.
Wardha; 15-0	Zadshi; 4-0; Mon.	Yeli; 8-0	w	Sl (pr); tl.
Hingaghnat; 2-0	Hinganghat; 2-0; Mon.	.... ..	w	tl.
Local; ..	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	w	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); 5tl; ch.
Pulgaon; 15-0	.... ..	Shirpur; 2-0	rv	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; Mahashivratra, Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; tl; ch.
Sonegaon; 13-0	Kangaon; 3-0; Sat.	Kangaon; 2-0	w	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Wardha; 4-0	Wardha; 4-0; Sun.	Wardha; 4-0	w	Sl (pr); Cs; Ranobai Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 4 tl; dg.
Hinganghat; 13-0	Samudrapur; 6-0; Sun.	.... 3-0	w	tl.
Arvi; 7-0	Arvi; 7-0; Thu.	.... 1-0	rv	....
Wardha; 22-0	Kharangna; 6-0; Fri.	Kharangna; 6-0	W	Sl(pr); 2 tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Sahur; ARI; साहूर	N; 24-0	3201; 2630; 563; 988	Local; ..
Saidapur; WRD; सैदापूर	SW; 19-0	259; 199; 45; 62	Bhidi; 2-0
Saigavhan; HGT; सायगव्हाण	E; 18-0	643; 17; 3; 10	.... ..
Saikheda; ARI; सायखेडा	S; 16-0	1294; 451; 79; 222	Rohna; 2-0
Sakara; HGT; साकरा	N; 10-0	1297; 138; 31; 71	Taroda; 1-0
Sakara; HGT; साकरा	E; 18-0	2800; 1201; 242; 614	Kora; 3-0
Sakurli; HGT; साकुर्ली	N; 13-0	926; 226; 41; 76	.... 6-0
Salai (Pevat); WRD; सालई (पेवट)	NE; 19-3	1586; 739; 121; 354	Local; ..
Salaikala; WRD; सालईकला	N; 22-0	2045; 750; 127; 371	Salai (Pevat); 3-0
Salapur; HGT; सालापूर	N; 24-0	692; 57; 10; 26	Sindi; 4-0
Saldara; ARI; सालदरा	SE; 17-0	2102; 573; 124; 373	Rohna; 3-0
Salod (Hirapur); WRD; सालोड (हिरापूर)	SW; 4-0	3296; 3881; 710; 1284	Local; ..
Salora; ARI; सालोरा	N; 31-0	988; 75; 15; 19	Sahur; 3-0
Salphal Heti; ARI; सालफळ हेटी	S; 19-0	834; 582; 119; 222	Rohana; 3-0
Samudrapur; HGT; समुद्रपूर	NE; 12-0	745; 1725; 339; 368	Local; ..
Saoli Bk.; ARI; सावळी बु.	NE; 18-0	2367; 1027; 218; 543	Sarwadi; 4-0
Sawli kh.; ARI; सावळी खु.	NE; 31-0	2631; 1059; 210; 376	Jaurwada Bk; 2-4
Sarangpuri; ARI; सारंगपुरी	N; 2-0	2165; 6; 6; ..	Arvi; 2-0
Sarkasapur; ARI; सर्कसपूर	SW; 7-0	609; 491; 88; 193	Jamalpur; 2-0
Sarul; WRD; सरुळ	S; 4-0	826; 482; 88; 180	Waigaon; 4-0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Arvi;	24-0	Local;	.. Sat.	.... 0-2	W; rv	3Sl (2pr, m); 4Cs; 2tl;m; lib; 2dp (Vet).
Wardha;	19-0	Devli;	19-0; Fri.	.... 2-0	W	tl.
....	18-0	....	.. ..	.... 3-0	W	....
Rohna;	2-0	Rohna;	2-0; Tue.	Rohna; 2-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Sonegaon;	7-0	Taroda;	1-0; Fri.	Sonegaon; 7-0	W; rv	tl.
Hinganghat; 18-0		Kora;	3-0; Fri.	Nandori; 8-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
....	6-0	....	6-0; ..	.... 12-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Chaitra Mela Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Paunar;	15-0	Hingni;	3-0; Fri.	Hingni; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; lib; dp.
Paunar;	16-0	Hingni;	6-0; Fri.	Hingni; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Sindi;	4-0	Sindi;	4-0; Thu.	.... 5-0	W	pyt; 2tl; ch.
Rohna;	3-0	Rohna;	3-0; Tue.	Rohna; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Wardha;	4-0	Local;	.. Tue.	Local; ..	W	4Sl (2pr, m, h); Sada- nand Maharaj Fr. Ps. Sud. 4; 10tl; 3m; dh; 3lib; dp.
Arvi;	31-0	Sahur;	3-0; Sat.	Durugwada; 1-0	W	tl.
Virul;	3-0	Rohna;	3-0; Tue.	.... 3-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Pyt; 2Cs; 2tl.
Hinganghat; 12-0		Local;	.. Sun.	Local; ..	W	....
Arvi;	18-0	Sarwadi;	4-0; Fri.	.... 0-4	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch; lib.
Arvi;	31-0	Thanegaon;	3-0; Mon.	.... 0-4	W	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs(mp); tl.
Arvi;	2-0	Arvi;	2-0; Thu.	Arvi; 2-0	W; t	tl.
Arvi;	6-0	Arvi;	7-4; Thu.	Arvi; 7-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Wardha;	11-0	Waigaon;	4-0; Thu.	.... 4-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); tl; ch.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q. Travelling distance.	Area (acres); population; Households : Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Sarwadi; ARI; सारवाडी	N; 14-0	2046; 1534; 349; 558	Local; ..
Sastabad; HGT; सास्ताबाद	N; 7-0	880; 471; 90; 197	Taroda; 2-0
Sasti; HGT; सास्ती	S; 24-0	1215; 465; 103; 196	Pohna; 3-0
Satarpur; ARI; सतारपूर	N; 29-0	801; 287; 67; 91	Wadala; 1-0
Satefal; HGT; सातेफळ	S; 6-0	1937; 824; 172; 411	Hingan- ghat; 3-0
Satghari; HGT; सातघरी	SE; 27-0	905; 6; .. 5	Kora; 7-0
Sati; HGT; साती	W; 22-0	1096; 395; 69; 118	Mozari; 4-0
Satoda; WRD; साटोडा	N; 3-0	1066; 745; 139; 277	Nalwadi; 2-0
Savlapur; ARI; सावळापूर	E; 1-0	272; 254; 55; 75	Arvi; 1-0
Sawad; ARI; सावद	SE; 22-0	1699; 245; 59; 114	Kharan- gana; 3-0
Sawal; ARI; सावल	NE; 26-0	1685; 588; 130; 260	Karanja; 5-0
Sawanga; ARI; सावंगा	N; 31-0	1686; 419; 82; 191	Wadala; 1-0
Sawangi; ARI; सावंगी	SE; 12-0	2981; 549; 116; 261	Dhanodi; 1-0
Sawangi; HGT; सावंगी	SW; 10-0	877; 2; 2; ..	Ajansara; 1-0
Sawangi; HGT; सावंगी	S; 20-0	525; 272; 56; 116	Yerla; 5-0
Sawangi; HGT; सावंगी	S; 11-0	1300; 452; 130; 178	Pardi; 2-0
Sawangi; HGT; सावंगी	E; 16-0	1139; 314; 56; 95	Girad; 6-0
Sawangi; HGT; सावंगी	N; 10-0	1225; 340; 75; 157	.... 4-0
Sawangi; WRD; सावंगी	SW; 38-0	822; 469; 92; 278	Konde- gaon; 3-0
Sawangi (Meghe); WRD; सावंगी (मेघे)	SW; 2-7	2370; 2554; 436; 384	Borgaon Meghe; 2-0
Sawangi (Zod); HGT; सावंगी (झोड)	E; 15-0	994; 442; 90; 203	Wasi; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities	Institutions and other information
Arvia/ 14-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W; rv	2Sl (pr,m); 2Cs(mis); 2tl; dg; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Sonegaon; 6-0	Taroda; 2-0; Fri.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; Paikaji Maharaj Fr. Ps. Sud. 9; 2tl.
Hingan- ghat; 20-0	Pohna; 3-0; Fri.	Pohna; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Arvi; 29-0	Wadala; 1-0; Sun.	Sahur; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Yenora; 3-0	Hinganghat; 6-0; Mon.	Hingan- ghat; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingan- ghat; 27-0	Kora; 7-0; Fri.	.... 7-0	W	....
Wardha; 16-0	Khangaon; 1-0; Thu.	Ralegaon; 4-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; Janakesh- war Maharaj Fr. Ps. Sud. 5; tl.
Wardha; 4-0	Wardha; 3-0; Sun.	Wardha; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); 2Cs; tl; gym; lib; ch.
Arvi; 1-0	Arvi; 1-0; Thu.	.... ..	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; 22-0	Kharangana; 3-0; Fri.	Kharan- gana; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Arvi; 26-0	Karanja; 5-0; Sun.	Karanja; 5-0	W	Sl (pr); cs; tl.
Arvi; 31-0	Wadala; 1-0; Sun.	Sahur; 7-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); tl.
Dhanodi; 1-0	Dhanodi; 1-0; Fri.	.... ..	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Hinganghat; ..	Wadner; 3-4; Tue.	.... ..	W	....
Nagri; 16-0	Pohna; 6-0; Fri.	Pohna; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; m.
Nagri; 4-0	Nagri; 3-0; Tue.	Hingan- ghat; 10-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); 3tl.
Hingan- ghat; 16-0	Pimpalgaon; 2-0; Tue.	Dhond gaon; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
.... 10-0	.... 3-0;	.... 8-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Pulgaon; 15-0	Sonora; 7-0; Tue.	Pulgaon; 16-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; gym.
Wardha; 1-7	Wardha; 2-0; Sun.	Wardha; 1-7	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs(gr); 5tl.
Hingan- ghat; 15-0	Wasi; 1-0; Mon.	Nandori; 3-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Sawardoh; ARI; सावरडोह	NE; 25-0	814; 502; 102; 205	Nara; 2-0
Sawarkheda; ARI; सावरखेडा	S; 17-0	350; 138; 31; 71	Virul; 1-4
Sawarkheda; HGT; सावरखेडा	NE; 16-0	1844; 619; 119; 275	.... ..
Sawli; HGT; सावली	N; 9-0	1674; 746; 153; 285	Taroda; 1-0
Sawli Wagh; HGT; सावली वाघ	E; 6-0	6248; 1826; 368; 881	Local; ..
Sedgaon; HGT; सेडगांव	N; 12-0	2118; 894; 168; 448	Mondgaon; 2-0
Segaon; HGT; सेगांव	E; 5-0	2305; 933; 186; 352	Local; ..
Segaon; HGT; सेगांव	E; 14-0	1688; 407; 65; 149	Nandori; 2-0
Sekapur; HGT; सेकापूर	SW; 18-0	1087; 595; 118; 296	Local; ..
Sekapur; WRD; सेकापूर	W; 18-0	226; 253; 49; 65	Pulgaon; 3-0
Sekapur (bai); HGT; सेकापूर (बाई)	S; 13-0	1359; 2023; 389; 699	Local; ..
Seldoh; WRD; सेलडोह	NE; 19-0	2102; 1202; 228; 559	Local; ..
Selgaon (Lavane); ARI सेलगांव (लवणे)	NE; 25-0	2266; 894; 178; 283	Karanja; 5-0
Selgaon (Umate); ARI; सेलगांव (उमाटे)	NE; 23-0	1112; 386; 82; 124	Karanja; 6-0
Seloo; HGT; सेलू	SE; 7-0	1407; 842; 173; 222	Hinganghat; ..
Seloo; HGT; सेलू	S; 15-0	1515; 339; 69; 183	Sekapur (Bai); 3-0
Seloo; WRD; सेलू	NE; 10-0	1555; 5753; 1115; 1004	Local; ..
Selookate; WRD; सेलूकाटे	S; 4-0	2546; 1363; 264; 403	Local; ..
Selsura; WRD; सलसुरा	SW; 7-0	1766; 984; 181; 525	Local; ..
Sendri; WRD; सेंदरी	SW; 37-0	1144; 540; 121; 265	Local; ..
Sevagram; WRD; सेवाग्राम	E; 4-0	1590; 2158; 265; 330	Local; ..

Railway Station: Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities	Institutions and other information.
Arvi; 25-0	Nara; 2-0; Wed.	.... 8-0	W; rv	Sl (pr) ; Cs; tl.
Virul; 0-4	Virul; 1-4; Thu.	.... 0-4	W	....
Hinganghat; 16-0	Samudrapur; 5-0; Sun.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr) ; Cs (mp); tl.
Sonegaon; 7-0	Taroda; 1-0; Fri.	Sonegaon; 7-0	W	Sl (pr) ; Cs; tl.
Hinganghat; 6-0	.... 3-0; Mon.	.... 3-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); 2Cs; tl; m; gym; ch; dp.
Hinganghat; 12-0	Samudrapur; 4-0; Sun.	Stage; 1-0	W; rv	Sl (pr) ; pyt; Cs (mp); 3tl.
Hinganghat; 5-0	Hinganghat; 5-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 5-0	W	2Sl (pr,m); 2Cs; 2tl; lib.
Hinganghat; 14-0	Nandori; 2-0; Tue.	Nandori; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Wardha; 15-0	Local; .. Sun.	Kangaon; 4-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); 2Cs.
Pulgaon; 3-0	Pulgaon; 3-0; Mon.	.... ..	W	Sl (pr).
Nagri; 7-0	Local; .. Thu.	Hinganghat; 13-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3tl; m; ch; lib; dp.
Sindi; 4-6	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	w	2Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; 2tl.
Arvi; 25-0	Thanegaon ; 2-0; Mon.	Thanegaon; 2-0	w	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; dg.
Arvi; 23-0	Karanja; 6-0; Sun.	Karanja; 6-0	w	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Hinganghat; ..	Hinganghat; .. Mon.	.... 4-0	w	Sl (m); tl.
Nagri; 9-0	Sekapur (Bai); 3-0; Thu.	Hinganghat; 15-0	w	Cs (c); tl.
paunar; 5-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	w; rv	3Sl (pr, m,h); 7Cs. (c, wvg, 5mis); 6tl; 2m; mq; ch; gym; ch; lib; 2dp. Sl (pr); 2Cs (c, mis); tl.
Wardha; 4-0	Waigaon; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	w	
Wardha; 7-0	Devli; 3-0; Fri.	Local; ..	w	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Pulgaon; 12-0	Sonora; .. Tue.	.... ..	w	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Local; ..	Wardha; 4-0; Sun.	Local; ..	w	2Sl (pr, m); 5Cs; 3tl; lib; dp.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Seva; HGT; सेवा	N; 14-0	973; 374; 62; 177	.. 13-0
Seva; WRD; सेवा	NW; 11-0	564; 45; 11; 21	.. ..
Shahalangdi; HGT; शाहालंगडी	N; 1-0	13; 181; 45; 67	Hingan- ghat; 1-0
Shahamahamadpur; ARI; शहामहंमदपूर	W; 4-0	146; 6; 2; 5	Arvi; 4-0
Shahapur (1); ARI; शहापूर (१)	N; 1-0	339; 4; 3; 4	Arvi; 1-0
Shahapur (2); ARI; शहापूर (२)		Included in Urban Area V.	
Sherpur; ARI; शेरपूर	NW; 16-0	280; 36; 11; 18	Khadki; 1-0
Shiwangaon; WRD; शिवणगांव	NE; 16-0	1452; 232; 45; 137	Hingni; 3-0
Shiwangaon; WRD; शिवणगांव	E; 22-0	563; 186; 37; 75	Sindi; 5-0
Silli; HGT; सील्ली	E; 23-0	997; 596; 118; 335	Mangrul; 3-0
Sindi (Urban Area IV); WRD; सिंदी (नागरी विभाग ४)	E; 22-0	702; 8332; 1497; 1487	Local; ..
Sindivihira; ARI; सिंदीविहीरा	N; 15-0	1246; 48; 10; 25	Ashti; 1-0
Sindi Vihari; ARI; सिंदी विहरी	E; ..	2093; 848; 151; 388	Jaurwada; 5-0
Singarwadi; WRD; सिंगारवाडी	SW; 17-0	446; 205; 45; 106	Andori; 3-0
Singoda; WRD; सिंगोडा	N; ..	354; 17; .. ..	.... ..
Singona; ARI; सिंगोणा	W; 10-0	260; 2;	Wadhona; 2-0
Sirasgaon; HGT; सिरसगांव	SW; 16-0	2390; 1302; 264; 432	Local; ..
Sirasgaon; WRD; सिरसगांव	S; 8-0	2254; 978; 204; 390	Waigaon; 3-0
Sirkutni; ARI; सिरकुटणी	N; 11-0	701; 479; 95; 202	Ashti; 4-0
Sirpur; HGT; सिरपूर	NE; 18-0	595; 123; 24; 29	Girad; 4-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
.... 13-0	.... 13-0; ..	.... 3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Wardha; 11-0	Anji; 2-0; Thu.	Anji; 2-0	W; rv	tl; m.
Hinganghat; 1-0	Hinganghat; 1-0; Mon.	Hingan- ghat; 1-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 4-0	Arvi; 4-0; Thu.	.... 4-0	W	
Arvi; 1-0	Arvi; 1-0; Thu.	Arvi; 1-0	W	
Arvi; 16-0	Ashti; 4-0; Sun.	Ashti; 4-0	W	....
Paunar; 11-0	Hingni; 3-0; Fri.	Hingni; 3-0	W	tl.
Sindi; 5-0	Sindi; 5-0; Thu.	Sindi; 5-0	W	tl.
Hingan- ghat; 23-0	Kora; 4-0; Fri.	Nandori; 13-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Local; ..	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W	8Sl (6pr,2h); 6Cs; 9tl; 2mq; 7dg; 4gym; 2lib; 7dp.
Arvi; 15-0	Ashti; 1-0; Sun.	Ashti; 1-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 38-0	Jaurwada; 5-0; Thu.	Jaurwada; 5-0	W	Sl(pr); 2Cs; 2tl.
Wardha; 17-0	Andori; 3-0; Tue.	Devli; 7-0	W	Cs(gr); tl.
.... ..	.... ..	.... ..	W	....
Arvi; 10-0	Wadhona; 2-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W	tl; ch.
Sonegaon; 12-0	Local; .. Fri.	.. 6-0	W	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; 4tl; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Wardha; 8-0	Waigaon; 3-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Pandurang Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; 3tl.
Arvi; 11-0	Ashti; 4-0; Sun.	Mamda- pur; 0-4	W	Sl (pr); ch; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Girad; 4-0	Samudrapur; 8-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W	tl.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural; population.	Post Office; Distance.
Sirpur; WRD; सिरपूर	SW; 21-0	2,146; 1,285; 261; 433	Local; ..
Sirpur; WRD; सिरपूर	E; 7-0	295; 442; 71; 150	Sevagram; 3-0
Sirpur (Bokenagar); ARI; सिरपूर (बोकेनगर)	NW; 4-0	1,764; 1,991; 400; 707	Local; ..
Sirri; ARI; सिरी	NW; ..	1,006; 1,303; 266; 474	Local; ..
Sirsi; HGT; सिरसी	NE; 9-0	578; 19; 5; 11	Samudrapur; 5-0
Sirsoli; ARI; सिरसोली	NW; 20-0	433; 508; 92; 118	Khadki; 4-0
Sirud; HGT; सीरुड	W; 6-0	993; 884; 169; 232	Allipur; 4-0
Sivanfal; HGT; सिवनफळ	E; 23-0	1,286; 230; 42; 98	Girad; 3-0
Sivani; HGT; सिवनी	N; 14-0	2,136; 588; 110; 249	.. 3-0
Sondalpur; WRD; सोंडलापूर	E; 7-0	509; 3; 1; 3	Sevagram; 3-0
Sondi; WRD; सोंडी	N; 20-0	1,290; 619; 113; 296	Salai (Pevat); 2-0
Sonegaon; ARI; सोनेगांव	NE; 19-0	944; 482; 89; 176	Chincholi; 1-0
Sonegaon; HGT सोनेगांव	W; 14-0	880; 319; 72; 183	Allipur; 3-0
Sonegaon; HGT सोनेगांव	NE; 13-0	825; 1; 1; ..	Waigaon 1-0 (Halagha);
Sonegaon; HGT; सोनेगांव	S; ..	686; 208; 44; 57	Hinganghat; 4-4
Sonegaon; HGT सोनेगांव	SW; 15-0	1,254; 394; 87; 168	Ajansara; 1-0
Sonegaon; WRD; सोनेगांव	S; 13-0	2,716; 1,443; 284; 551	Bhankheda; 4-0
Sonegaon (Abaji); WRD; सोनेगांव (आबाजी)	W; 14-0	2,498; 1,148; 254; 414	Local; ..
Sonegaon (Bai); WRD; सोनेगांव (बाई)	S; 10-0	2,078; 1,006; 200; 436	Waigaon; 3-0
Sonora; WRD; सोनोरा	SW; 30-0	1,665; 1,628; 311; 310	Local; ..
Sorata; ARI; सोरटा	S; 24-0	1,930; 1,312; 269; 497	Pulgaon; 5-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Wardha; 21-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	w; rv	2Sl (pr,m); pyt; 4Cs; tl; mq; lib.
Sevagram; 3-0	Wardha; 7-0; Sun.	Sevagram; 3-0	w	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 4-0	Arvi; 4-0; Thu.	Arvi; 4-0	w; rv	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; tl; m; mq; dg; lib.
Arvi; 15-0	Nandora; 2-0; Fri.	Local; ..	w; rv	Sl (m); Cs; 2tl.
Hinganghat; 9-0	Samudrapur; 4-0; Sun.	.. 1-4	w	tl.
Arvi; 20-0	Antora; 3-0; Wed.	Ashti; 8-0	w; rv	Sl (pr); ch; 3Cs(c,2fmg); 3tl; lib.
Wagholi; 4-0	Hinganghat; 6-0; Mon.	Bela; 4-0	w	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch; lib.
Hinganghat; 20-0	Samudrapur; 13-0; Sun.	Girad; 3-0	w	tl.
.... 11-0	.... 11-0; ..	.... 3-0	w	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Sevagram; 3-0	.... ..	.... 0-2	w	tl; m.
Paunar; 14-0	Hingni; 5-0; Fri.	Hingni; 5-0	w	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; 19-0	Sarwadi; 4-0; Fri.	Sarwadi; 4-0	w	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sonegaon; 9-0	Allipur; 3-0; Tue.	Allipur; 3-0	w	Sl (pr); tl.
Hinganghat; 13-0	Samudrapur; 2-0; Sun.	Lasanpur; 0-1	w	....
Hinganghat; 4-4	Hinganghat; 4-4; Mon.	.... 0-2	w; rv	....
Hinganghat; 15-0	Ajansara; Sat.	.... 5-0	w; w	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Sonegaon; 1-0	Hinganghat; 11-0; Mon.	Talegaon; 1-0	w	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl.
Degaon; 4-0	Devli; 4-0; Fri.	.... 4-0	w	2 Sl (pr, m); Abaji Ma- haraj Fr. Kt. Vad. 11 to 13; 3 tl; m.
Wardha; 10-0	Waigaon; 3-0; Thu.	.... 3-0	w; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ck.
.... 9-0	Local; Tue.	.... ..	w	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 3tl; dg; gym; ch; dp.
.... 2-0	Pulgaon; 3-0; Mon.	Local;	w	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Khake- shwar Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 3 tl; ch.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households : Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Subada; ARI; सुबदा	NW; 20-0	481; 256; 52; 100	Choti Arvi; 2-0
Sujatpur; ARI; सुजातपूर	N; 11-0	396; 343; 70; 162	Ashti; ..
Sujatpur; HGT; सुजातपूर	N; 15-0	997; 404; 86; 189	.. 3-0
Sukli; WRD; सुकळी	NE; 8-0	1,646; 879; 213; 241	Local; ..
Sukli; HGT; सुकळी	E; 14-0	513; 314; 67; 116	Nimbha; 2-0
Sukli; ARI; सुकळी	SE; 20-0	1,617; 429; 95; 184	Kharangna;
Sukli; ARI; सुकळी	SE; 20-0	1,062; 189; 41; 94	Kharangna; 1-0
Sukli; HGT; सुकळी	NE; 18-0	647; 134; 30; 52	.. 5-0
Sukli; WRD; सुकळी	NE; 23-0	1,003; 45; 11; 31	Bordharan; 3-0
Sukli; WRD; सुकळी	N; 8-0	683; 1298; 250; 454	Local; ..
Sultanpur; HGT; सुलतानपूर	E; 4-0	723; 202; 34; 65	Hinganghat; 4-0
Sultanpur; HGT; सुलतानपूर	N; 15-0	700; 114; 21; 68	Khandala; 2-0
Surgaon; WRD; सुरगांव	NE; 9-0	2,164; 1,267; 250; 477	Local; ..
Susund; ARI; सुसुंद	E; 25-0	3,900; 626; 135; 225	Kharangna; 6-0
Susundra; ARI; सुसुंद्रा	NE; 19-0	3,075; 1,100; 237; 443	Manikwada; 2-0
Tadgaon; HGT; ताडगांव	E; 28-0	1,281; 452; 83; 196	Mangrul; 3-0
Takali; ARI; टाकळी	S; 18-0	272; 208; 41; 97	Sorta; 3-0
Takali HGT; टाकळी	SW; 25-0	1,115; 501; 95; 207	Sirasgaon; 3-0
Takali; (Chanaji); WRD; टाकळी (चनाजी)	S; 10-0	1,473; 620; 143; 215	Waigaon; ..
Takali Majara; WRD; टाकळी मजरा	SW; 15-0	1,278; 581; 117; 152	Devli; 4-0
Takli; WRD; टाकळी	N; 10-0	1,030; 870; 184; 410	Zadshi; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Arvi; 20-0	Nandora; 1-4; Fri.	.... ..	w	tl.
Arvi; 11-0	Ashti; 4-0; Sun.	Mamdapur; 1-0	w	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.. 9-0	.... 7-0; ..	.... 6-0	w	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Paunar; 1-4	Seloo; 4-6; Tue.	Seloo; 4-6	w; rv	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; ch; dp.
Hinganghat; 1 4-0	Samudrapur; 6-0; Sun.	Lasanpur; 4-0	w	Cs (gr); tl.
Arvi; 20-0	Kharangna; 1-0; Fri.	Kharangna; 1-0	w	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Arvi; 20-0	Kharangna; 1-0; Fri.	Kharangna; ..	w	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.. 12-0	.... 5-0; ..	.... 3-0	w	tl.
Paunar; 17-0	Hingni; 7-0; Fri.	Bordharan; 5-0	w	tl.
Wardha; 8-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	w; rv	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; m; gym; lib.
Hinganghat; 4-0	Hinganghat; 4-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 4-0	w	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Borkhedi; 10-0	Kandali; 2-0; Mon.	Local; 4-0	w	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Wardha; 9-0	Seloo; 4-0; Tue.	Seloo; 4-0	w	Sl (pr); Datta Jayanti Fr. Mrg. Purnima; 3 tl; 2 lib.
Wardha; 18-0	Kharangna; 6-0; Fri.	Kharangna; 6-0	w	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; 24-0	Manikwada; 2-0; Fri.	Sarwadi; 7-0	w	Sl (pr); Cs; Daitoba Fr. Ct.
Hinganghat; 28-0	.... 8-0; Sat.	Girad; 12-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Virul; 2-0	Pulgaon; 6-0; Mon.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Sonegaon; 15-0	Sirasgaon; 3-0; Fri.	.... 9-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; gym.
Wardha; 10-0	Waigaon; 3-0; Thu.	.... 3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Dahegaon; 9-0	Devli; 4-0; Fri.	.... 1-0	W	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Wardha; 10-0	Zadshi; 1-0; Mon.	Seloo; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); Laximi Bai Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 2 tl.

Village/Town name ; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households ; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Takli (Darne); WRD; टाकळी (दरणे)	S; 16-0	1764; 1038; 201; 264	Allipur; 4-0
Takli; (Kite); WRD; टाकळी (किटे)	E; 12-0	860; 467; 76; 184	Kopra; 2-0
Takarkheda; ARI; टाकरखेडा	NW; 7-0	1644; 1011; 247; 367	Sirpur; 2-0
Talegaon; ARI; तळेगांव	SE; 16-0	490; 522; 111; 142	Local; ..
Talegaon; ARI; तळेगांव	N; 6-0	3010; 1628; 323; 603	Local; ..
Telegaon; WRD; तळेगांव	S; 13-0	3887; 2620; 463; 1020	Local; ..
Talni; (Bhagawat); WRD; तळणी (भागवत)	SW; 30-0	1137; 465; 113; 274	Sonora; 3-0
Talni Khanderao; WRD; तळणी खंडेराव	SW; 19-0	978; 457; 92; 197	Bhidi; 2-0
Talodi; HGT; तळोदी	E; 21-0	1252; 262; 49; 76	Kora; 3-0
Talodi; WRD; तळोदी	E; 10-0	1491; 728; 139; 231	Sukli; 2-0
Tamaswada; WRD; तामसवाडा	N; 14-0	2117; 320; 65; 148	Akoli; 2-0
Tambha; WRD; तांभा	SW; 25-0	2355; 876; 209; 382	Vijaygopal; 3-0
Tambhari; HGT; तांभारी	N; 14-0	663; 225; 40; 113	.... 3-0
Tarasavanga; ARI; तारासावंग	N; 32-0	1536; 1328; 285; 519	Manikwada; 3-0
Taroda; ARI; तरोडा	SE; 13-0	1992; 629; 132; 307	Pimpalkhuta; 1-0
Taroda; ARI; तरोडा	NE; 23-0	1842; 964; 195; 359	.... 2-0
Taroda; ARI; तरोडा	N; 17-0	606; 60; 16; 23	Sarwadi; 2-0
Taroda; HGT; तरोडा	N; 9-0	3265; 1545; 317; 634	Local; ..
Tas; HGT; तास	E; 11-0	1372; 638; 137; 342	Waigaon; 3-0
Tawi; HGT; तावी	E; 26-0	747; 240; 35; 115	Girad; 6-0
Tekoda; ARI; टेकोडा	NW; 16-0	675; 733; 152; 294	Bharaswada; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Sonegaon; 8-0	Allipur; 4-0; Tue.	Allipur; 3-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; dg; dp.
Paunar; 5-0	Chanki; 2-0; Sat.	.... 2-6	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs.
Arvi; 7-0	Local; .. Wed.	Arvi; 7-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m.
Arvi; 16-0	Kharangana; 3-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Arvi; 6-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W; rv	5Sl (2pr, 3m); Cs; 3tl; m; mq; dg; 2lib; 2dp.
Sonegaon; 3-0	Local; .. Fri.	.... 1-3	W	2Sl (pr, h); Mahashiva- ratri Fr. Mg. Vad.14; 4tl; 2lib; dp.
Pulgaon; 12-0	Sonora; .. Tue.	.... ..	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Pulgaon; 9-0	Bhidi; 2-0; Sun.	Bhidi; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); dg.
Hinganghat; 21-0	Kora; 3-0; Fri.	Nandori; 11-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Paunar; 2-0	Seloo; 7-0; Tue.	Seloo; 7-0	W; rv	3Sl (pr, m, h); pyt; 3Cs (2mis); 3tl; ch.
Wardha; 11-0	Anji; 3-0; Thu.	Sukli; 4-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Pulgaon; 10-0	Local; .. Fri.	.... 7-0	rv	Sl (pr); Cs; Rameshvar Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl; m.
.... 11-0	.... 11-0; ..	.... 3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Arvi; 32-0	Local; .. Tue.	Sahur; 3-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); 2Cs; 4tl; dg; dp(vet).
Arvi; 12-0	Pimpalkhuta; 1-0; Wed.	Pimpalkhuta; 1-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi; 23-0	Savanga; 2-0; Sat.	.... 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Arvi; 16-0	Sarvadi; 2-0; Fri.	Sarvadi; ..	W	tl.
Sonegaon; 7-0	Local; .. Fri.	Sonegaon; 7-0	W	3Sl (2pr, m); Cs; Kejaji Maharaj Fr. Mg. Sud. 1; 2tl; dg; lib; dp.
.... ..	Samudrapur; 3-0; Sun.	.... 1-4	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Hinganghat; 26-0	Shirsi; 4-0; Wed.	Girad; 5-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 16-0	Bharaswada; 1-0; Mon.	Mamdapur; 3-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households : Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Tembha; HGT; टेम्भा	S; 14-0	2235; 830; .. 406	Pardi; 2-0
Tembhari; ARI; टेम्हरी	SE; 24-0	875; 284; 76; 158	.... 2-0
Thanegaon; ARI; ठाणेगांव	NE; 28-0	2940; 1834; 338; 610	Local; ..
Thar; ARI; थार	N; 18-0	936; 823; 182; 357	Ashti; 4-0
Thekakolha; ARI; ठेकाकोल्हा	N; 23-0	518; 28; 5; 12	Manikwada; 2-0
Tigaon; WRD; तिगांव	W; 5-0	2883; 768; 175; 413	Wardha; 4-0
Tona; ARI; टोणा	SW; 7-0	692; 224; 45; 103	Deurwada; 2-0
Tulana; ARI; तुलाना	E; 38-0	497; 6; 1; 2	.... 3-0
Tuljapur; WRD; तुळजापूर	E; 10-6	567; 449; 88; 176	Kopra; 3-0
Tuljapur; WRD; तुळजापूर	E; 16-0	1416; 457; 65; 206	Dahegaon 1-6 Gosai;
Tumani; ARI; तुमनी	N; 28-0	1223; 88; 24; 54	Sahur; 3-0
Ubda; HGT; उब्दा	NE; 5-4	1319; 746; 151; 314	Hinganghat; 5-4
Umara; HGT; उमरा	N; 20-0	1293; 449; 89; 153	Kandali; 2-0
Umaravihiri; ARI; उमरविहिरी	E; 21-0	421; 149; 34; 69	Kajli; 5-0
Umari; ARI; उमरी	NE; 20-0	1421; 1118; 226; 543	Karanja; 4-0
Umari; ARI; उमरी	SE; 15-0	1692; 340; 75; 167	Talegaon; 1-0
Umari; HGT; उमरी	SE; 8-0	1899; 561; NA. 228	Hinganghat; 8-0
Umari; HGT; उमरी	NE; 22-0	1000; 637; 120; 170	Waigaon 3-0 Gond;
Umari; HGT; उमरी	E; 16-0	965; 404; 71; 131	Kora; 3-0
Umari; WRD; उमरी	NW; 3-0	3579; 841; 177; 381	Hindnagar; 2-0
Undirgaon; HGT; अुंदिरगांव	E; 20-0	887; 302; 55; 157	Girad; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Hinganghat; 14-0	Hinganghat; 14-0; Mon.	Hinganghat 14-0	W	Sl(pr); pyt ; tl; lib.
Virool; 8-0	Parsodi; .. Thu.	Parsodi; 0-2	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Arvi; 28-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; 4-0	W	2Sl(pr,h); Cs(mp); 2 tl. dp.
Arvi; 18-0	Ashti; 4-0; Sun.	Ashti; 4-0	W	Sl(pr); pyt; 2Cs; tl.
Arvi; 28-0	Manikwada; 2-0; Fri.	.... 5-0	W	....
Wardha; 4-0	Wardha; 4-0; Sun.	.... 4-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; Ramchan- dra Maharaj Fr. Kt. Vad. 2 to ; 2tl. Sl(pr); tl.
Arvi; 7-0	Deurwada; 3-0; Mon.	Deurwada; 3-0	W; rv.	tl.
Arvi; 34-0	.... .. 3-0	.... 3-0	rv	tl.
Paunar; 3-4	Chanki; 3-0; Sat.	Paunar; 2-0	W	tl.
Dahegaon Gosai; 1-6	Dahegaon Gosai; 1-6; Wed.	Kelzar; 4-6	W	Sl(pr); Cs(sp); tl.
Arvi; 28-0	Sahur; 3-0; Sat.	Sahur; 3-0	W	tl.
Hinganghat; 5-4	Hinganghat; 5-4; Mon.	Local; 0-4	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sindi; 5-0	Sindi; 5-0; Thu.	.... 2-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl; ch.
Katol; 23-0	Dhanoli; 2-0; Sun.	Kondhali; 10-0	W	tl.
Arvi; 20-0	Karanja; 4-0; Sun.	Karanja; 4-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 2tl; dg.
Arvi; 15-0	Kharangana; 3-0; Fri.	.... 1-0	W	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
.... ..	Hinganghat; 8-0; Mon.	.... ..	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sindi; 11-0	Samudrapur; 9-0; Sun.	.... 5-0	W	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl.
Hinganghat; 16-0	Kora; 3-0; Fri.	Nandori; 6-0	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Wardha; 3-0	Wardha; 3-0; Sun.	Wardha; 3-0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; Mahashiv- ratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl; m; gym. Cs(gr); tl.
Hinganghat; 20-0	Girad; 3-0; Sat.	Girad; 3-0	W	

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Usegaon; HGT; उसेगांव	E; 20-0	659; 293; 55; 155	Kora; 1-4
Uttampur; WRD; उत्तमपूर	E; 18-0	409; 55; 10; 24	Hamdapur; 2-0
Veni; HGT; वेणी	S; 18-0	1,441; 800; 158; 363	Pipari; 3-0
Vijaygopal; WDR; विजयगोपाल	SW; 24-0	3,721; 2,188; 427; 731	Local; ..
Vikhani; HGT; विखनी	N; 22-0	1,229; 457; 96; 48	Sindi; 5-0
Virool; ARI; विरुळ	SE; 17-0	2,655; 3,206; 746; 883	Local; ..
Wabgaon; WRD; वाबगांव	SW; 20-0	2,416; 1,203; 247; 398	Bhidi; 2-0
Wadadha; WRD; वडधा	SW; 7-0	2,849; 982; 202; 258	Selsura; 2-0
Wadala; ARI; वडाला	S; 20-0	506; 321; 65; 131	Sorta; 2-0
Wadala; ARI; वडाला	N; 30-0	1,108; 1,370; 284; 591	Local; ..
Wadegaon; ARI; वाडेगांव	N; 34-0	728; 238; 43; 74	Manik-wada; 2-0
Wadgaon; ARI; वडगांव	S; 12-0	765; 535; 93; 265	Local; ..
Wadgaon; HGT; वडगांव	E; 15-0	1,175; 388; 71; 188	Samudra-pur; 6-0
Wadgaon; HGT; वडगांव	NE; 10-0	940; 181; 41; 86	Hingan-ghat; 10-0
Wadgaon; WRD; वडगांव	NE; 18-0	1,660; 617; 122; 232	Kelzar; 2-0
Wadgaon; WRD; वडगांव	N; ..	611; 2; 1; 2	.... ..
Wadgaon Kala; WRD; वडगांव कला	NE; 13-0	771; 958; 150; 370	Seloo; 3-0
Wadgaon Kh.; WRD; वडगांव खुर्द	NE; 13-0	331; 987; 186; 443	Seloo; 3-0
Wadhona; ARI; वाढोणा	S; ..	704; 385; 93; 157	Pipari; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance.		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.		Motor Stand; Distance.		Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Hingan- ghat;	20-0	Kora;	1-4; Fri.	Nandori;	10-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Dahegaon Gosai;	4-0	Hamdapur;	2-0; Mon.	Sindi;	5-0	W	pyt; Cs(gr); tl.
Hingan- ghat;	18-0	Madheli;	10-0; Mon.	Pipari;	3-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl
Pulgaon;	10-0	Local;	.. Thu.	Bhidi;	5-0	W	4Sl (2pr, m, h); Cs; tl; mq; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Sindi;	5-0	Sindi;	5-0; Thu.	....	3-0	W	Sl(pr); 2tl; ch; lib.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	..	W	4Sl (2pr, m, h); 6Cs; Aabaji Buva Fr. Kt. Vad. 9; 14tl; 2mq; 2dg; 3gym; 2lib; 2dp.
Wardha;	20-0	Local;	.. Tue.	....	2-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Wardha;	7-0	Devli;	4-4; Fri.	....	2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; gym; lib.
Sorta;	3-0	Pulgaon;	5-0; Mon.	....	3-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Arvi;	30-0	Local;	.. Sun.	Sahur;	6-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4tl; lib; dp.
Arvi;	34-0	Manikwada;	2-0; Fri.	Dhadi;	6-0	rv	Sl (pr); tl.
Dhanodi;	2-0	Dhanodi;	2-0; Fri.	....	..	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Hingan- ghat;	15-0	Samudrapur;	6-0; Sun.	Khairgaon;	2-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Hingan- ghat;	10-0	Samudrapur;	4-0; Sun.	....	1-0	W	Cs (gr); tl.
Dahegaon (Gosai);	6-0	Kelzar;	2-0; Sat.	Kelzar;	2-0	W	Sl (pr); 2Cs(c, mis); 2tl.
....	..	....	..	....	..	W	....
Wardha;	13-0	Seloo;	3-0; Tue.	Seloo;	3-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; 2tl; ch.
Wardha;	13-0	Seloo;	3-0; Tue.	Seloo;	3-0	W; w	Sl (pr); pyt; 2tl; m; ch.
Pipari;	3-0	Arvi;	10-0; Thu.	Pipari;	3-0	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Wadhona; ARI; वाढोणा	E; 8-0	2,062; 2,876; 603; 864	Local; ..
Wadner; HGT; वडनेर	S; 11-0	4,822; 3,217; 661; 829	Local; ..
Wagda; ARI; वागदा	S; 4-0	652; 234; 47; 121	Jamalpur; 1-0
Wagdara; WRD; वागदरा	NW; 10-0	7,724; 109; 20; 34	Dahegaon; 3-0 (Miskin)
Waghala; WRD; वाघाला	E; 11-0	955; 606; 127; 218	Kopra; 3-0
Waghapur; WRD; वाघापूर	E; ..	293; 8; 3; ..	.... ..
Wagheda; HGT; वाघेडा	E; 14-0	754; 637; 122; 230	Nimbha; 3-0
Wagheda; HGT; वाघेडा	E; 14-0	838; 94; 21; 40	Waigaon; 3-0
Waghoda; ARI; वाघोडा	NE; 21-0	1,479; 659; 135; 291	Karanja; 3-0
Wagholi; ARI; वाघोली	NW; 18-0	816; 411; 88; 123	Khadki; 3-0
Wagholi; HGT; वाघोली	N; 3-0	2,615; 2,253; 439; 657	Local; ..
Wagholi; WRD; वाघोली	W; 24-0	565; 373; 72; 163	Dahegaon; 1-0
Wahitpur; WRD; वाहीतपूर	E; 6-0	432; 507; 96; 112	Sukli; 2-0
Wai; WRD; वाई	SW; 13-0	625; 2; 1; ..	Nandora; 2-0
Waifad; WRD; वायफड	W; 12-0	4,735; 2,754; 547; 1054	Local; ..
Waigaon; WRD; वायगांव	S; 8-0	3,357; 4,136; 745; 1,502	Local; ..
Waigaon (Bailamare); HGT; वायगांव (बाईलमारे)	N; 24-0	959; 433; 92; 205	Hamdapur; 2-0
Waigaon (Gond); HGT; वायगांव (गोंड)	NE; 17-0	3,690; 990; 70; 263	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Arvi; 8-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W	3 Sl (pr h) ; Papaya Maharaj Fr. Jt. Sud. 5; 12 tl; 3 m; mq; dg; gym; lib; dp.
Hinganghat; 11-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; w	5 Sl (pr, 2 m, 2 h); Cs; tl; mq; 2 dg; 2 lib; dp.
Khubgaon; 2-0	Arvi; 4-0; Thu.	Khubgaon; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Dahegaon; 3-0	Waifad; 2-0; Tue.	Dahegaon; 3-4	W	tl.
Paunar; 4-0	Chanki; 3-0; Sat.	Paunar; 2-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
.....	.....	.....	W	.....
Hinganghat; 14-0	Samudrapur; 3-0; Sun.	Samudrapur; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs(mp); 2 tl.
Hinganghat; 14-0	Samudrapur; 4-0; Sun.	..... 3-0	W	Sl (pr); tl.
Arvi; 21-0	Karanja; 3-0; Sun.	..... 5-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; tl; lib.
Arvi; 18-0	Khadki; 3-0; Thu.	Ashti; 8-0	W; rv	Sl(pr); 2 Cs (1fmg); Shri Pandurang Buva Fr. Sr. Vad. 8; 2 tl; m; ch.
Local; ..	Hinganghat; 3-0; Mon.	Bela; 2-0	W	Sl(m); 3 Cs (mis); ch; lib; dp.
Pulgaon; 5-0	Pulgaon; 5-0; Mon.	..... ..	W; rv	Sl (pr); tl.
Pounar; 2-0	Selu; 6-0; Tue.	Paunar; 2-6	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Wardha; 13-0	Devli; 5-0; Fri.	..... 2-0	W	tl.
Dahegaon; 3-0	Local; .. Tue.	Dahegaon; 3-0	W	3 Sl (pr m; h); tl; mq; 2 gym; lib; dp.
Wardha; 8-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W	3 Sl (pr h); Balaji Maha- raj Fr. An. Vad. 13; mq; lib; dp.
Sindi; 5-0	Hamdapur; 2-0; Mon.	..... 5-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 tl; ch.
..... 12-0	..... 7-0; ..	..... 7-0	W	2 Sl (pr m); 3 tl; gym; ch.

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Waigaon (Halagha); HGT; वायगांव (हलघा)	NE; 12-0	2,083; 1,168; 226; 428	Local; ..
Wai Kolam Pod No. 1-2; ARI; वाई कोलम पोड नं. १-२.	SE; 15-0	2,008; 539; 111; 247	Rohna; 1-0
Waksur; HGT; वाकसूर	NE; 20-0	707; 312; 62; 95	Kandali; 2-0
Waldhur; HGT; वालधूर	SE; 4-0	1,114; 242; 50; 102	Hingan ghat; 4-0
Wallipur; ARI; वल्लीपूर	S; 4-0	213; 42; .. 5	Wathoda; 1-0
Wanarchuwa; HGT; वानरचुवा	E; 25-0	829; 248; 45; 135	Mangrul; 2-0
Wanarvihira; WRD; वानर विहीरा	NE; 18-0	828; 218; 27; 77	Hingni; 2-0
Wani; HGT; वनी	W; 2-06	1,320; 1,298; 258; 462	Hingan ghat; 2-6
Wanoda; WRD; वानोडा	N; 6-0	713; 308; 63; 131	Yeli; 0-1
Wardha; ARI; वर्धा	N; 5-1	1,414; 1,627; 376; 742	Arvi; 5-0
Wardha (Urban area I); WRD; वर्धा (नागरी विभाग १)	HQ; ..	7.77; 69037; 13535; 1580	Local; ..
Warud; HGT; वरुड	W; 22-0	991; 460; 91; 192	Mozari; 3-0
Warud; WRD; वरुड	N; 3-0	1,828; 1,061; 169; 229	Wardha; 3-0
Wasi; HGT; वासी	E; 16-0	1,658; 1,302; 262; 287	Local; ..
Wathoda; ARI; वाठोडा	S; 6-0	468; 2,276; 452; 927	Jamalpur; 1-0
Wathoda; WRD; वाठोडा	W; 9-0	1,141; 272; 58; 114	Dahegaon (Miskin); 2-0
Watkhedha; WRD; वाटखेडा	SW; 15-0	2,142; 729; 146; 255	Devli; 5-0
Yedlabad; HGT; येदलाबाद	NE; ..	876; 307; 53; 80	Girad; 2-0
Yekodi; HGT; येकोडी	E; 19-0	547; 164; 37; 62	Kora; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities	Institutions and other information.
Hingan- ghat;	12-0 Samudrapur; 1-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W	2Sl (pr; m); pyt; Cs (mp); tl.
Rohna;	1-0 Rohna; 1-0; Tue.	.... 1-0	W	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Sindi;	8-0 Sindi; 8-0; Thu.	.... 2-0	W, rv	pyt; 2tl; ch.
Hinganghat; 4-0	Hinganghat; 4-0; Mon.	Hingan ghat; 4-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Khubgaon; 2-0	Arvi; 4-0; Thu.	.... 2-0	W	tl.
Hingan- ghat; 25-0	.... ..	Girad; 8-0	W	Cs (gr); tl.
Paunar; 13-0	Hingni; 2-0; Fri.	Hingni; 2-0	W	tl.
Hinganghat; 2-6	Hinganghat; 2-6; Mon.	Hingan ghat; 2-6	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym; ch; lib.
Wardha; 6-0	Yeli; 0-1; Sat.	Yeli; 0-1	W, rv	
Arvi; 5-1	Local; .. Sun.	.... ..	W	2Sl (pr, m).
Local; ..	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W, rv	
Wardha; 14-0	Khangaoon; 1-0; Thu.	Khangaoon; 6-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sevagram; ..	Wardha; 3-0; Sun.	Paunar; 3-0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Hingan- ghat; 16-0	Local; .. Mon.	Nandori; 4-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; lib.
Khubgaon; 2-5	Arvi; .. Thu.	Khubgaon; 2-4	W	3Sl (2pr, h); 2Cs; 4tl; ch; lib; dp.
Dahegaon; 3-0	Dhamangaon; .. Wed.	Dahegaon; 3-4	W	tl.
Wardha; 15-0	Devli; 5-0; Fri.	.... 5-0	W	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3tl; dg.
Hingan- ghat; 20-0	Girad; 2-0; Sat.	Local;	W	Sl (pr); tl; Shaikh Farid Baba Fr. in March-April; dg.
Hingan- ghat; 19-0	Kora; 3-0 Fri.	Nandori; 8-0	W	Cs (gr); tr.
.... ..				

Village/Town name; Taluka abbreviation; Village/Town name in Marathi.	Direction from the taluka/ peta H.Q.; Travelling distance.	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population.	Post Office; Distance.
Yeli; WRD; येळी	N; 5-0	1269; 2271; 431; 773	Local; ..
Yenada; ARI; येनाडा	N; 19-0	373; 43; 10; 25	Choti Arvi; 2-0
Yenagaon; ARI; येनगांव	NE; 21-0	1536; 977; 207; 460	Local; ..
Yenkapur; WRD; येकापूर	NE; 8-0	665; 419; 80; 205	Seloo; 2-0
Yenora; HGT; येनोरा	S; 5-0	2213; 924; 193; 268	Hinganghat; 5-0
Yerandgaon; WRD; येरंडगांव	SE; 12-0	843; 376; 61; 189	Goji; 1-0
Yerandwadi; HGT; येरंडवाडी	W; 7-0	840; 313; 50; 107	Allipur; 3-0
Yerangaon; HGT; येरनगांव	SW; 12-0	1122; 742; 142; 251	Sirasgaon; 2-0
Yerla; HGT; येरला	S; 24-0	1625; 1045; 195; 546	Pohna; 4-0
Yerzad; ARI; येरझड	N; 3-0	128; 7; 2; 2	Arvi; 3-0
Yesamba; WRD; येसंबा	SE; 10-0	2484; 816; 153; 335	Goji 2-0
Yesgaon; WRD; येसगांव	W; 15-0	1365; 719; 139; 284	Nagzari; 1-4
Zadgaon; ARI; झाडगांव	N; 26-0	661; 147; 33; 64	.... ..
Zadgaon; WRD; झाडगांव	NW; 9-0	1812; 1009; 211; 431	Wardha; 9-0
Zadshi; WRD; झडशी	.. 10-0	479; 1685; 285; 554	Local; ..
Zunka; HGT; झुनका	E; 15-0	1560; 608; 135; 194	Wasi; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance.	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day.	Motor Stand; Distance.	Drink- ing water facilities.	Institutions and other information.
Wardha; 6-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W; rv	4Sl (2pr,m,h); Cs; 2tl; lib.
Arvi; 19-0	Choti Arvi; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W	tl.
Arvi; 21-0	Local; .. Tue.	Karanja; 5-0	W	2Sl (pr,m); Cs (mp); 2tl; m; dg; lib.
Paunar; 3-0	Seloo; 2-0; Tue.	.... 0-8	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Local; ..	Hinganghat; 5-0; Mon.	Hinganghat; 5-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl; lib.
Sonegaon; 2-6	Goji; 1-0; Sun	Sonegaon; 3-6	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sonegaon; 9-0	Allipur; 3-0; Tue.	Allipur; 3-0	W	Sl (pr).
Hinganghat; 12-0	Sirasgaon; 2-0; Fri.	Wadner; ..	W	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Hinganghat; 24-0	Pohna; 4-0; Fri.	Pohna; 4-0	W	2Sl (pr,m); pyt; Cs; tl; gym; lib.
Arvi; 3-0	Arvi; 3-0; Thu.	.... 1-0	W	tl.
Sonegaon; 1-6	Madni; 3-0; Wed.	Sonegaon; 2-6	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; dp.
Dahegaon; 4-0	Devli; 5-0; Fri.	Devli; 5-0	W	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Arvi; 27-0	Sahur; 4-0; Sat.	Sahur; 4-0	W	Sl (pr).
Wardha; 9-0	Anji; 4-0; Thu.	.... ..	W	2Sl (pr, m); Ashadhi Fr. Asd. Sud. 12; Kartiki Fr. Kt. Vad. 1. tl; m;
Wardha; 10-0	Local; .. Mon.	Seloo; 6-0	W	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4tl; dg; dp.
Hinganghat; 15-0	Wasi; 3-0; Mon.	Nandori; 5-0	W	Cs (gr); tl.

LIST OF DESERTED VILLAGES, DISTRICT WARDHA

Name of the Village	Name of the Village
Abdalpur-Ari.—अबदलपूर	Babapur-Wrd.—बाबापूर
Abdullapur-Wrd.—अब्दुल्लापूर	Bacharapur-Wrd.—बचरापूर
Adegaon-Ari.—अडेगांव	Bahadarpur-Ari.—बाहादरपूर
Afjalpur-Ari.—अफजलपूर	Bakhlapur-Wrd.—बारबलापूर
Afzalpur-Wrd.—अफझलपूर	Balaimajra-Ari.—बालाईमजरा
Agapur-Ari.—आगापूर	Balapur-Hgt.—बाळापूर
Agaskand-Hgt.—आगासकांड	Balapur-Wrd.—बाळापूर
Ahmadpur-Ari.—अहमदपूर	Bandar-Hgt.—बंदर
Ajansara-Wrd.—आजनसरा	Banpur-Wrd.—बनपूर
Ajdapur-Ari.—आजदापूर	Bhadrakumbh-Ari.—भडकुंभ
Ajitpur-Ari.—अजीतपूर	Bhagwanpur-Wrd.—भगवानपूर
Ajmatpur-Hgt.—अजमतपूर	Bhanapur-Hgt.—भानापूर
Ajmatpur-Hgt.—अजमतपूर	Bhangapur-Hgt.—भनगापूर
Akapur-Wrd.—आकापूर	Bhawanpur-Wrd.—भवानपूर
Akola-Hgt.—आकोला	Bhiwapur-Wrd.—भिवापूर
Akoli-Wrd.—अकोली	Bid-Ajangaon-Hgt.—बीड आजनगांव
Allipur-Ari.—अल्लीपूर	Bid-Borkhedi-Wrd.—बीड बोरखेडी
Aloda-Ari.—आलोडा	Biddabha-Hgt.—बीडदाभा
Aloni-Hgt.—अलोनी	Bid Ladki-Hgt.—बिड-लाडकी
Ambapur-Ari.—अंबापूर	Bid Nagazari-Ari.—बिड नागासरी
Ambapur-Wrd.—अंबापूर	Bidsirud-Hgt.—बीडसीरुड
Ambhora-Wrd.—आंभोरा	Bid Sonagaon-Hgt.—बिड सोनेगांव
Ambikapur-Ari.—अंबिकापूर	Bid Sukli-Wrd.—बीड सुकळी
Aminabad-Wrd.—अमीनाबाद	Bodhala-Ari.—बोढाळा
Aminpur-Wrd.—अमीनपूर	Bodkha-Hgt.—बोडखा
Antapur-Ari.—अंतापूर	Bodnapur-Ari.—बोडनापूर
Antapur-Hgt.—अंतापूर	Bondapur-Wrd.—बोंडापूर
Asala-Wrd.—असाळा	Borgaon Bk-Ari.—बोरगांव बुद्रुक
Ashrafpur-Wrd.—अश्रफपूर	Bori-Hgt.—बोरी
Ashti-Hgt.—आष्टी	Borkhedi-Ari.—बोरखेडी
Aurangpur-Hgt.—अवरंगपूर	Borkhedi-Hgt.—बोरखेडी
Aurangpur-Hgt.—अवरंगपूर	Brahmanwada-Ari.—ब्राह्मणवाडा
Babapur-Ari.—बाबापूर	Brahmanwada-Hgt.—ब्राह्मणवाडा
Babapur-Hgt.—बाबापूर	Chandani-Ari.—चांदणी

Name of the Village

Name of the Village

Chandrapur-Wrd.—चंद्रापुर
 Chargaon-Wrd.—चारगांव
 Chekbandi-Ari.—चेकबंदी
 Chendkapur-Wrd.—चेंडकापुर
 Chichghat-Wrd.—चिचघाट
 Chichkumbha-Ari.—चिचकुंभा
 Chichkumbha-Ari.—चिचकुंभा
 Chicholi-Hgt.—चिचोली
 Chicholi-Hgt.—चिचोली
 Chicholi-Wrd.—चिचोली
 Chikhalkot-Hgt.—चिखलकोट
 Chinchthana-Ari.—चिचठाणा
 Chorvihara-Hgt.—चोरविहरा
 Chunala-Wrd.—चुनाळा
 Dablapur-Wrd.—डबलापुर
 Dagapur-Wrd.—डागापुर
 Dahyapur-Ari.—दह्यापुर
 Dapoli-Wrd.—दापोली
 Daryapur-Ari.—दर्यापुर
 Dattapur-Ari.—दत्तापुर
 Dattapur-Wrd.—दत्तापुर
 Dattapur-Wrd.—दत्तापुर
 Daulatpur-Ari.—दौलतपुर
 Daulatpur-Wrd.—दौलतपुर
 Daulatpur-Wrd.—दौलतपुर
 Deogaon-Ari.—देवगांव
 Dewangan-Wrd.—देवांगण
 Dhanora-Ari.—धानोरा
 Dhawasa Kh-Ari.—धावसा खुदं
 Dhamangaon-Wrd.—धामणगांव
 Dharmapur-Hgt.—धर्मापुर
 Dhodari-Wrd.—डोडरी
 Dhonapur-Wrd.—डोणापुर
 Dighi-Ari.—दिघी
 Dongargaon-Ari.—डोंगरगांव

Dongargaon-Ari.—डोंगरगांव
 Dongargaon-Ari.—डोंगरगांव
 Dongargaon-Hgt.—डोंगरगांव
 Dorli-Wrd.—डोरली
 Dorli-Wrd.—डोरली
 Dudhbardi-Ari.—दुधबडी
 Eklaspur-Wrd.—एकलासपुर
 Fattapur-Hgt.—फत्तापुर
 Fattepur-Wrd.—फत्तापुर
 Gadamodi-Hgt.—गाडामोडी
 Gadegaon-Hgt.—गाडेगांव
 Gadhavdev-Hgt.—गाढवदेव
 Ganeshpur-Hgt.—गणेशपुर
 Ganeshpur-Hgt.—गणेशपुर
 Ganeshpur-Wrd.—गणेशपुर
 Gangapur-Ari.—गंगापुर
 Gangapur-Hgt.—गांगापुर
 Gangapur-Hgt.—गांगापुर
 Gangapur-Wrd.—गंगापुर
 Gangapur-Wrd.—गंगापुर
 Gazanapur-HGT.—गझनापुर
 Gazipur-Ari.—गाझीपुर
 Ghodeghat-Wrd.—घोडेघाट
 Ghogapur-Hgt.—घोगापुर
 Ghorpad-Hgt.—घोरपड
 Ghui-Hgt.—घुई
 Gohda-Wrd.—गोहदा
 Gondapur-Hgt.—गोंदापुर
 Gondapur-Wrd.—गोंडापुर
 Gopalpur-Hgt.—गोपालपुर
 Gopalpur-Wrd.—गोपाळपुर
 Govindpur-Wrd.—गोविंदपुर
 Guljarpur-Hgt.—गुलजारपुर
 Hurdhanpur-Wrd.—हुरधानपुर
 Husenpur-Ari.—हुसेनपुर

Name of the Village	Name of the Village
Hushenabad-Ari.—हुशेनाबाद	Junona-Ari.—जुनोना
Husnapur-Wrd.—हुसनापूर	Kakaddara-Ari.—काकडदरा
Haibatpur-Ari.—हैबतपूर	Kanchanpur-Ari.—कंचनपूर
Hamadapur-Wrd.—हमदापूर	Kangokul-Wrd.—कानगोकुळ
Haralpur-Wrd.—हरालपूर	Kanhapur-Hgt.—कान्हापूर
Harnapur-Hgt.—हरनापूर	Kapurwadi-Wrd.—कापूरवाडी
Hasimpur-Ari.—हासीमपूर	Karha-Wrd.—कुन्हा
Hirapur-Hgt.—हिरापूर	Karmalapur-Wrd.—करमळापूर
Hirapur-Wrd.—हिरापूर	Karola-Ari.—करोला
Hirapur-Wrd.—हिरापूर	Kartada-WRD.—करतडा
Indapur-Wrd.—इंदापूर	Kasapur-Hgt.—कासापूर
Inzapur-Wrd.—इंझापूर	Kasarkheda-Hgt.—कासारखेडा
Irgavhan-Ari.—इरगव्हाण	Kasarpeth-Hgt.—कासारपेठ
Isapur-Ari.—इसापूर	Kashimpur-Ari.—काशीमपूर
Isapur-Hgt.—इसापूर	Kashimpur-Ari.—काशीमपूर
Ismailpur-Ari.—इस्मायलपूर	Kasimpur-Hgt.—कासीमपूर
Ismailpur-Ari.—इस्माइलपूर	Kasimpur-Wrd.—कासीमपूर
Itaki-Wrd.—इटकी	Kasimpur-Wrd.—कासीमपूर
Itala-Wrd.—इटाळा	Kasimpur-Wrd.—कासीमपूर
Italapur-Wrd.—इटलापूर	Kedawadi-Wrd.—केदारवाडी
Itlapur-Hgt.—इटलापूर	Kekatavihara-Hgt.—केकतविहरा
Jafrabad-Wrd.—जाफराबाद	Kesalapur-Wrd.—केसळापूर
Jaitapur-Hgt.—जैतापूर	Keslapur-Hgt.—केसलापूर
Jaitapur-Wrd.—जैतापूर	Khadki-Wrd.—खडकी
Jamalpur-Ari.—जमालपूर	Khadki Kh-Ari.—खडकी खुदं
Jamnala-Wrd.—जामनाळा	Khanapur-Ari.—खानापूर
Jamratpur-Ari.—जमरतपूर	Khanapur-Ari.—खानापूर
Jamthi-Ari.—जामठी	Khanapur-Wrd.—खानापूर
Jatashankar-Ari.—जटाशंकर	Khanjirpur-Hgt.—खंजीरपूर
Jaurkheda-Ari.—जऊरखेडा	Khapri-Ari.—खापरी
Jira-Hgt.—जोरा	Khapri-Hgt.—खापरी
Jiwapur-Ari.—जीवापूर	Khapri-Hgt.—खापरी
Joga-Wrd.—जोगा	Kharashi-Ari.—खराशी
Jogapur-Wrd.—जोगापूर	Khardi-Hgt.—खारडी
Junewani-Wrd.—जुनेवानी	Kholapur-Hgt.—खोलापूर



सत्यमेव जयते

Name of the Village	Name of the Village
Kinhi Check-Ari.—किन्ही चेक	Mohanapur-Wrd.—मोहनापूर
Kinhi Dheka-Ari.—किन्ही ठेका	Mominabad-Ari.—मोमीनाबाद
Krishnapeth-Hgt.—कृष्णापेठ	Mominpur-Ari.—मोमीनपूर
Krishnapur-Wrd.—कृष्णापूर	Mubarakpur-Ari.—मुबारकपूर
Krishnapur-Wrd.—कृष्णापूर	Mudhapur-Ari.—मुधापूर
Kurha-Ari.—कुर्हा	Mudhapur-Wrd.—मुधापूर
Lakhanwada-Ari.—लाखनवाडा	Mund-Wrd.—मुंड
Londhapur-Wrd.—लोंढापूर	Mund Arvi-Ari.—मुंड आर्वी
Madhawapur-Hgt.—माधवापूर	Mungapur-Wrd.—मुंगापूर
Mahadapur-Ari.—महादापूर	Muradpur-Wrd.—मुरादपूर
Mahadapur-Hgt.—महादापूर	Murtijapur-Ari.—मूर्तिजापूर
Maharmajara-Hgt.—महारमजरा	Musalabad-Wrd.—मुसळाबाद
Mahimapur-Ari.—महिमापूर	Mundhapur-Wrd.—मुधापूर
Mahmadpur-Ari.—महमदपूर	Mukindpur-Wrd.—मुकिंदपूर
Malanpur-Ari.—मालनपूर	Mubarakpur-Hgt.—मुबारकपूर
Malegaon-Wrd.—मालेगांव	Nababpur-Ari.—नबाबपूर
Malegaon Kali-Ari.—मालेगांव काली	Nababpur-Ari.—नबाबपूर
Malegaon Theka-Ari.—मालेगांव ठेका	Nababpur-Wrd.—नबाबपूर
Malkapur-Ari.—मलकापूर	Nagapur-Hgt.—नागापूर
Mamdapur-Ari.—ममदापूर	Nagazari-Ari.—नागाझरी
Mandapur-Wrd.—मंदापूर	Nagazari-Ari.—नागाझरी
Mankapur-Ari.—मानकापूर	Nagazari-Ari.—नागाझरी
Manulapur-Ari.—मानुलापूर	Nagazari-Ari.—नागाझरी
Meghapur-Wrd.—मेघापूर	Nagtekdi-Wrd.—नागटेकडी
Mendhagad-Ari.—मेंढागड	Nahani-Hgt.—न्हानी
Mendukdoh-Hgt.—मेंडुकडोह	Naigaon-Hgt.—नायगांव
Mira-Hgt.—मिरा	Nandra-Hgt.—नांद्रा
Mirapur-Ari.—मिरापूर	Nanhi-Ari.—नान्ही
Mirzapur-Ari.—मिर्झापूर	Narayanpur-Ari.—नारायणपूर
Mirzapur-Ari.—मिर्झापूर	Narayanpur-Hgt.—नारायणपूर
Mirzapur-Hgt.—मिर्झापूर	Narayanpur-Hgt.—नारायणपूर
Mirzapur-Wrd.—मिर्झापूर	Narayanpur-Wrd.—नारायणपूर
Mohadara-Wrd.—मोहदरा	Narayanpur-Wrd.—नारायणपूर
Mohagaon-Wrd.—मोहगांव	Narayanpur-Wrd.—नारायणपूर
Mohanapur-Wrd.—मोहनापूर	Narayanpur-Wrd.—नारायणपूर

Name of the Village	Name of the Village
Narsingpur-Hgt.—नरसीगपूर	Rohna-Ari.—रोहणा
Nasirpur-Wrd.—नसीरपूर	Roshanpur-Ari.—रोशनपूर
Neri-Wrd.—नेरी	Rudrapur-Ari.—रुद्रापूर
Padhegaon Mokasa-Wrd.—पदेगांव मोकासा	Rudrapur-Ari.—रुद्रापूर
Pagapur-Ari.—पगापूर	Rudrapur-Wrd.—रुद्रापूर
Palsona-Ari.—पळसोना	Sabapur-Ari.—साबापूर
Panchgavan-Hgt.—पंचगव्हाण	Sakidapur-Hgt.—साकीदापूर
Parsoda-Hgt.—परसोडा	Sakindapur-Ari.—सकींदापूर
Parsodi-Hgt.—परसोडी	Salimapur-Hgt.—सालीमपूर
Patakot-Hgt.—पाताळकोट	Sandas-Hgt.—सांडस
Patan-Ari.—पाटण	Sarsi-Ari.—सारसी
Peth-Ari.—पेठ	Satnur-Ari.—सातनूर
Pilapur-Ari.—पिलापूर	Sawangi-Wrd.—सावंगी
Pilapur-Hgt.—पिलापूर	Sawri-Hgt.—सावरी
Pirapur-Hgt.—पिरापूर	Sayyadapur-Ari.—सय्यदपूर
Radhapur-Hgt.—राधापूर	Sekapur-Ari.—सेकापूर
Raghunathpur-Wrd.—रघुनाथपूर	Sekapur-Wrd.—सेकापूर
Rangna-Hgt.—रांगणा	Shahabajpur-Ari.—शहाबाजपूर
Rahimabad-Ari.—राहिमाबाद	Shahapur-Ari.—शहापूर
Raipur-Ari.—रायपूर	Shahapur-Ari.—शहापूर
Raipur-Wrd.—रायपूर	Shahapur-Wrd.—शहापूर
Rajurwadi-Hgt.—राजूरवाडी	Shahapur-Wrd.—शहापूर
Rambhapur-Ari.—रंभापूर	Shampur-Wrd.—शामपूर
Ramgaon-Ari.—रामगांव	Shekapur-Ari.—शेकापूर
Rampur-Wrd.—रामपूर	Shiwapur-Ari.—शिवापूर
Rampuri-Ari.—रामपुरी	Shivapur-Wrd.—शिवापूर
Rangnathpur-Wrd.—रंगनाथपूर	Sindbahar-Hgt.—सिंदबहार
Ranumari-Hgt.—रानउमरी	Sindhi Kh-Wrd.—सिंदी खुंद
Residpur-Ari.—रसीदपूर	Sindola-Hgt.—सिंदोला
Ratnapur-Ari.—रत्नापूर	Sirda-Ari.—सिर्डा
Rehaki Kh-Wrd.—रेहकी खुंद	Sirpur-Ari.—सिरपूर
Rengapur-Hgt.—रेंगापूर	Somalgad-Wrd.—सोमलगड
Renkapur-Ari.—रेणकापूर	Sonapur-Ari.—सोनापूर
Ridhapur-Ari.—रिधापूर	Sonapur-Hgt.—सोनापूर
Ringni-Wrd.—रिंगणी	Sonegaon-Ari.—सोनेगांव
	Sonegaon-Ari.—सोनेगांव

Name of the Village	Name of the Village
Sonegaon-Ari.—सोनेगांव	Vaijapur-Hgt.—वैजापूर
Sonegaon-Hgt.—सोनेगांव	Vishwanagar-Ari.—विश्वनगर
Sonegaon-Hgt.—सोनेगांव	Vithalapur-Ari.—विठलापूर
Sonegaon-Wrd.—सोनेगांव	Wadi-Ari.—वाडी
Sonpeth-Wrd.—सोनपेठ	Waghoda-Ari.—वाघोडा
Sujatpur-Ari.—सुजातपूर	Waigaon-Wrd.—वायगांव
Sukli-Ari.—सुकळी	Walhapur-Wrd.—वाल्हापूर
Sukli-Hgt.—सुकळी	Wanarchuwa-Hgt.—वानरचुवा
Sultanpur-Wrd.—सुलतानपूर	Wanarkund-Ari.—वानरकुंड
Sundarpur-Ari.—सुंदरपूर	Wandhali-Hgt.—वंधली
Taharpur-Wrd.—ताहारपूर	Wardhapur-Ari.—वर्धापूर
Talegaon-Wrd.—तळेगांव	Warkhed-Hgt.—वरखेड
Tambhari-Hgt.—तांभारी	Yangaddeo-Wrd.—यंगडदेव
Tanapur-Wrd.—तानापूर	Yashwantpur-Ari.—यशवंतपूर
Tekadi-Hgt.—टेकाडी	Yelhati-Ari.—येलहाटी
Tembha-(Heti)-Ari.—टेंभा (हेटी)	Yeli-Hgt.—येली
Thadi-Ari.—थडी	Yenada-Ari.—येनाडा
Thar-Ari.—थार	Yesapur-Hgt.—येसापूर
Theka Ambazari-Ari.—ठेका अंबाझरी	Yetala-Hgt.—येताळ
Thekamoi-Ari.—ठेकामोई	Zagdi-Hgt.—झगडी
Thekasarangpuri-Ari.—ठेकासारंगपुरी	
Thekasawad-Ari.—ठेकासावद	
Timapur-Wrd.—तिमापूर	
Tirmalpur-Wrd.—तिर्मळपूर	
Titona-Ari.—टिटोना	
Tivsadi-Hgt.—तिवसडी	
Tokiwada-Ari.—टोकीवाडा	
Tonglapur-Ari.—टोंगळापूर	
Trimalpur-Hgt.—त्रिमलपूर	
Trimbakpur-Wrd.—त्रिंबकपूर	
Tuljapur-Ari.—तुळजापूर	
Tuljapur-Hgt.—तुळजापूर	
Turimajara-Hgt.—तुरीमजरा	
Umarda-Ari.—उमर्डा	
Umargaon-Wrd.—उमरगांव	
Umari-Ari.—उमरी	
Umerkhedha-Ari.—उमरखेडा	
Undirkhedha-Hgt.—अुंदीरखेडा	
	<i>Forest Villages</i>
	Eni Dodka-Ari.—एनीदोडका
	Garamsur-Wrd.—(Deserted)—गरमसूर (ओसाड)
	Garpit-Ari.—गारपीट
	Kakaddhara-Hgt.—(Deserted)— काकडधरा (ओसाड)
	Nandora-Ari.—नांदोरा
	Narsingpur-Ari.—नरसींगपूर
	Nawargaon-Wrd.—नवरगांव
	Raipur-Wrd.—रायपूर
	Vitpur alias Dablipur-Ari.— विटपूर उर्फ डबलीपूर
	Wakdhari-Hgt.—(Deserted)— वाकधरी (ओसाड)



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APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

CONVERSION FACTORS

LENGTH :

- 1 inch = 2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot = 30.48 centimetres
- 1 yard = 91.44 centimetres
- 1 mile = 1.61 kilometres
- 1 nautical mile (U. K.) = 1853.18 metres
- 1 nautical mile (International) = 1852 metres

AREA :

- 1 square foot = 0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard = 0.836 square metre
- 1 acre = 0.405 hectare

VOLUME :

- 1 cubic foot = 0.023 cubic metre

CAPACITY :

- 1 gallon (Imperial) = 4.55 litres
- 1 seer (80 tolas) = 0.937 litre
- 1 Madras measure = 1.77 litres

WEIGHT :

- 1 tola = 11.66 grams
- 1 Chhatak = 58.32 grams
- 1 seer = 933.10 grams
- 1 maund = 37.32 kilograms
- 1 palam = 34.99 grams
- 1 seer (24 tolas) = 279.93 grams
- 1 viss = 1.40 kilograms
- 1 maund (Madras) = 11.20 kilograms
- 1 candy = 223.94 kilograms
- 1 ounce = 28.35 grams
- 1 pound = 453.59 grams
- 1 hundredweight = 50.80 kilograms
- 1 ton = 1016.05 kilograms

TEMPERATURE :

- $T^{\circ} \text{ Fahrenheit} = 9/5 (T^{\circ} \text{ Centigrade}) + 32$

ABBREVIATIONS FOR METRIC UNITS

(1) DECIMAL MULTIPLES AND SUB-MULTIPLES :

Prefix			Value in terms of Unit	Abbreviation
Kilo	..	..	.. 1000	.. k
Centi	..	..	.. 0.01 (10^2)	.. c
milli	..	..	.. 0.001 (10^3)	.. m
micro	..	..	.. 0.000001 (10^6)	.. u

(2) WEIGHT :—

Denomination			Value	Abbreviation
tonne	..	..	.. 1000 kg.	.. t
quintal	..	..	.. 100 kg	.. q
kilogram	..	..	.. 1 kg.	.. kg.
gram	..	..	.. 1 g.	.. g
milligram	..	..	.. 1 mg	.. mg
carat	..	..	.. 200 mg	.. c

(3) CAPACITY :—

kilolitre	..	..	.. 1000 l	.. kl
litre	..	..	.. 1 l	.. l
millilitre	..	..	.. 1 ml	.. ml

(4) VOLUME :—

cubic centimetre	..	..	.. \text{cm^3	.. cm^3
cubic millimetre	..	..	.. \text{mm^3	.. mm^3

(5) LENGTH :—

kilometre	..	..	.. 1000 m	.. km
metre	..	..	.. 1 m	.. m
centimetre	..	..	.. 1 cm	.. cm
millimetre	..	..	.. 1 mm	.. mm
micron	..	..	.. $1/1000$ mm or 10^3 mm.	.. μm

(6) AREA :—

square kilometres	..	..	.. 1,000,000 m^2	.. km^2
square metre	..	..	.. 1m^2	.. m^2
square centimetre	..	..	.. 1cm^2	.. cm^2
square millimetre	..	..	.. 1mm^2	.. mm^2

(7) LAND MEASURE :—

are	..	..	.. 100 m^2	.. a
hectare	..	..	.. 100 a	.. ha
centiare	..	..	.. \text{m^2	.. ca

APPENDIX II

A KEY TO DIACRITICAL MARKS

ā — आ; ī — ई; ū — ऊ; ṛ — ऋ; ॠ — ए; c — च ch — छ; t — ट; th — ठ;
 d — ड; dh — ढ; n — न; ñ — ण; ṇ — ण; s — श; ś — ष;
 ṣ — ष; l — ल.

Current spelling	Diacritical spelling	Current spelling	Diacritical spelling
Abaji Maharaj —	Ābājī Mahārāj.	Bhansali Kutir —	Bhansālī Kuṭīr.
Abhangas —	Abhaṅgas.	Bhatala —	Bhaṭālā.
Achakan —	Acakan.	Bhikabali —	Bhikabālī.
Achalpur —	Acalpūr.	Bhikshavala —	Bhikṣāvala.
Achamana —	Ācamana.	Bhishnur —	Bhiṣṇūr.
Acharya Aryanayakam —	Ācārya Ārya-nāyakam.	Bilhana —	Bilhaṇa.
Ahirs —	Ahīrs.	Bormal —	Bormāl.
Airanipradana —	Airaṇipradāna.	Brahmans —	Brāhmaṇs.
Ajanta —	Ajaṇṭā.	Burhan-i-Maasir —	Burhān-i-Māāsīr.
Akshat —	Akṣat.	Chabuk —	Cābuk.
Alauddin Khilji —	Alāuddīn Khiljī.	Chaitra —	Caitra.
Aloda —	Alodā.	Chakradhara —	Cakradhara.
Amner —	Āmner.	Chalukyas —	Cālukyas.
Amoghavarsha I —	Amoghavarṣa I.	Chamar —	Camār.
Amravati —	Amrāvati.	Chamki —	Camkī.
Anantpuja —	Anantapūjā.	Chanda —	Cāndā.
Anji —	Añjī.	Chanda Saheb —	Candā Sāheb.
Annaprashana —	Annaprāśana.	Chandragupta II —	Candragupta II.
Antarapat —	Antarapāt.	Chandrarhar —	Candrahār.
Arati —	Aratī.	Chapati —	Capātī.
Arvi —	Ārvi.	Chaplahar —	Caplahār.
Ashadhi Purnima —	Āśādhī Purnimā.	Chappal —	Cappal.
Ashirgad —	Aśiragaḍ.	Chatani —	Caṭaṇī.
Ashti —	Aṣṭī.	Chaturmasa —	Cāturmāsa.
Ashvamedha —	Aśvamedha.	Chaturvargachintamani —	Caturvarga-cintāmaṇī.
Avatar —	Avatār.	Chaukdi —	Caukḍī.
Bahule —	Bāhule.	Chauthai —	Cauthāī.
Bajajvadi —	Bajājvādī.	Chengiz Khan —	Cengīz Khān.
Bakulihar —	Bakuḷihār.	Chhatrapati —	Chatrapati.
Ballarshah —	Bāllārśāh.	Chimur —	Cimūr.
Bandi —	Baṇḍī.	Chitnavis —	Ciṭnavis.
Banjari —	Bañjārī.	Dadoba Shirke —	Dādobā Śirke.
Bashim —	Bāśīm.	Dahikala —	Dahikālā.
Batu —	Baṭū.	Dakshinapatha —	Dakṣiṇapatha
Benakatakaswami —	Benākatakasvāmī.	(Deccan).	
Bhakri —	Bhākari.	Dana —	Dāna.
Bhandak —	Bhāṇḍak.	Danda Kade —	Daṇḍā Kaḍe.
Bhandara —	Bhaṇḍārā.	Dacara —	Dacarā.
Bhang —	Bhāṅg.		

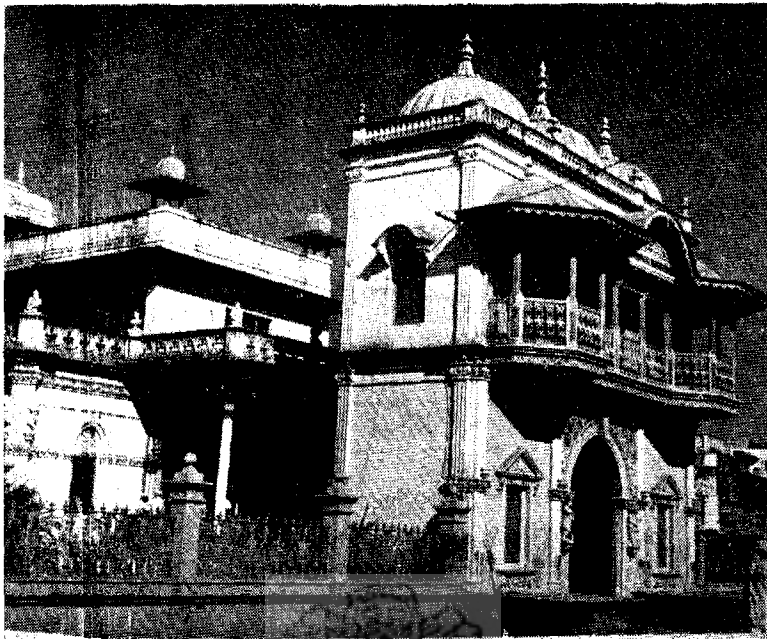
Current spelling	Diacritical spelling	Current spelling	Diacritical spelling
Dashakumarcharit — Daśakumāracarit.		Haritalika — Haritālikā.	
Dattapur — Kushthadham — Dattāpūr		Hemadpanti — Hemādṇpanti.	
Kuṣṭadhām.		Heti Kundi — Heṭi Kuṇḍī.	
Dattatraya — Dattātraya.		Hijra — Hijrā.	
Deoorwada — Deurvādā.		Hinganghat — Hinganghāt.	
Deshastha — Deśastha.		Hingani — Hingani.	
Deshpande — Deśpāṇḍe.		Hodi Ghat Kankana — Hodī Ghāt	
Devaka Pratishtha — Devaka Pratiṣṭhā.		Kaṅkaṇa.	
Devli — Devalī.		Holi — Holī.	
Dham — Dhām.		Homagni — Homāgni.	
Dhapevada — Dhāpevādā.		Hukka — Hukkā.	
Dharma Shashtra — Dharma Śāstra.		Hurda — Hurḍā.	
Dhimars — Dhimārs.		Hyder Baksh-Hyder Baks.	
Diwali — Divālī.		Idgah — Idgāh.	
Dudhera — Dudherā.		Id-ul-Azha — Id-ul-Azhā.	
Ekdani — Ekdānī.		Jambgaon — Jāmbgān.	
Eknath Maharaj — Eknāth Mahārāj.		Jamnalal Bajaj — Jamnālāl Bajāj.	
Ellichpur — Ellicpūr.		Jangam — Jaṅgam.	
Gandhi Kuti — Gāndhī Kuṭī.		Janmashtami — Janmāṣṭamī.	
Ganesh Chaturthi — Gaṇeś Caturthī.		Jate — Jāte.	
Ganja — Gāñjā.		Jatkarma — Jātkarma.	
Garbhadhana — Garbhādhāna.		Jaurvada — Jaurvādā.	
Garpagari — Gārpagārī.		Javal or Chuda Karma — Jāval or	
Garpit — Gārpit.		Cuḍā Karma.	
Gathasaptshati — Gāthāsaptśati.		Jhaga — Jhagā.	
Gavilgad — Gāvilgaḍ.		Jondhalipota — Jondhalīpota.	
Ghatasthapana — Ghatasthāpanā.		Kaikadis — Kaikāḍis.	
Ghatoia — Ghaṭoia.		Kalima — Kalimā.	
Ghorad — Ghorād.		Kanhabenna — Kanhabennā (Kanhān).	
Gidhoba — Giḍhobā.		Kankana — Kaṅkaṇa.	
Girad — Girād.		Kanyadan — Kanyādān.	
Gokulashtami — Gokulaṣṭamī.		Kap — Kāp.	
Gondhali — Gondhalī.		Kapilashashthi — Kapilāṣaṣṭhī.	
Gondi — Gonḍi.		Kapshi — Kāpśī.	
Gonds — Gonḍs.		Karanja — Karañjā.	
Grampanchayat — Grāmpaṇcāyat.		Karnatak — Karnāṭaka.	
Grihastha — Gr̥hastha.		Karnavedha — Karṇavedha.	
Gudhi Padava — Guḍhī-Pāḍavā.		Kasba — Kasbā.	
Gujarati — Gujarātī.		Kavtha — Kavathā.	
Gunadhya — Guṇāḍhya.		Kelavana — Kelavana.	
Hala — Hāla.		Kelzar — Kelzar.	
Halad — Haḷad.		Khandoba — Khaṇḍobā.	
Haldikunku — Haḷdikunkū.		Kholesvara — Kholeśvara.	
Harishena — Hariṣeṇa.		Khuda Baksh — Khudā Baks.	

Current spelling	Diacritical spelling	Current spelling	Diacritical spelling
Kinkrant — Kinkrānt.		Marwadi — Mārwaḍī.	
Kolami — Kolamī.		Matrika Pujan — Mātṛka Pūjan.	
Kolhapuri Saj — Kolhāpurī Sāj.		Mitakshara — Mitākṣara.	
Koshimbir — Kośimbīr.		Morshi — Morṣī.	
Koshti — Koṣṭī.		Mugvat — Mugvāt.	
Krishna — Kṛṣṇa.		Mundase — Muṇḍāse.	
Krishnaji Shinde — Kṛṣṇāji Śinde.		Munja — Muñja.	
Krishnaraja — Kṛṣṇarāja.		Murni — Murṇī.	
Kudi — Kuḍī.		Nachangaon — Nācangān.	
Kumbhars — Kumbhārs.		Nagpanchami — Nagpañcamī.	
Kunbis — Kuṇbīs.		Nahapana — Nahapāna.	
Kundinapura — Kuṇḍinapura.		Namdheya — Nāmdheya.	
Lajahoma — Lājāhoma.		Naneghat — Nāneghāt.	
Lakshmi Narayan — Lakṣmī Nārāyaṇ.		Narayan — Nārāyaṇ.	
Lakshmi Pujan — Lakṣmī Pūjan.		Narayanpur — Nārāyaṇpūr.	
Lalba Dadba Bidkar — Lālbā Dādbā		Navaratra — Navarātra.	
Bīḍkar.		Pairan — Pairaṇ.	
Laphpha — Laphphā.		Panigrahan — Pānigrahaṇa.	
Linga — Liṅga.		Pansupari — Pānsupārī.	
Lingayats — Liṅgāyats.		Papad — Pāpad.	
Lonche — Lonche.		Paragana — Paragaṇa.	
Madhyanha Sandhya — Mādhyānha		Pavnar — Pavnār.	
Sandhyā.		Payajama — Pāyajamā.	
Maganvadi — Maganvāḍī.		Peth — Peth.	
Mahabharat — Mahābhārat.		Phodani — Phoḍaṇī.	
Mahā Ekadashi — Mahā Ekādaśī.		Pimpalkhuta — Pimpalkhuṭā.	
Maharashtra — Mahārāṣṭra.		Pindas — Piṇḍas.	
Mahars — Mahārs.		Pitripaksha — Piṭṛpakṣa.	
Mahashivratri — Mahāśivarātri.		Pochi — Poci.	
Mahmud Gawan — Mahmūd Gāvān.		Pohehar — Pohehār.	
Malis — Mālīs.		Pohna — Pohnā.	
Mananka — Mānānka.		Poli — Polī.	
Manbhav — Mānbhāv.		Polka — Polkā.	
Mang — Māṅg.		Prabhavatigupta — Prabhāvatīguptā.	
Mangala Gauri — Maṅgaḷā Gaurī.		Prithivishena I — Pṛthivīṣeṇa-I.	
Mangalashtakas — Maṅgaḷāṣṭakas.		Pumsavan Samskara — Pumsavana	
Mangalesha — Maṅgaḷeśa.		Samskāra.	
Mangalsutra — Maṅgaḷsūtra.		Punyahavachan — Puṇyāhavācana.	
Mantragni — Mantrāgni.		Purushottamapuri — Puruṣottamapuri.	
Marathas — Marāṭhās.		Putalyanchi Mal — Putaḷyāñcī Māl.	
Marathi — Marāṭhī.		Ramachandra — Rāmacandra.	
Margashirsha — Mārگاśīrṣa.		Ramtek — Rāmṭek.	
Markand — Mārkaṇḍ.		Ramzan — Ramzān.	
Maruti — Māruti.		Ramzan Id — Ramzān Īd.	

Current spelling	Diacritical spelling	Current spelling	Diacritical spelling
Rashtrakuta — Rāṣṭrakūṭa.		Simantapujana — Simāntapūjana.	
Rigveda — Ṛgveda.		Smritis — Smṛtis.	
Roza — Rozā.		Sodmunj — Soḍmuñj.	
Rishipanchami — Ṛṣipañcamī.		Sola Somvar Vrata — Soḷā Somvār Vrata.	
Rudreshwar — Rudreśvar.		Sutraveshtana — Sutraveṣṭaṇa.	
Subhamandap — Subhāmaṇḍap.		Telegaon — Teḷegāñv.	
Sadara — Sadarā.		Tanmani — Tanmaṇi.	
Salakadas — Salakaḍas.		Tirth Prasad — Tīrth Prasād.	
Salgirah — Sālgirāh.		Trishula — Triśuḷa.	
Sandge — Sāṇḍge.		Uparane — Uparaṇe.	
Sanskrit — Sanskṛt.		Uttarakanda — Uttarakāṇḍa.	
Sarangpur — Sāraṅpūr.		Vaghya — Vāghyā.	
Sardeshmukhi — Sardeśmukhī.		Vagnishchaya — Vāgniścaya.	
Satakarni — Sātakarṇi.		Vakatakas — Vākātakas.	
Satavahana — Sātavāhana.		Varadakshina — Varadakṣiṇā.	
Satyanarayan — Satyanārāyaṇa.		Varapaksha — Varapakṣa.	
Sayam Sandhya — Sāyam Sandhyā.		Vadhupaksha — Vadhupakṣa.	
Sena Saheb Subha — Senā Sāheb Subhā.		Varat — Varāt.	
Sevagram — Sevāgrām.		Vedishri — Vediśrī.	
Shah — Śāh.		Vijayadashami — Vijayādaśamī.	
Shahu — Śāhū.		Vijnaneshvara — Vijnāneśvara.	
Shaktishri-Śaktiśrī.		Vikramankadevacharita — Vikramān-kadevacarita.	
Shendur — Śendūr.		Vivaha — Vivāha.	
Shia — Śiā.		Waigaon — Vāigāñv.	
Shivaji — Śivājī.		Wardha — Wardhā.	
Shiva Mutha — Śivā Muṭha.			
Shraddha — Śrāddha.			
Shrimuka — Śrīmuka (Simuka).			



सत्यमेव जयते



Lakshminarayan Temple, Wardha



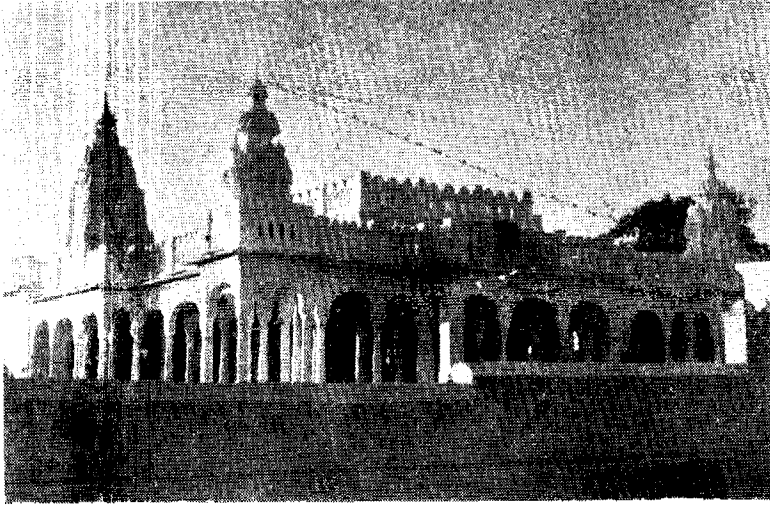
Mahatma Gandhi's Memorial, Pavanar



Bapu Kuti (Gandhiji's abode), Sewagram



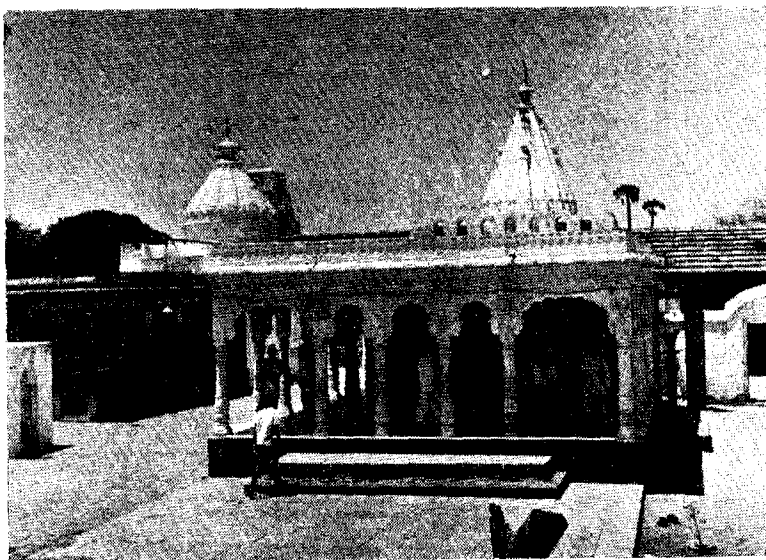
Bajaj Guest House, Wardha



A temple at Kapshi



Shakkarbavadi, Girad



Ghorad Deosthan



Mahadeo Fair, Dhaga

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